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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 6, 1915.

THE GREAT SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GERMANS IN
CHICAGO.

They are not only remarkable on account of their superior numbers, but mainly because of their national virtue compared with other nationalities.

During the last seventy-five years over twenty-five million people from foreign countries, have immigrated to the United States. Out of this huge number the Germans surpass any three other nationalities.

Of the total population of Chicago of 2,500,000 - seven hundred thousand are Germans, of which only immigrants and their direct descendants are counted.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 6, 1915.

Two million people of German birth and descent live within a radius of 200 miles around Chicago. Chicago draws its resources from the Middle West, from which one person out of seven is either German or of direct German descent.

Four-fifths of our foreign population are living in the twelve largest cities of our country. The Germans are more numerous in the western states. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand people who live inside the city limits of Chicago, belong to the German nationality, they live in German settlements and speak German; ninety per cent of these people are naturalized and have declared their adherence to American institutions.



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Actually, German immigrants, rise upwards to powerful positions of superiority, this also prevails in many states and cities of the Middle West.

The early German immigration forms an interesting chapter. Around the year 1854, about one and one-half million Germans came to America. Most of these people came from North Germany, later on, many came from the Rhine region.....They settled in the middle and north west, consisting of the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

The largest part of our immigrants in the middle of the last century consisted of Germanic and Anglo-Saxon elements.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 6, 1915.

One of the most interesting characteristics of the immigration of strange races is the circumstance, that while the immigrants of different other nationalities remained in the big cities East, the German with their progressive intelligence and responsibility to care for their descendants, traveled West and took possession of the most productive territories of the United States, such as the Mississippi Valley. That explains the reason for the larger German population of Chicago over any other city in the United States.

If the German population of the United States would be assembled, it would suffice to populate the New England states, and there would be enough left to populate states like Indiana and Kentucky.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 6, 1915.

The statistics of the Federal Census Bureau are proving, that in accordance with the judgment of the most eminent experts of national economy, the Germans are the best citizens in America, regardless where they are placed. They came to this country to make it their permanent home.

In nineteen of the large cities of this country, twenty-eight per cent of the German populations are land-owners, while only twenty-one of the the so-called, Americans, are land-owners.

The fullest significance of the German influence in Chicago is hardly accepted by the English speaking population, the reason for this being the indifference towards important things which concern the welfare of Chicago.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 6, 1915.

As previously mentioned, the German immigrants and their children are forming one-third of the population of Chicago, aside from the thousands of the next generation. Many of these German descendants are forming an important contingent in the better family circles, as well as in the business world. Although this class is acknowledged as American and is completely possessed of the same patriotic sentiment as the others, memories are cherished of the old homeland. The members were born here in Chicago and received their education in the public schools, many of them speak the German language whose beauty has a special charm for them. Prominent men of German descent and of German ways of thinking, are engaged mostly in the study of German literature.



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The thinking Chicagoan acknowledges the solidarity of the Germans as a race, and appreciates their value. He knows the Germans as order loving, right minded people, who are a saving, industrious part of the common-wealth, know how to secure influence, and who are the most efficient business men and the most progressive citizens.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 19, 1915.

TACTLESS INQUISITION

Federal Officers Embarrass German Applicants for American Citizenship with Humiliating Questions

Germans look back with regret to the good old times when the German immigrant, after getting acquainted with the language, the laws, and the customs of this country, received the final papers which made him a proud American citizen. Without being embarrassed by insidious questions, without coercion, with gladness in his heart, he fought for his self-chosen country in the hour of need, leaving his family behind him.

Unquestionably those times are gone, not because the German feels differently toward his adopted country, but because from high authorities a certain pressure is applied which makes it difficult for him to retain that youthful enthusiasm which he had on the day of his naturalization.

The highest national virtue of the German, next to loyalty, is gratitude.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 19, 1915.

Gratitude to the country of his birth, where he spent his youth and received his education, is what he cannot and will not forget, although his loyalty and gratitude to his adopted country will endure to his death.

Therefore every American with the least bit of sympathy for the Germans, must agree that the questions addressed to several Germans at the examination for citizenship, such as "In the case of war between the United States and Germany, what would you do?" were embarrassing and humiliating, aside from the fact that from the ethical viewpoint such inquiries are absolutely superfluous. For although every decent immigrant is proud of his descent, yet if the hour of danger comes, he will undoubtedly do his duty toward his adopted country; and it already has been proved that the German immigrant is earnest and sincere in his intention to become a loyal American citizen.

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Abendpost, Jan. 27, 1915.

THE MISSING "CH"

(Editorial)

Mr. Carter H. Harrison has developed quite an affection for the German element of Chicago. He wants to let us know that it is his desire to please the German citizens, the potential German women voters, so that they may obtain a good impression of him. They like that all right, and frequently one can hear them say: He seems to be a nice fellow after all, and quite pro-German, too.

People who are inclined to be sarcastic, who always look for an ulterior motive behind every action of an honest old politician, who see in every instance of a candidate's courtesy and affability nothing but vote-catching tactics, are quick to proclaim that Mr. Harrison was just "play acting," but the average German-American is receptive to any courtesy, no matter how insignificant of

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short-lived, and is as willing to accept a good intention as an actual deed. And we cannot and must not doubt that Mr. Harrison, now that his wife has granted him permission to run for his seventh term as Mayor, really is intent upon capturing the good will of the Chicago German citizens, male and female. That is only natural because without good will there'll be no vote, and without the German-American vote there'll be no election of Mr. Harrison. But we are always flattered if somebody values our good will, even if it is for the purpose of getting votes.

Mr. Harrison strives to appear pro-German and we like it. He attends German club affairs and occasionally makes a speech, and we can hardly object to that. We could say that he lacks tact, but on the other hand he shows that he wants to gain the good will of the German-Americans even if he has to resort to flattery. Of late Mr. Harrison also speaks German, and quite a lot of it. People who have often had occasion to hear him talk, professionally or otherwise, have noticed recently that for the first time in years he uses some German words now and then, which has not happened in "ages" (meaning since his

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last campaign for Mayor four years ago). We don't think that's especially creditable, but as a token of good will we'll let it pass. It is just another indication that Mr. Carter H. Harrison likes to pose as a friend of the Germans.

Up to that point we do not object to Mr. Harrison's campaign tactics and efforts to show himself off as a pro-German candidate, but if he goes so far as to put a little German flag on his coat lapel, as he did the other day, and to grant some of his friends an interview in German and then to joke about his German linguistic talents, all we can say is that he displays extremely bad taste. Nor do we think it is nice of him to assert that one of our group is not being a true German-American just because the "ch," which according to Harrison should be included, is missing from his German name. We don't have to stand for that. [Translator's note: The article does not identify the "ch"-less German-American.] Many a good German in this country has to consent to the lopping off of a "ch" from his name and other anglicising cures, whether he wants to or not.

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In 1899 the writer visited Montauk Point, Long Island, where troops just returned from Cuba were camped. After he had asked permission of the officer in charge to visit the camp, he was introduced to Sergeant Bagley, who was to act as his guide, as a newspaper man from Chicago. He hadn't walked fifty steps when his guide asked him in the best authentic Swabian [German] dialect:

"Well, how are things in Chicago? Is that Swabian Picnic still as noisy and wet [beer] as it used to be?"

"What's your name, Sergeant?"

"Bagley."

"How do you spell that?"

"Well, B-a-g-l-e-y, gee, now I know what you're driving at! You see, Bachli is

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my real name. Hundreds of times I have objected to Bagley, but it didn't do me any good. On the official record the name is Bagley, and I'll have to put up with it for the rest of my life. On account of the pension, too, if for nothing else."

On account of a pension, a good old German sailor, who had served as a mate on a Federal frigate during the Civil War, was up against the same thing. The writer met him in South Evanston during the nineties. His original name was Scott, but his buddies eliminated the "ch" and a "t" and called him Scot, because that was more convenient.

The best of Germans can lose the German way of spelling his name without any fault of his own, and certainly without losing his Deutschtum [love of country, patriotism]. Or a man can be a real German-American without being capable of speaking German fluently. We old-time German-Americans know how difficult

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and often impossible it is to teach the younger [German-American] generation to speak German, but all of us have found out during these days how truly German many people are, who claim German extraction, without being able to speak the language.

German heritage and sentiments make the German-American, and where the blood is German and the right attitude is expressed by the frank declaration: "I am a German-American and want to be looked upon as such," it makes no difference whether the "ch" is missing in the name or not.

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Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1914.

WE GERMAN-AMERICANS

(Editorial)

We are of German blood and heritage, but we are also citizens of the United States. We call ourselves German-Americans.

And every day we become more proud of this name. To us, the designation German-American seems proper and fitting. Nothing else would do. But other people do not agree with us. They deny us that right. They scoff at the implication of Germanism contained in the expression and call us "hyphenated Americans," which is to say, Americans with a mental reservation, or "grade B" Americans. Others pretend not to know us when we call ourselves German-Americans. They say there ain't no such animal. We are prone to regard people in the first category as our enemies, and the others--? Well, the German Kaiser made this remark some years ago: "I don't know any German-Americans. I only know Americans". And Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German minister [cabinet member],

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and at present Representative of the German Red Cross--one may even say, of the German people--when stopping in Chicago recently, remarked during a conversation in which the expression "German-American" was mentioned, "I don't know any German-Americans; to me they are Americans. At best they could call themselves Americans either with a German inclination or of German extraction".

We don't mention this as a criticism of Mr. Dernburg or anybody else. We just want to elucidate our own position. Neither friend nor foe cares to recognize us as "German-Americans," but here we are just the same; and not merely since today or yesterday, but for generations. And we know what we are and remain what we always have been. It is only that we have become stronger and lately have developed more self-confidence. We hope to acquire still more confidence and influence. And the name "German-American" will stick, too, if we wish to remain what we are. Because if we should drop the "German" which stands in front of the "American," we would also lose our characteristic nature, just as if we were to abandon our German native tongue. And that is what we would have to do, if we just called ourselves Americans. Maybe we should, considering

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that even representatives of the German people speaking at a "German-American" meeting, feel called upon to speak nothing but English, because they are guests of this nation. If hospitality granted to a guest obliges him to speak the language of the land, how much more so does the citizenship to which we were admitted?

Even this is not meant to be a reproach or a complaint. It merely explains the situation in which we find ourselves, and points to the difficulties which we have to overcome in order to preserve our ways and habits, and at the same be regarded as good citizens, who intend to have greater influence in politics and the social development of our country than heretofore. This is what we want. It is our main objective. And in spite of the precariousness of our position we should be able to succeed by employing German courage and perseverance, efficiency and honesty, diligence and sincerity in words and actions, magnanimity and thoroughness in tackling all problems, and, above all, unanimous determination!

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These are the German character traits which people admire today, even though they don't admit it. These are the properties which already have secured a moral victory for our homeland over the enemy and which will be followed by a victory of arms if there is any justice in the world, and if mankind is to make progress instead of slipping back. Throughout our lives, in our speech and in our actions, we must express these [German] characteristics if we want to be successful in our efforts. That is why we want to retain our "Germanism" along with our Americanism and earn the recognition and respect we are entitled to. It will not always be easy, but we must do it if we want to reach our goal. We believe on a final victory of the German arms, which will usher in a German era. But let us not delude ourselves by believing that we could participate in the harvest without having done our share. We have to do our part to gain respect and influence, otherwise, if the German Era should arrive, we would still be regarded as "hyphenated Americans" or, at best, as "Americans of German descent."

What to do? Our duty will be to prove ourselves model citizens; to fulfill

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diligently all duties and obligations of citizenship, and above all, to exercise our franchise at all times to our best knowledge and ability in order to take part in politics and maintain interest in all the great problems that confront our country. By demonstrating that we make the best citizens, we can command recognition and influence.

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Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1914.

"THE FIGHT FOR GERMAN CULTURE IN AMERICA"

(Editorial)

Shortly before the outbreak of the war, a collection of lectures and articles by Professor Julius Goebel of the German Department of the University of Illinois was published by the Duerr Publishing House in Leipzig. The closer co-operation of the German-American element during the last few months, and the resultant growing interest in their own history, should induce many Chicago Germans to read this timely publication. The one-hundred-and-forty-seven-page book serves a twofold purpose: It aims to promote the German movement in America, and, on the other hand, it tends to inform the Germans living in the old country about its spirit and origin.

The first fourteen articles of this inspiring and comprehensive collection come at once to the point of the main topic. Professor Goebel makes an analysis of the causes of the negligible influence which the Germans have enjoyed so

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far in American politics and society and of the duties they are destined to perform. The German element had a holy mission to fulfill, not by pursuing a narrow-minded German national policy, but by promoting culture on a large scale. The German influence should manifest itself each time when propaganda and demagogy threaten to obliterate the true liberty of the American citizen.

"The existence of a nation and her prestige among other peoples does not depend in her material wealth, and still less on the wiliness of her diplomats, but upon the strength, development, and regenerating capacity of her moral forces contained within herself.

"German culture and German spirit are competing in the United States with the culture and ideology of other nations. To make the influence of the former as strong as possible is the duty of every German-American.

Of the remaining articles in the collection, many readers will be interested in the story of the derisive nick-names "Dutchman" and "Dutch," the origin

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of which goes farther back than many would suppose. The book also contains the "Deutsche Briefe on Karl Biedermann" (German Letters to K.B.), which have been included by special request. Other essays have as their subject German poetry and literature in the United States, giving various phases and episodes from the history of the Deutschtum (German element, everything pertaining to it) in the New World. The meritorious work concludes with a prognosis of the future of the German-American element, whose aim should be the creation of a new ideal for mankind, "embracing the best of the German heritage and the best of Anglo-Saxon culture, thus bringing about a new era in the achievements of man, and an awakening of spring for all humanity".

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Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1914.

[A PLEA FOR THE GERMAN LANGUAGE]
Letter to the Editor

It is a wonderful thing to read such a splendid newspaper as the Abendpost. I have gained so much inspiration from Professor Kuehnemann's article on young people in this World War. It read just like a sermon, and I am profoundly grateful to the Abendpost for always giving us the best there is and for telling us the truth. There is no better German paper, and I sincerely regret that the youth of this country understand so little German and often cannot read it at all. The parents are mostly to blame because of their failure to provide their children with a thorough German education. Parents should speak nothing but German to their children, who will learn English soon enough through association [with other people]. The consequences of this faulty education are apparent: we find very few children enroll for German instruction in the public schools, and this in turn is responsible for the fact that German lessons are begun in the fifth grade instead of in the third, as used to be the case when I went to school.

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Another result is that in a German church the services have to be conducted in English on one Sunday a month. A local German minister had to submit to the demands of his Young Peoples' Society for services in English against the wishes of the pastor. If the pastors don't submit, they lose their position or else the church remains almost empty, as is now generally the case when the sermon is preached in German. But when English is spoken, the church is crowded. It is a shame that it had to come to this, and I think it is high time that parents should speak German to their children from the very beginning. Otherwise, what reply other than the following can we expect from the coming generation when we mention German to them? "Yes, I am a German-American, but I can't speak German and I can't read it either."

If this keeps up, it won't be long until the German language will be on its way out in America, as is already the case in the schools and churches.

I have always been proud of my German, and I have read nothing but German newspapers, although I have been in this country thirty-four years. We have reason

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to be proud of Germany--a country that will soon be the first in the world.

A working girl.

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Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1914.

GERMAN?--WHY YES!

(Editorial)

Yesterday marked the beginning of the school year 1914-15, and within the next few days all school children in or beyond the fifth grade in elementary school will be handed the well-known German questionnaire, which means that the parents or guardians of such children will be asked whether or not they desire to have their children given instruction in the German language.

German-American parents will know what to do. During these great days for Germany, they do not have to be preached to. It is their duty to their children, to themselves, and to the German element within this nation, to answer this question in the affirmative.

It is simply unthinkable that there should be any cases, even isolated ones, where the value of the German language should have to be explained to

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German-American parents, or where it should be necessary to point out to them that knowledge of the German language will prove to be of inestimable value to their children, and that it is their duty to secure German instruction for their children. But we are living in turbulent times. The war is uppermost in everybody's mind. Then there is politics and--last but not least--the daily struggle to make a living, which the war with its consequences has augmented. There is danger that questions pertaining to school may be relegated to the background; that some people may forget to put down that important "yes," or to ask their boy or girl for the questionnaire in case they did not get one or have lost or "forgotten" it. Just because this "yes" is taken as a matter of course, it may be overlooked, as one takes everyday matters for granted.

That is why we give this reminder. Furthermore:

We point out to German-Americans that it is positively their duty to make it clear to their now-German fellow-citizens that the German language is of

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great importance now, but even more so in the future. We attempt to make them understand that it is their duty too, for their children's sake and for the country, to take care that German is taught as much and as extensively as possible, because the German language is destined to become the world language, and that he who does not master it to some degree at least, will suffer economic disadvantages or will have less chance of progress than those who understand and speak German. If not yet today, the German language surely is bound to become the second language of the land and the world language within the near future. It is the duty of every good parent to take good care that his children learn this language.

In former years it was sometimes impossible to have all children get German instruction who were enrolled for it because of a lack of capable teachers. This is not the case today. Supervisor Schmidhofer reports that there is sufficient teaching personnel for all the schools. In February, 1911, only about seven thousand elementary school children were taught German. In February, 1915, that last figure should be twice as high and all the pupils

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in the four upper grades should learn German! By that time it would be advisable to start with German in the first grade, to make this instruction general in all Chicago schools and to put it on an equal footing with English!

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 30, 1914.

WE HYPHENATED AMERICANS

(Editorial)

The hyphenated Americans are a great source of worry right now for the "genuine" Americans. As we all know, this is always the case when the Germans in America try to stand up for their rights, but this time the anxiety is much greater than usual because the German voice sounds louder than ever. One just does not stop to ascertain the fact that there are so many people in this country who consider it good or necessary to emphasize their origin, but one tries--and this is typically American--to find the causes for this fact....

For instance, a great Chicago newspaper asked "What makes for hyphenated Americanism," after pointing out that hyphenated Americans were found not only among the immigrants but among the natives as well. Of course the answer could not be found. The paper said, however, that the politicians encouraged hyphenated Americanism and had organized it in the large cities. There was a German

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vote, an Irish vote, a Polish vote, a Swedish vote, and so on. Certain men were put on the ballots for political jobs not on account of their ability and efficiency but solely because they were the representatives of racial groups. But it is not claimed that this was the main reason for hyphenated Americanism.

"We all know", the paper says, "that this is not so. We know that bad consequences for our country and public life in general will result, that it will only raise irrelevant problems and unnecessary difficulties". And then they asked: "Will this evil be fostered and strengthened by the war?" A definite answer like "yes" or "no" is not given of course, again in true American fashion. A conditional answer is ventured, which of course is no answer at all and is not supposed to be one. It is merely an urgent exhortation to all hyphenates to reflect and to mend their ways.

Questions call for answers. There are questions, to be sure, for which a succinct and definite answer can not be supplied; some, perhaps, cannot be answered at all;

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but the questions: "What makes for hyphenated Americanism?" and "Will this evil become worse on account of the war?" do not belong in this category. To answer these questions is easy and simple enough. To be precise, the answer to the first question should be: The Anglomania of the so-called "real" Americans, particularly the Anglomania of the English language press, is responsible for hyphenated Americanism. And to answer the second question: Yes, the war is bound to foster and strengthen hyphenated Americanism.

Because of the absence of a strong and genuine Americanism, hyphenation flourished. Because genuine Americanism has deteriorated during the past decades, hyphenated Americanism was able to grow. Because our English language press and the so-called influential social set of our country became less American and more English in tone and attitude, citizens of non-English origin tended to display their descendancy, and emphasized their racial stock by referring to themselves as German, Irish, Polish, and Swedish-American, and so on. The war will aggravate this condition, because it revealed the thoroughly British

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attitude of our English language press, because it proved the allegedly "true" Americanism to be a disguised Anglomania for the most part, displaying a slave-like servility to British interests.

Every hyphenated American is a living protest against the Anglicization of America as it is fostered by our English language press and a large portion of allegedly "true" Americans. And the hyphenated Americans and their sympathizers among the natives will grow rapidly in number if these attempts at Anglicization continue; a decrease of hyphenated Americanism can only be hoped for if Anglicization ceases, if the press and the more or less prominent and influential sections of America realize that to be English is not to be American. True, red blooded Americanism can never develop as long as this great Republic continues to be England's vassal economically, politically, and in attitude.

Millions of Germans who crossed the ocean to establish a new home here were, with hardly an exception, ardent admirers of this great and free Republic. They had

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firmly made up their minds to become good and true Americans. And they became just that--true Americans and not pseudo-Americans. They turned out to be better Americans than their fellow citizens of English blood and heritage because they never tried to put this great Republic in a state of political dependency to Germany....On behalf of Americans of German origin in particular, we have this to say: that they were compelled to emphasize their German origin by the hostile attitude which they had to suffer on account of their German racial stock, by the gross injustice of an Anglophile press and of British minded, so-called "true" Americans against Germany and everything German. Any German-American who has been in this country for any length of time can easily trace the development of hyphenated Americanism on himself. At first, full of enthusiasm for this great and free Republic, all his efforts were directed towards becoming a true American. After he had acquired the language and become familiar with the country, the people, and their attitude and mentality, he started to become German again, and the more successful he had been before the quicker and more thorough was this process of reversion, the more clearly he recognized that

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the Americanism of this country, within the press and among prominent social sections, was not what it pretended to be, that it was nothing but Britishism in disguise.

Is hyphenated Americanism strengthened by the war? Yes--or to be more correct, it had been gaining right along. Whether it will keep on growing, depends. Yes, in case England should be victorious. No, if, as we wish and hope, the Germans defeat their enemies gloriously. In the latter case a strong, true, and independent Americanism will have a chance to develop. For America, a German victory would be a great blessing--would seem necessary for her welfare.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 7, 1914.

EDITORIAL:

TRULY GERMAN WORK

The hospitality and considerate attention for the welfare of German-American teachers which has made their attendance to the convention possible, through the sacrifices of Chicagoans, deserves commendable recognition. This embraces the fact that they realize the importance of the German teachers in America. But the support for their endeavors is only half the German work. Something really worthwhile will be achieved by supplementing the effective schooling by home work of the parents, for without their assistance, the endeavors of the teacher cannot bring a lasting result. But the language itself is not sufficient. Where else, can the youth, knowing their language gain enthusiasm for German culture, when his own parents are continually aping foreigners, banishing the spirit of that culture from the home, excluding German books and papers, and although supporting the German theatre with a few paltry dollars, yet cannot make their attendance at plays coincide with the plays importance.

Why should they pose as Germans at banquets and on other festival occasions,



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when ordinarily they disdain to "carry on" in their own home and fail to implant a monument to the durability of the German race and its cultural attainments. The sacrifices of the Chicagoans should not be depreciated, but the German problem has the right to call for something else than money.

German youth should carry on real German work and make their homes temples of German culture. They should not only support German literature and art with dollars, but also with a sincere love which is far more fruitful in its results.

Only then German aims will have been accomplished, and the success will not be swept away by the strongest waves of native antagonism.



The Westen, July 5, 1914, Supplement of Illinois Staats Zeitung.

A DISCOURSE.

At the arranged festival for the unveiling of the statue of Goethe, Professor Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard University, mentioned in his address how the German Americans are finally taking courage and are recognizing their social worth, achieving the aim and striving of the noble minded. So only are they to hold their leading place, rightfully theirs, by virtue of descent, and always in advance, of all other mixed nationalities of America. The longing period for the fatherland that used to exist is now past, yet it need not leave the heart bare of love for our birthplace, the pride for our German fatherland and its great and wonderful achievements. This would not be natural and would be unworthy of a German, man or woman, and would merit ample criticism.

All that is good and excellent, speech, manners, inherent nobility should also be planted here, that it pass not away with him, but will remain a valuable possession for posterity in perpetuity. We, who came from Germany to America are, in a sense, not in a foreign country, since the nation of the United States is not a single homogeneous race and the land was not inherited or guaranteed to a single race of ancient origin. If the contrary would have been the case, it could have been expected that the immigrant subscribe to established conditions and seek no special liberties. It is evidently different in this country. It

The Westen, July 5, 1914, Supplement of Illinois Staats Zeitung.

was, and is yet, the right of the strong to decide which of the immigrated race should exercise the greatest influence here. This long belonged to the German Americans, because of numerical strength and other significant physical and mental attributes, but the weakening effects of homesickness retarded their activity and bereft them of courage.

The German population must take strong roots here. America is now our country and the home of our children and we must learn and teach them to know and understand the history of the country, its famous men and women, who have contributed to the making of this land and it must be told in speech and writings of our native language. To create results for our German attainments we must feel at home here.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 12, 1914

GERMAN-AMERICAN PARTY

Several weeks ago the Illinois Staats-Zeitung mentioned in one of its articles the possibility of organizing a German-American Party, and readers were invited to express their opinion about it. This has been neglected so far; perhaps the organization of such a party has been considered futile. If two Germans in the Old Country have three different opinions, the German-Americans here are not less prolific in variations of viewpoint. Every attempt to organize will be doomed to failure, because the German-Americans could not bear the idea that one of them might achieve political success, due to such a party.

This fear is stronger by the Germans than their love for liberty. He likes to scold about those who endanger their personal liberty, but as soon as he observes that one of his fellow-countrymen might obtain a political position through his efforts against prohibition, he soon becomes quiet. He justifies such an attitude in his own mind by accusing the successful candidate of



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 12, 1914.

incompetency and shortcomings, which he must first invent. He is inclined to suspect others of secret plans if they join a church, a lodge or a club. With such a suspicious attitude no party which is to defend liberty, can achieve success.

However, such a party would be necessary as bulwark against those trying to kill liberty, because the wise ones build their dams and dykes before the flood. Personal liberty was never in greater danger than it is now....What would be more important than the establishment of a party which has only one aim, namely the protection of personal liberty, and which would be against every other party which would not fully defend the natural rights of man, irrespective of economic questions.

Personal liberty is based on natural human rights. It is a human right which each person possesses, to make his life as enjoyable as he can, according to his social standing and educational status quo, as long as he does not



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 12, 1914

thereby injure himself or anyone else. Self-determination is the highest privilege of every man, and to tolerate attempts at its limitation is a sign of degeneration.

It is indeed a sad fact that for many, the battle for personal liberty is nothing else but a fight for licentiousness, although every sane person should know that the sister of self-determination is self-control. Self-control is the mother of all virtues and all morals and liberty reaches through her the greatest triumphs. Prohibitionists have imprisoned personal liberty in a keg of beer in order to label immoderation as one of their results, and thereby to frighten many away from the fight for personal liberty. But every thinking person will admit that no reasonable being will defend licentiousness. The friends of liberty consider the prohibition movement as a side line of the real purpose of the prohibition fanatics, who are really trying to prevent others from enjoying life, because of their mental and moral deficiency, seeing all others in their own image.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 21st, 1910.

Germanism in Chicago.

Superintendent Bodine estimated that 25 % or about 500,000 of Chicagoans are of "German" descent. In the last two years their number increased nearly 80,000. Two years ago Chicagoans of "German" descent amounted to 421,615. Of these 257,000 were born in the United States and 165,000 elsewhere, mostly in Germany,

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 20th, 1910.

"Germanism" in Foreign Countries.

There are still real "Germans" in other countries who are proud to be such, and whose pride no foreign influence could diminish. They hold fast to their "German" language, customs and practices.

Could it be possible that a nation of highest achievements, in every line of human endeavor and knowledge would send thousands of their sons and daughters into the world, and then these children being ashamed and let their heads hang? Certainly not! The Germans possess, besides other personal characteristics a very good parental training and excellent skill and knowledge in their lives.



Abendpost, October 11, 1909.

IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH.

The German movement in the United States should have been united a long time ago, but it is now to become a reality. The German-American National Alliance clearly recognized the stupendous defect which exists among the German-Americans because of their division into ecclesiastic, liberal, and agnostic parties. They have undertaken the first step to overcome these difficulties. All resolutions in this direction are, no doubt, of most vital importance. Of course, it can not be expected that the different elements with their various philosophies of life can be melted together in one compact mass, but these different elements with their various views could have been united in the one purpose of mutual concern, that is the fostering of the German language, customs, culture, and intellectual and social life in this country. As far as they are sons and daughters of mother Germania, they are of one mind in this respect. They know no difference in their desire and ambitions to retain and cultivate their inestimable national treasures and ideals, and in this general aim of the German-Americans they can certainly all be united.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 13, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PRACTICAL ADVICE

Very often you hear our Chicago Germans say that American Courts and American Judges are not just and not honest.

Without doubt, the understanding of right and wrong is all over the world the same. And still there is a remarkable difference in the meaning and handling of laws in all countries. As a rule, all Germans, coming to this country, will find it hard to get accustomed to our American laws and American courts, which are giving plenty of time and opportunity to both sides (accuser and defendant), to produce and demonstrated their arguments.

We dare to say, that in many court cases even clever Germans were not quick witted enough to grasp the situation in one nut shell, to counteract at once the arguments of the opponent.

In other words, our German citizens must acquire the ability to think American and enter the courthouse with an American mind. This will help enormously, to understand more profoundly the American judge and to cooperate

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Die Abendpost, February 13, 1908.

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more effectively with the court proceedings towards a just solution and fair trial.

Our Germans still have the old country habit, of entering a court case, finally will seek legal advice. Up till then valuable time had been lost, while the opposite side of the case was able to build up powerful arguments and testimonials. In most cases like this, our Germans are unjustly inclined to believe, that all available evidence is against them. And still, the judge himself would decide probably the other way, if the standpoint of the German client would have been made sufficiently clear to him.



The Abendpost, September 16, 1907.

THE IGNORANT FOREIGNER. Editorial.

Because there are many "ignorant foreigners" in the United States, a judge - not very well known - in the State of New York, sharply refused all the citizenship applications, which lay before him. He explained, he would not grant any more citizenship to anybody who does not know the constitution of the United States so as to be able to cast his vote intelligently, and who has no knowledge and understanding of our form of government, so as to share in patriotic duties. Only too readily could an ignorant voter be bought and a thoughtless use of the franchise is a danger for any government.

Whosoever is seeking citizenship according to the New York paper "must know" what it means, and desire it not solely for paltry material gain, but from conviction. If he lacks this, if it is only to be a means to escape prosecution at the hand of the law in the land of his birth, when he may go there on a visit, or to more readily acquire some property, or for a "job," then he had better remain what he was. Nobody forces him to become a citizen. But it is time that in the interest of the country and its institutions, it be required that the applicant must also use some thought when he swears allegiance to the United States.



The Abendpost, September 16, 1907.

To think a little "is fine." Properly speaking, a little thought and reflection should be required about everything that is being done, even when writing an editorial. Regarding the case cited, it must be mentioned that the right to American citizenship is no protection against "the hand of the law" of the old fatherland in case one wishes to live there and puts himself in its power; therefore, no one ever sought citizenship for these ulterior motives. It must be remembered that civic rights alone do not give everybody a right to vote. The New York judge, as also his newspaper defender, must know that citizenship is bestowed by the federal government, while the franchise comes from the states. One may possess one without the other.

Where the state finds it expedient to divide the population into the intelligent and the ignorant, and to debar the latter from voting, it also excludes the "ignorant foreigner," which the possession of citizenship papers cannot reverse. Every state has the right to make the grant of franchise depend on a possible educational test. Where such a condition prevails, the uneducated foreigners are in the same position with the uneducated natives, though being citizens. This order of things proves that the foreigner is made to suffer something for which the natives do not.

With reference to "some thinking," to truly consider that one does some thinking, depends on what he thinks. How can the examining judge make sure as to



The Abendpost, September 16, 1907.

what the applicant really thinks? The New York paper forgets to state further, that the applicant must prove that he is able to make judicious use of his ballot.

What does "judicious use" mean? In every election contest, the people are divided, and one-half accuses the other of poor use and judgement in voting for the right side. We will have to wait many thousands of years till every faction of society will make "judicious use" of his vote. To think and to know judgment and wisdom are nice ideas, also patriotic unselfishness, but it is not possible to use these as proof in examining for fitness for citizenship. To leave the decision to the judge is to grant him arbitrary power in place of established law, on pretense that the foreigner does not think right; and tends to deprive him of his vote, which he needs to protect himself from oppression and unjust laws. The judge, by making his own laws to refuse citizenship, is not following law, but his own unlimited private opinion.

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Abendpost, October 6, 1906



THE FIRST CELEBRATION OF GERMAN DAY IN CHICAGO.
WORTHY START MADE FOR THE CELEBRATION IN COMING
YEARS.

About 500 German ladies and gentlemen answered the call of the Chicago branch of the German American National League at the Auditorium, in order to celebrate German Day for the first time in Chicago's history. On account of the short time for preparation it was decided to have the celebration in the form of a banquet on the eve of the day when 223 years ago the first German immigrants landed on the shores of North America. The excellent progress of yesterday has given a promising start and has opened the finest prospects for the Chicago German Days in the coming years.

When the President of the Chicago branch of the German American National League, Dr. Jur. Max Eberhardt greeted the participants, the richly ornate and tastefully decorated hall was filled with 500 guests. At the speaker's table sat as guests of honor, the gentlemen, Dr. C. T. Hexamer, President of the German American National League; Dr. Wever, Consul of the German Empire; Arnold Holinger, Consul of the Swiss Confederacy; Adolph Timm, Secretary of the German American National League; the Professors Dr. Starr, M. Cutting and



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Dr. von Noe of the University of Chicago, and Dr. James Taft Hatfield of the Northwestern University; Dr. John A. Enander; Mr. E. F. L. Gauss and George Giegold as poets and orators of the evening. In his welcome address Dr. Eberhardt said:

"To our honorable guests, to our members and to all of you ladies and gentlemen I offer in the name of the Chicago branch of the German American National League our thanks for your numerous participation at our festival and a hearty welcome!

"With a feeling of just pride we entered these festively decorated rooms, and the eye rests now with ardent satisfaction and pleasure on this beaming crowd - the representatives of the entire German population of Chicago - who came here to celebrate with us the German Day.

"It was more than 200 years ago, when the first traceable German immigrants landed at the shore of America and arrived on October 6th, 1683, in Philadelphia.



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"Near that city they founded their first settlement, to which they gave the name "Germantown" in remembrance of the old homeland. Like the pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock so also these had emigrated from the old country following the impulse of free religious conviction in order to be able to serve their God in their own way. When Franz Daniel Pastorius, who came several months earlier, greeted the advance guard of the German immigration at their arrival, he did not dream that this first weak twig of the German settlements which he planted into the freshly dug furrows of the American soil, would grow up within two centuries to the great sturdy tree whose branches spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. From the North woods of Wisconsin to the tropical plantation settlements of the Gulf Stream German song resounds! If we follow up the history of the Germans in America from its first beginning up to this day - what a rich picture of evolution is presented before our eyes! The foundation of church parishes, innumerable places of divine service held in German - and the network of schools, the creation of lower and higher institutions of learning, where German wisdom and German methods reigned; agriculture, commerce, trade and industry, cultivated and guided by German hands; Art, science and literature, fructified



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by German spirit and serving German ideals; these are the rich contents of this picture. And thereby we do not forget what active part the German in America took in public life and in the political destiny of this country. By surveying without prejudice the history of this country, there will hardly be found any important occurrence where German influence did not participate, no great acquisition, that was won without German activity, no great deed where the Germans did not cooperate.....

"But never has the German forgotten his origin, never has he forgotten that he descends from a people whose duty it is to distribute over the entire world, besides freedom of thought, noble manners and education. Remembering our origin we think again of the advance guard of German immigration, the small group of true-believing countrymen who on October 6th, 1683 put their foot on the shore of the new homeland.

"The public events of late - the expansion of power and influence of our American empire into foreign territory and the herewith connected greater responsibility of our governmental force - challenged all forces of our



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people and strained them to the extreme. Any separate element which otherwise kept restricted to its own circles, merged with the great totality. And so it goes with us Germans. We could not remain strangers with the great historical happenings that raised our republic as with one stroke to a world power. Of us the new homeland also demanded new duties. That we willingly accepted and fulfilled these duties, nobody in this country will deny.

"But just on account of this, there was lamented many times by Germans that the German element, during the last decades in place of showing a strong united front, has suffered much damage. It has been claimed that the German element has lost the consciousness of its real task, to serve as a bearer of civilization in this country, that it splits up its strength into innumerable small clubs instead of opposing the other population elements by its united influence upon the moral and spiritual development of the country.

"It is due in no small measure to these complaints and the conviction of the necessity for relief that gave cause for the foundation of the German-American



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National League. Our League endeavors to awaken the sense of unity among the population of German origin in America and to further the useful, sound development of its inner strength for the protection of such justified wishes and interests that are not harmful to the common welfare of the country and the rights and duties of good citizens.....

"We do homage to the opinion of our great countryman Carl Schurz, who said that one has a better right to call himself a good American citizen when he is a good German. And so we celebrate with our festival the re-awakening of the German spirit in this country."

After singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the audience and a musical greeting by the singing clubs under the baton of Professor Gabriel Katzenberger, Dr. C. J. Hexamer was introduced and spoke about German Day and the German-American National League and recalled the memory of the German pioneers such as Friedrich Post, Peter Muehlenberg, Baron Steuben, Johann Stricker and Arnstedt and the hundreds of thousands who fought for the Union.



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A speech of Mr. Otto C. Schneider, that followed, dealt with the Germans as cultivators and pioneers in trade, art, science and technique. In a long oration he recalled the German settler from the Dutch Colonial days to the present time. He recalled the German Peter Minnewit of Wesel who as head of the Dutch West India Company bought Manhattan Island for the price of Fl.60 - in the year 1626, of Prince Johannes, Edler von Buschau, of Jacob Zeisler, of the great Daniel Pastorius who founded the first pure German colony in Germantown. He related the mass immigrations of 1707 under Joshua Kocherthal, of 16,000 immigrants of the Palatinate who settled on the Tulpehocken River, of 17,000 who were in 1716 - 1717 lured to New Orleans by a certain John Law. He told of Konrad Weisen, of Johannes Lederer, of Professor Ensebius Kuehn and many others who did much for the cultivation of this country...

The next speech was held by Professor Dr. Starr W. Cutting of the University of Chicago on the topic: "The German Language". Mr. Wilhelm Vocke spoke then about the Germans as American patriots"; then followed Professor Dr. James Taft Hatfield's lecture about "Cultivation of the German language in the American



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Universities". Next followed a young German-American, Mr. M. F. Girten, on the subject - "The Old and the New Fatherland". With orchestra accompaniment the audience then sang the German-American National Hymn written by Mr. George Giegold, "Heil Freie Heimat Dir" (Hail to you free homeland).....

Mr. Arnold Holinger, Consul of Wwitzerland spoke about "The German Music". Mr. Fritz Gloganer (of the Abendpost) about the German-American Press. The last speech of the evening by Mr. Emil Hoechster had the theme: "German Women and German Club Activities". Mr. Hoechster closed with a toast to the German American National League.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Dec. 8, 1903.

Editorial.

NEW DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING CITIZENSHIP.

If President Theodore Roosevelt and his attorney general Knox have their way, then all who intend to acquire American citizenship papers will meet with considerable difficulty in the future. That our nationalization law is faulty in many respects is true enough. It is undefined, contradictory, incomplete planless, and unscientific. It is so defective that a certain question which has arisen thousands of times a year for over a century can not be adequately answered. Thus, the query, if a child were born in the United States by parents of foreign birth who are not American citizens, what is the status of the indigenous youngster? One day a court answered: Yes, he is a citizen; another day it proclaims: No; until some years ago, the supreme court ended the controversy.

Worse chaos exists where the nullification or loss of citizenship is concerned. There is no rule whatever. An American, a bonafide citizen, may travel to a foreign country and so conduct himself that he actually becomes a subject of another nation, so that he finds it necessary to give an oath of allegiance to such a power: for example, he obtains a public position or serves in their army, as many of the southern army officers have done after the Civil War and later they returned,

Abendpost, Dec. 8, 1903.



appearing and acting as full fledged citizens, as if nothing had happened. Already, President Grant has emphasized the necessity of regulation for the voidance and procural of citizenship; a new and comprehensive law should be drafted. He cited logical reasons which showed that he was well versed in the subject, but it was of no avail.

What Theodore Roosevelt proclaims at present shows plainly that he has only a casual knowledge of this problem. About the loss of citizenship he is absolutely mute, and in regard to the declaration or intention of prospective citizens, he confines himself to a lamentation about crookedness which existed to a staggering degree and the "unfathomable evil" which created thereby. He concludes this with a recommendation of the proposals contained in the attorney general's annual report.

No one will argue that obtaining citizenship by fraud is a serious offense which should not be tolerated. However, the matter is not as dangerous as Mr. Roosevelt would have us believe. Evidently he has been misled by the account of a snooping official whose gross exaggerations we mentioned in these columns months ago. Among other items he claims that a Chicago judge naturalized three thousand people in one evening, an alleged incident nobody ever heard of and which in itself, is



Abendpost, Dec. 8, 1903.

is a physical impossibility... In the main, "the despicable evils" are confined to an occasional immigrant who votes illegally, but this is much more prevalent among the "hired repeaters" paid tramps etc., who did not come to our shores recently; and, secondly, there are some poor souls, comparatively new arrivals, who, with the aid of improperly obtained citizenship papers, have become city street cleaners before the allotted lustrum, and have held similar jobs which a constricted, heartless, native legislation reserved in the interests of the political bosses, who dole them out to citizens and voters.

Now we face a more serious peril; just this, that the majority, or at least a large fraction, will not be admitted to citizenship, which causes an ever increasing quantity of foreigners, who cannot obtain citizen rights, which precludes any possibility that they may become imbued with patriotic sentiments: of "foreigners" in the true sense of the word, whose troth belongs to another government, and their presence may lead to grave international complications. Mr. Roosevelt and his attorney general do not mention this calamity. They probably never thought about it. If they did, then they hardly would have advocated laws, which, when passed, would make such a contingency an inevitable reality. Consider the proposal, for instance, whereby the citizenship applications and grants, etc., must be confined



Abendpost, Dec. 8, 1903.

only to a United States court. What this means, we can understand by perusing these facts. Throughout the 45 states of the union there are about 70 United States courts; in most cases, a state has only one. Therefore the great mass of prospective citizens would be compelled to make long and expensive journeys, often for hundreds of miles, and then, after arriving, they may have to wait for days or weeks, before the busy court finds time to concern itself with their case. We might just as well deny citizenship rights to thousands and hundreds of thousands.

This single thoughtless proposal does more harm than all the good which is contained in the rest of the recommendations.... All the dire consequences of emigration which excites so many people, are but a sequence to our natural growth.... If we proclaim that we obtain many an undesirable alien by the citizenship route, then we can make the identical statement of our preferred native inhabitants,.... we know from experience that many are not exemplary citizens....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1900.

IMPROVEMENT ON NORTH AVENUE

The union, just recently organized by businessmen of North Avenue, held its second meeting last night, at which the president of the union Mr. Wm. Friedmann presided. The aim of the union is to further the improvement of the transportation and lighting system of North Avenue and the abutting streets. Inasmuch as all property owners of North Avenue are vitally interested in this undertaking, it has been decided to name this union The North Avenue Improvement Association. This new organization at intervals will investigate the progress of improvements they so much desire. With the appointment of more officials for this new organization, the list of the members of the Executive Board is complete: William Friedmann, president; C. Thiessen, secretary; J. Yondorf, treasurer; Wm. Rauen, vice-president; and Messrs. A. Yondorf, H. F. Mueller, Val. Stauber, E. H. Cuny and H. Branch as directors.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, March 27, 1899

Germans, Come Forth! Today's Meeting of Protest
At The Auditorium. A German Answer To The
Propaganda Of The Jingos And Anglophiles.



Tonight, - in the gigantic hall of the Auditorium, the Chicago German-Americans will hold their great Protest Meeting! Its purpose is to give a typical German reply to those malicious attempts and miserable insinuations now being circulated by the subsidized press of England, and our yellow Press, which is so desirous of destroying our friendship and adherence to our adopted fatherland, to which we have been faithful for a century. Above all, the local German - Americans wish to proclaim and prove to the world, that they are bona fide - loyal citizens of this nation; in unity they voice their demand to be recognized and enjoy equal suffrage; - with stentorian tones of warning, which shall reverberate like thunder, we will protest against a perfidious alliance with Albion.

There is no doubt, the meeting will be a grand demonstration and will not fail in its purpose. All those, who wish to obtain cards of admission, may procure them at William H. Jung's hall, 106 East Randolph Street, or from Mr. E. H. Plautz, Room 1135, Stock Exchange Building.

Die Abendpost, March 27, 1899

The mass chorus consists of more than 500 singers, and the enthusiasm they showed during yesterday's rehearsal at Haendel Hall was most inspiring.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 12th, 1897.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE GERMAN "KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS" CANNOT USE THEIR MOTHER TONGUE.

The honorable fight, which the German Knights of Pythian, in the interest of their mother tongue carried on against the egotistic nativism in their own ranks, has now been decided unfavorably to them. The State Supreme Court, has now denied the justice of their cause, confirmed the decision of the Appellate Court, which rejected the original, favorable opinion of the lower court and therefore banished the use of the German language in the lodges.

Consequently, the unpleasant fight is now done away with... the knownothing clan has won a dismal victory. As the readers of the Abendpost, undoubtedly remember, the whole fight started, when several lodges declined to permit the use of the German language, in compliance with the commands of the Supreme Lodge. The Waldeck Lodge, did not want, under any circumstances, to submit to this dictum, especially because it saw the right

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027.

Abendpost, April 12th, 1897.

of possession of its members, threatened by the authoritative order of the Grand Lodge; the matter came before the court and Judge Brentano decided in favor of the German Knights of Pythian. The Appellate Court later rejected this decision and the Supreme Court sustained same.



Abendpost, March 15, 1895.

Victory of the Knights of Pythias.

The German lodges win their first victory.

Their fight for retaining the German Language.

Judge Bresntano's injunction against the Grand Lodge.

The German Knights of Pythias in their fight for the German language have won their first victory and there is every chance that they will gain a complete permanent one. The injunction forbids the Grand lodge to interfere with the Waldeck lodge on account of the use of the German language, or to take any punishing actions against them on that account. In the German lodges of Illinois for the present, the German language can still maintain its right. Not satisfied with this success, Attorney Bock, the lawyer of the Waldeck lodge, will take a second action against the Grand Lodge to force them to recognize the Waldeck lodge inside the order and give it full possession of their rights. The result of this case is looked for with the greatest interest by the whole German speaking population..

The writ set up by Dr. Bocke explains that the Waldeck lodge, like the Grand lodge,

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Mar. 15, 1895.



was incorporated according to the laws of Illinois as^a legally independent unit and that the Grand lodge had no right to forbid his client the use of the German language. The constitution of the Waldeck lodge has been approved by the Grand lodge. There, as in 14 other lodges, in Chicago, also use the German language, none of them would have joined the order, if the use of the German language was not guaranteed.



Abendpost, February 8, 1895.

The fight of the German Knights of Pythias.

The Grand Tribunal of the Order of the Knights of Pythias for the state of Illinois has decided against the local Waldeck Lodge No. 138 in an action brought against them for using the German language at their official meetings. The decision is so worded as to give the impression that the tribunal would have liked to grant judgment in favor of the Waldeck Lodge, if it would not have been afraid of the supreme lodge. According to the laws of the order the only way now for the Waldeck Lodge is to appeal to the supreme-tribunal as the highest court, though there is very little hope of success, as the prohibition on using the German language originally came from the supreme tribunal. In consequence the Waldeck Lodge will have to go before the civil courts to obtain their rights for using the German language. For this purpose the Lodge has employed the lawyer Mm. Barke, who has already defended them before the "Grand Tribunal" and who will try to get a final decision from the civil courts. The legal writ will chiefly emphasize the point that neither the constitution nor the laws of the order prescribe the exclusive use of the English language. The prohibition of the German language by the supreme tribunal can therefore be taken only as a narrow-minded prejudice or a blind fanaticism.



Die Abendpost, October 24, 1894.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN AMERICA.

We cannot agree entirely with the statements made lately by Professor Knortz, superintendent of public schools in Evansville (Indiana) , in regards to the German language in America.

Professor Knortz is praising the French Canadians for their perseverance in preserving the French language for 200 years, whereas the Germans in the United States do not speak their mother tongue any more in the 2d and 3d generation. Professor Knortz is ignoring the fact, that Canada has been for over 100 years a purely French colony under the direct rule of the French Government. This period laid the foundation of French civilization, the French language and French community life in Canada, which even later under British rule gave the province of Quebec a well guarded home-rule concerning the French-language. Even the influx of English, Irish and other European immigrants could not change this status, and thus Eastern Canada became a territory with two principal languages...English and French.

The situation in the United States is different. This country has been British territory during 400 years before the American revolution and before a



Die Abendpost, October 24, 1894.

noteworthy arrival of Non-English speaking immigrants.

Particularly German elements did not enter this country in larger numbers before the beginning of the 19th century, and when they did come-they had to learn English as a means of communication with the English talking population and towards an easier livelihood in general. It is quite understandable that most German newcomers were more interested in learning English thoroughly than being left behind with the mere knowledge of German.

Nevertheless, the Germans in this country have done a lot to preserve German arts, music, literature and the German language. Innumerable German newspapers, schools and German societies are carrying out this task continuously for the benefit of our American-born German children.

If the latter and their offsprings gradually forget the German language, then this is caused mostly by the assimilating process, which is a melting pot, building the fundamental structure of the American nation.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, September 26th, 1894.

THE GERMAN KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The fight of the German Pythias Lodges against the Supreme Lodge of Pythias is being carried out now on a larger scale. In order to keep up the fight to a victorious end, the German Lodges have organized an Executive Committee, which mailed yesterday to all German Pythias Lodges of Illinois the following circular letter:-

Brothers!

The Executive Committee is instructing herewith all German Pythias Lodges to conduct their meeting ritual affairs etc. in the German language, regardless of guest visitors from the Supreme Lodge at the said occasion.

This case has been given to the courts, upon which we rely for a just decision. Until then, there will be no further interference from the Supreme Lodge Council. With Fraternal Greetings! The Executive Committee: G. Lauterer, A. Grunwald, F. W. Buschick, L. Wodeck, F. J. Stubbe.



Die Abendpost, September 7th, 1894.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias adopted yesterday a resolution, which allows the use of the English language along for all ritual occasions of the order. This new regulation ousts automatically all German lodges of the same order.

We regret deeply, that the "German question" has been stirred up by the Knights of Pythias, whom we thought to be a set of broadminded American fellow-citizens. The said resolution is a severe blow and humiliation to all Germans. The best way out for all German lodges, as we see it, would be to ignore the deplorable population and keep up the use of their native German language at all occasions, until the Supreme Lodge pronounces a formal ouster of all German lodges or a cancellation of the same regulation. The latter is doubtful, as apparently the Supreme Lodge has sought the German issue for quite a while towards a final decision in favor of the English language.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1892.

REVEREND HERZBERGER TAKES UP BATTLE
AGAINST NATIVISTS AND PROTESTS AGAINST
PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS.

The election is past, and the enemy against whom the Germans fought is defeated. It is quiet again every where, and politics are left to the politicians. However, a large theater was filled Monday night to listen to a political speech.

Rev. F. W. Herzberger, the famous Lutheran clergyman, spoke on the subject, "The School Question from the Constitutional Point of View." Undoubtedly, the reputation of this eminent speaker attracted the astoundingly large audience to the hall at this time...

If something good was achieved in the recent struggle it was the fact that for the first time the nature, the activities, and the methods of the nativistic societies became obvious to their full extent, and the danger of all this was recognized. Another favorable result of the recent battle was, that opposing factions were united against a common enemy....

"I appear today as a defendant," the speaker stated. "They have accused

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1892.

me and my friends of being opposed to compulsory school attendance and to the English language. We are also blamed for stirring up race prejudice, and for having sold out at the election. The last accusation is so contemptible that I deem it unworthy of a reply. I am a Lutheran and an American. I am fond of my country and my church, and when either is in danger, gold is not necessary to induce me to defend them.

"They accuse me of interfering with politics, as a clergyman. Has any one heard me, or any other Lutheran minister, say anything about tariff? But have we not constitutional rights to defend our parochial schools?"

The speaker continued then to prove that neither the Lutherans nor the Germans in general are against compulsory school attendance, or against instruction in English, or against our public school system. They maintain parochial schools because their children receive more efficient instructions in English and German, and, at the same time, they are instructed in religion...

"Such secret political societies - I emphasize, political societies - as the 'Patriotic Sons of America' and similar ones, have ruined the Republican party... They say, 'America for the Americans!' Are they, perchance, the

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1892.

original Americans? We also are opposed to immigration of paupers, but industrious and able immigrants should always be welcome.

"These nativists want to protect the little red school house. Has our government become so weak, that it needs these patriotic (?) Pinkertons to protect our schools? 'We only want one language,' they say; but have not our forefathers declared that this country shall be a haven for the oppressed of all countries and tongues?

"Nativists assert also that they want to protect this country against Roman Catholicism. Of course, I am a Lutheran, and in my church I preach against Rome. But as a Lutheran, as an American citizen, I protest against such societies, because they persecute good, loyal citizens for being Catholics. The constitution says very clearly, 'No religious test shall ever be required....'

"When our forefathers fought for liberty, they did not gather in secret societies, but they stood up like men. During my youth the American people did not know any secret societies with such ugly intentions. When the soldiers marched through the little town in Ohio, where my parents lived,



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1892.

they were not Lutherans, Catholics, Irishmen or Dutchmen, but American soldiers, marching to the battlefields. When my father returned from the battlefield, dying, he was not the Dutch-Lutheran minister, but the American chaplain. Neither did we celebrate the victory as Lutherans, Catholics, Irishmen, or Germans, but as Americans.

"'A house divided against itself can not stand.' Come on, men! Take a stand again upon the constitution, and declare anew that all men are born free and equal!"



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 4, 1892.

THE DUTY OF THE GERMANS.

The chief and most important duty of every German is to become a citizen of the country, which he has chosen as his home country. Many possess the first papers, and could have been in possession of their naturalization papers long ago, but they have neglected it. Now is the most opportune time to remedy that which was caused by negligence.

All Germans in possession of their first papers for two years or longer, who have been at least five years in this country, should call immediately at the German Democratic Headquarters, 167 Washington Street, near the



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 4, 1892.

building of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, where the procuring of the papers will be taken care of, free of charge. Those who have neglected up to now to get their first papers, ought to take advantage of this opportunity to obtain them. October 18, and 25, are the only two days to register. All who desire to vote must have their citizenship papers on or before October 25.

Die Abendpost, April 22nd, 1892.

The Chicago Birthrate.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

According to the latest statistics, 23,021 children have been born in Chicago last year. Of this total 6,548 children were of German parentage. The remainder had American, Scandinavian, Irish and Polish fathers.

It is important to remember that about 30 % of all children born last year, are of German descent. If the increase of one population is keeping up in the indicated proportions, Chicago in 25 years from now will be predominantly German.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 4, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

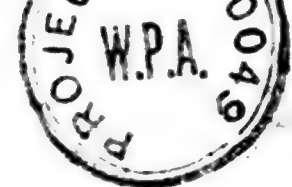
FOR THE GERMANS OF THE 30TH WARD.

Every fair and broad-minded citizen should remember that the Democratic Party has responded to the demands of the Germans of the Ward. It has put two splendid German citizens upon its list of candidates for the coming election.

The Democratic Party will put up a German as candidate for alderman next year. This man will be taken from the section south of the stock-yards. It was impossible to do so this year.

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III A (Dutch)
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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 25, 1892.

THE FOREIGNERS AMONG CHICAGO'S POPULATION

Chicago differs from other world cities most strikingly because of its cosmopolitan character which is stamped upon it by the many nationalities within its population. The hundreds of thousands of immigrants have not been merged with the public in its entirety, but the individual nationalities form almost exclusive colonies in different parts of the city. All are growing continually due to the arrival of more European countrymen. The administration of the World's Fair is trying very hard to solve the problem of making the World's Fair a variegated, international affair in this city.

Although only a few hundred foreigners will come to the World's Fair, we, nevertheless, could easily arrange a large international gathering, which would excel those at Constantinople if only a fraction of our own population of foreigners would dress in their national costumes and walk on the streets on certain days.

The Chicago Times has made a thorough investigation regarding the different nationalities, and has published the extremely interesting results. The following list



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 25, 1892.

of the nations represented here furnishes instructive information.

We find in Chicago:

Americans	292,403	Roumanians	4,350
Germans	394,958	Welshmen	3,966
Irishmen	215,534	Swiss	2,735
Bohemians	54,209	Chinese	810
Poles	52,756	Greeks	698
Swedes	45,867	Belgians	682
Norwegians	44,615	Japanese	407
Englishmen	33,785	Spanish	297
Frenchmen	12,962	Armenians	140
Scots	11,927	Portuguese	34
Russians	9,977	Sandwich Islands	31
Italians	9,921	Indians (Asiatics)	65
Danes	9,891	Turks	18
Canadians	6,989	Eskimos	4
Dutchmen	4,912	Sioux-Indians	<u>2</u>
Hungarians	4,827		
		Total	1,208.833



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 25, 1892.

These figures about the nationalities are taken from the index which secretary Stone published last year, and which are based upon the statistics of the census taken in 1890. Not included in this list are the immigrants who arrived in the interim, particularly those from Russia and Poland.

The accuracy of Stone's calculations in regard to the number of American born persons living in Chicago is doubted by many. Likewise the number of Irishmen is listed too high, but there is no doubt that the German population is at least 300,000 strong. The North side is generally considered as the chief residential district of the Germans. Here we find German poets and artists immortalized by the respective names of streets. Here also we find German churches such as the St. Jacob's, St. Joseph's, St. Paul's, St. Jacobi's and others. One may go from one store to another, everywhere German is spoken. There are few disturbances. All are peace-loving, industrious, and clean, in short, it is a German neighborhood.

In some districts on the North side, as for instance, on Franklin, Market and other streets the Irish element is noticeable. Nine-tenths of the people of the old 19th Ward are from the Emerald Isle. However, the chief residential district of the



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Irish is now on the West side. Milwaukee Avenue beginning at Ohio Street and going north west is essentially a German business section. There are also other neighborhoods which could be designated as German colonies. Later we will enter into this matter of German population more deeply.

The numerically largest colony - the Poles - we find on Milwaukee Avenue and Noble Street. The Swedes we find at East Chicago Ave, and on some side streets west of Wells, as well as on Division Street, west of Sedgewick and on Orchard, Willow, and Clybourn Avenue.

Russians are chiefly located at Canal and Clinton Streets. In South Chicago a Dutch colony is developing rapidly. The workers in the iron foundries there are nearly all Dutchmen..

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1891.

GERMAN CITIZEN IN POLITICS

It must be admitted even by the most fanatical citizens that the Germans, as citizens of the United States, understand their duties and also fulfill them just as well as the American born citizen.

If the Germans had been slavish subjects in their native country and did not know anything about self-government, this would be impossible.

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GERMAN PROJ 108d (111) 1004

Abendpost, Aug. 26, 1891.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM

The patriotism of foreigners in the United States is far more developed than in the natives. A naturalized American citizen of German origin desires only to be a citizen of the United States. It makes no difference to him whether he lives in New York or California, in Chicago or Omaha. He may recognize the usefulness of the political divisions into states and reject a too powerful centralized government, but he can not understand the absurd jealousies among them.

Of the Americans were not so extremely proud of themselves, they could learn real American patriotism from the foreigners.

Abendpost, July 23, 1891.

ARE YOU A UNITED STATES CITIZENS

A few days ago a half dozen old German-Americans were sitting at a table and discussing citizenship. All of them considered themselves real American citizens, with full rights, however it turned out that only one of them was a real citizen and the others were not.

In nearly every case their misconception was due to the fact, that they were under age when they came to the United States and their fathers secured the citizenship papers. This led them to believe that, thereby, they automatically became citizens. The fact of the matter is, that they become citizens only, if their fathers received the final or second citizenship papers, before the children reached the age of 21. If this is not the case, then the naturalization papers of the fathers are of no personal benefit to the children. In such cases the children themselves must apply for citizen ship. Even if the fathers had become citizens before the children became of age, it is best for them to get their own citizenship papers. It would be necessary to use their father's citizenship paper to prove their citizenship and besides they must have witnesses to testify that at the time, they were still under age.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1891.

CHICAGO'S NATURALIZED VOTERS.

Chief Clerk Twohig of the election commission is preparing a census, which will classify the voters of the preceding election (last fall). It will show, how many native and naturalized citizens are inhabiting the various districts.

Yesterday he issued an index which comprises the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Wards. it is published herewith:

<u>Wards</u>	5	4	8	7	9
Natural citizens					
white	2270	3489	1240	1376	1528
colored	61	161	--	--	1
Naturalized	3143	1626	3023	2978	3501
Irish	1002	398	810	685	693
Germans	1368	515	663	1190	1293
Canadians	120	163	81	67	91
English	151	217	49	52	88
Scotch	51	54	22	20	18

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1891.

<u>Wards</u>	5	4	8	7	9
Swedish	353	69	18	24	47
Norwegian	31	16	9	20	17
Danish	12	70	5	10	10
French	14	23	11	7	7
Bohemian	152	5	1200	185	831
Polish	5	7	24	69	228
Austrian	99	27	74	199	47
Hungarian	2	14	2	8	2
Russian	16	10	14	287	5
Italians	5	5	5	6	1
Holland (Dutch)	16	9	20	19	104
Swiss	24	16	14	20	10
Other Nationalities	22	8	6	10	9
Total	<u>5774</u>	<u>5286</u>	<u>4263</u>	<u>4354</u>	<u>5030</u>

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Die Abendpost, Dec.19, 1890.

[GERMAN INFLUENCE ON THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CHARACTER]

The German immigrants are preserving, even in their new surroundings and changed living conditions, their characteristics, which have been inherited and intensified through the slow flow of a stabilized economic system in their old country. They carry this element of stability into the hasty flow of American developments, which otherwise would block safe progress. Furthermore, German honesty cannot be underestimated as a powerful counterweight in American politics, which have spoiled more or less our present generation in this country.

Finally, the achievements of German science, art and education, brought over through German immigration, are representing a valuable contribution towards the intellectual life of this nation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 33275

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 14, 1888.

A PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

About two weeks ago the so called General Beem died. Since his death he has obtained more publicity than during his whole life. Out of his career of shame and disgrace many practical applications can be made; but whoever thought of making such a special one as did the local newspaper, Globe? This paper has taken over the bitter hatred of Germanism from the old Times and publishes the following: "This man Beem who assumed the title of "General" without having any claim to it whatever, this member of the best social clubs, this pretended learned man, and ambitious politician, is now being exposed as a man not only without morals, but also without brains. One exception, however, must be admitted. Although he was insane, there was method in his insanity. He was a German. Of course, it can not be said that all Germans are crazy, but psychiatrists are of the opinion that there is a considerable tendency towards lunacy in the German blood (hear ye). This opinion is confirmed by the large numbers of Socialists, Communists, Anarchists with which the German states are flooding the world."



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 14, 1888.

The Globe should have gone a little farther and paraphrased the well known citation from Horace Greeley: "Not all Democrats are thieves, but all thieves are Democrats" into: "Not all Germans are crazy, but all crazy people are Germans".

It is not worth while to get indignant and angry about an explosion of hatred against Germans so vile that it is nothing short of insanity.

It is, indeed, true that Beem was a son of German parents, although he tried very hard to cover it up, and he understood not one word of German, or, at least, he did not want to understand it.

To make a practical application of this matter it should be said: A son of German parents, who intentionally denies his German descent and pretends to be of American origin, is in danger of exchanging all the good qualities of his German nature for all the worthless contemptible traits of the Americans.

Woe unto those German parents who favor their children's degermanization in their stupid illusion that the English language, which they themselves understand very



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 14, 1888.

deficiently, is the superior one. In too many cases children learn only the scum of the conversational language and of the English papers they prefer those publishing scandals and indecent stories.

Therefore it is a crime which German parents commit against their children and this country, if they deliberately try to up root those excellent inborn German traits in order to make of them worthless mock Americans who are ashamed of their German origin.

Children, raised by German parents, with genuine German discipline and honor, make the best American citizens, who highly esteem the German language as a dowry from their parental home. Those children of German descent, who despise their being of such parentage, usually turn out to be worthless, as was the case with Beem.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, June 29, 1886.

GERMANISM.

The decision of the Boston Turners to permit the use of the English language at their meetings, has brought protests from the German people. This they consider is "One of the most important grants made to nativism as well as to Americanism", adding that it is "One of the worst blows dealt to the German people and their language". Anxiety is expressed that when the English language will be acknowledged as the official language of the "Turners" along with the German, the latter will, before long, give way to English, which so far has been only tolerated at the Turners activities. The son of the late Munch contradicts by saying: "Permitting the English language to be used in cases where it is called for by good judgment would be, if anything at all, to the advantage of the German people, for giving the directions in English, also, would cause the American children to become interested in gymnastics, and the American public in general could be easily won for this healthy physical sport if it understood what is required. If we invite the American people to participate at these meetings and exercises, they would soon get acquainted with German customs and this, in turn, would create the desire for knowledge of German also. National exclusiveness is a disadvantage in this case, and if we regard gymnastics as a wholesome sport, it would be our duty as good citizens to get the Americans interested too." There is no question but



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, June 29, 1886

that every man clings with a certain devotion to his native land, but those of us who over indulge in the noise making for Germanism, are not considered as the most welcome guests to these shores.

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GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, August 30, 1884.

A LARGE GERMAN CITY IN AMERICA

The educational guide gives us interesting information of the population of Chicago and the various nationalities of which it is comprised.

The white population of the city numbered 616,323 June 1st; whereof 209,631 or more than $\frac{1}{3}$ are Germans; Americans comprise the next largest group that of 143,000 and an Irish population of 114,005. These three nationalities comprise over $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of Chicago's population...

According to these statistics, Chicago has a larger number of German residents, than either Frankfurt, o. M., Hannover, Bremen, Leipzig, Koln, Stuttgart, etc...

German influence in social, industrial and business life is prevalent. This influence is not as intensive in politics...

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1883.

HOW GERMANS ARE TREATED BY KNOWNOTHING SCHOOL MAR'NS.

Dear Mr. Editor: I think that it would be worth while to publish the following facts in the Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung because what happened to me, the undersigned with my two daughters, that also happens to many other German parents who are trying to send their children to the free schools, so they may learn something.

I used to live on the west side at Elston Avenue; four weeks ago I moved to the north side #34 Concord Place. When the vacations were ended. My wife went to the west side and got the certificates for both children as it is customary. With that she went to the Clybourn Avenue Public School. Naturally there were many mothers and fathers with their children to have them enrolled. Those, who spoke English were quickly taken care of, but the Germans were not considered. When my wife's turn came, she told from where she came, and demanded the certificates of both girls, but the old, short, corpulent teacher or whatever she might be, did not care to listen to anything, gesticulated with her hands and ordered her to leave the place. My wife left with embarrassment and with her quite a few other German women and men, who were



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1883.

trying to get instruction for their children.

Yours truly,

Henry Goppelt.

Monday we had to report a similar case. The Germans had been treated roughly by knownothings of the school, on the corner of Willow and Orchard Street, and had been forced to desist from their intention to enter their children in that public institution. This is outrageous and the German members of the school board should make it their task to see that such things do not happen again.

School principals should be the last ones to discriminate between persons and nationalities. If they do that, they prove that they lack the most essential qualifications of an educator, a feeling for fairness and justice.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 12, 1883

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN CHICAGO

The last few editorials of the "Tribune" are devoted to the know-nothing theme namely, that the English language is the predominant and the only language which is used by our Chicago citizens. The editorial contends that the forty thousand persons speaking German at the present time will eventually die out and with them will cease the German language in Chicago, for, their offspring have naturally been Americanized.

Contrary to this statement is the fact that the majority of German parents send their children to German (denominational) schools and that German immigration outnumbers that of various other nationalities (meaning the total number). The Federal State Census of 1880 aids us to disprove the Tribune's statement. According to this there were: 607,524 citizens in Cook County, of which 365,109 were born in Chicago, in Illinois and elsewhere in the United States; and 242,415 foreign-born residents, with the following list:

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 12, 1883

Germany	93,698
Austria	1,478
Holland	3,311
Switzerland	1,728
Luxemburg	644
Bohemia	12,097
Belgium	536
Poland	5,721
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	119,213

The majority of the Bohemia, Polish, Holland and the ~~Lux~~emburg immigrants know German before they leave their country; others again learn the language from their co-workers much sooner than they learn English. The immigration from the Scandinavian countries was as follows:

Sweden	15,332
Norway	10,410
Denmark	3,110
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	28,852

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 12, 1883



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A large number of Scandinavians learn to speak German also, for their employers and co-workers are Germans and they live in German settlements.

Following is the list of Great Britain's immigration:

England	16,327
Ireland	5,905
Scotland	4,980
Canada	15,741
Wales	944
Gibraltar	5
Malta	6
India	33
West Indies	77
Australia	117
	<hr/>
	89,135

The immigration from other nations is -

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, May 12, 1883



GERMAN

France	1,913	
Greece	29	
Greenland	5	
Japan	3	
Mexico	26	
Portugal	36	
Russia	955	
The Isles of Sandwich	1	
South America	44	
Spain	67	
Turkey	17	
Cuba	20	
China	262	
Central-America	6	
Asia	7	
Africa	19	
Atlantic Isles	8	and 60 born at sea.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 12, 1883



GERMAN

The German people immigrate almost to any country, therefore it would be safe to say that five percent of those immigrants grown up in British dominions speak the German language. The majority of German churches conduct also parochial schools, therefore we presume that of the 35,000 Chicago children attending denominational schools there are at least 20,000 of German parentage.

It is well known that a large number of American marriages remain childless; figures show that on the average there are only two children to each family; in contrast to this the married German woman of Chicago rears on the average a family of five children. The American population is declining as the result of aversion toward marriage.

Since the Federal State Census was taken, Chicago has grown considerably which leads us to presume that there are as many persons living in this city now, as at that time in the whole of Cook county. The immigrants generally rear large families. Chicago Germans surpass 150,000 persons and besides, the Slavic nations speak German too.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Apr. 13, 1879.

ASSIMILATION OF THE AMERICAN NATION
(A Contribution for Der Westen)

by
C. L. Bernays

About ten or twelve weeks ago I read a short article in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, a reprint of the Philadelphia Democrat, about this interesting subject which, in a broad sense, encompasses the future of the entire American nation. Some of the basic elements were but briefly described. It was stated on the strength of the census of 1880, which accredits us with a population of fifty million people, that the following nationalities comprise the total: Anglo-Saxons, about 12,500,000; Celts, 15,250,000; Germans, 13,500,000; Dutch and Scandinavians, 1,000,000; those of mixed nationality, 8,000,000. This shows that the Irish are most numerous here, followed by the Germans and Anglo-Saxons. Thus, if the majority were the predominating feature, we would then have to regard America as an Irish and German nation rather than one of Anglo-Saxon

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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origin. But the simple, logical inference is that the various old European peoples are actually fashioning an entirely new nationality--the Americans--and in the process one finds the most varied and remarkable mixtures, combinations, involvements and developments. Thus, the Anglo-Saxons combine with the Celts, then with the Germans; and, in turn, the Celts with the Germans oppose the Anglo-Saxons. The latter occurs mostly because of a more liberal attitude in religious matters and life in general. In politics the powerful, decisive spirit of the Anglo-Saxons asserts its leadership and manifests itself in public affairs--seeking followers and votes among the Celts and, at times, the Germans. Most of the credit for the improvement of our social life by popularizing music and singing, as well as the moderate, jovial, and respectable attitudes toward life, goes to the Germans, who seek followers among the Anglo-Saxons and Celts.

In a similar manner, though based on different figures, any number of predictions have been made regarding the eventual physiognomic development of the American

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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people. In giving the following observations I shall not rely on figures, because they are not reliable--at least not at present--when mixed nationals are concerned; however, I shall try to make a few contributions which may serve at a later time when a more thorough search into the question becomes an issue--that is, to what extent we are able to foretell the future appearance (physiognomy) of the American people.

First of all, one should realize that there exists no definite plan for the development of a more or less homogeneous nationality consisting of various inhabitants living under one form of government, and that there are no special conditions which are irrefutable, aside from the association of such peoples for centuries, involving suffering and fighting for mutual interests. There need be no common understanding, that is, concurrence in religious dogmas and political convictions, nor does the same language or origin play a predominant part, as long as linguistic expressions are comprehensible and within the realm of the same race, because Negroes or Caucasians and Mongols cannot be

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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converted into a uniform nationality within a thousand years. However, Switzerland and even our own country already show that certain positive characteristics, recognizable in their main trend, can be established--proving that a definite, identifiable nationality can develop irrespective of fundamentally divergent religious creeds and political views, and regardless of a different language or descent. In the formation of such a unified, definite nationality, a long period of historical developing elapsed, which involved dangers averted by mutual assistance; generally recognized interests affecting all; tremendous conflicts in which the majority was embroiled before they were brought to a happy conclusion; and participation by the intelligent as well as by the wealthy part of our population in endeavors to protect the acquired lands against extraneous enemies and internal attempts at secession. The "brotherly affection," concerning which so much nonsense has been written, had practically nothing to do with the formation of this great nation, particularly in its later phases. Brotherly sentiment between South Carolinians and Yankees, or Germans and Irish, is hardly feasible in the United States; yet,

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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one can readily realize that all contributed their share--according to capacity and sentiment--in fashioning the American nation, and that they supported one another **staunchly** during intervals of mutual danger.

On the other hand, insofar as modern cultured nations are concerned, there are the Germans, French, Italians, English, and Americans whose **idiosyncracies one** can never think of as being so completely absorbed that they may be considered a single family group of millions with resemblances in appearance as well as in character. Thus, one finds that equality before the law, universal franchise, liberality, civil marriage, abolition of provincial constitutions, general penal codes and statutes, the negation of class privileges based on birth, equal weights and measures, and universally adopted administrative principles, help but little; and, even if people are allowed to change their abode within a state at will, it must be remembered that only a negligible fraction moves about, regardless of all conceivable provisions for equalization, including the most rapid as well as the most convenient modes of transportation. Man's tendency to remain

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rooted to the spot, his sense of being set apart by wealth, education, habit, and tradition continues in undiminished force. No thorough study is necessary to reach such a conclusion. In a rapid journey, for instance, from some point on the southern boundary of Germany [it could be Switzerland or Austria, or both] to Oldenburg, East Prussia or Denmark, or from any part on the southwestern end [France and Switzerland] to Eastern Germany [near Poland] one may readily observe from the facial formation of the people, their body structures, their sentiments and mentality, as well as the deeply ingrained habits and customs, what almost unlimited differences exist among the Germans, regardless of the ineradicable national character of those people. One meets such contrasts as a highly cultured language and a deplorable dialect of the most vulgar variety; smooth, clean-cut countenances or well-groomed beards as against shaggy adornments reminiscent of a pug dog or even the **poodle** variety; then one perceives thin lips as well as veritably beastlike snouts which just make no sense. Thereupon, follow stylish apparel and ancestral fashion; liberality in religious matters and the other extreme, the almost obsolete superstitions of the backwoods

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charcoal burners; participation or interest in public affairs on one side, and on the other, an almost complete indifference; and finally on one hand, a life where the intellectual phases predominate presents itself, and, on the other, a sensual life, worthless and blunted in its attitude toward existence.

Indeed, to this very hour it is true that the unity of the German people (beyond the alliance of the separate states and the recent achievement, a war won as the result of unification), manifests itself in the common trends of the mind, the sentiments and ambitions of the intellectuals; in the honor which a nation bestows upon men like Schiller, Goethe, and Alexander von Humboldt; in the respect accorded to Emperor Wilhelm; and in the concern expressed in Bismarck's moods, rather than in any affection for related Germanic tribes, or in any similarity of customs, moral views, preferences or prejudices to be found in the peoples that make up this nation. Even at present one perceives tremendous differences among members of the same caste; thus, we have the example of the Hannoverian or Prussian aristocracy's feeling ashamed of the Bavarian blue-blooded stock;

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and thus, a medlar and an orange show more similarity than preachers of Cologne and Ingolstadt or Passau. Yet, regardless of all this, the Germans represent a unified, solid, undivided nation.

It is also irrefutably shown that a few outstanding characteristics of the mixture--as we recognize it today--will never be entirely obliterated. We know that the longing for liberty asserts itself more prominently in a mixed people than in a nation with a homogeneous population; that the necessity of associating with various nationalities, which proves obnoxious to the older group because of the differing habits and views of the later arrivals, usually results in bringing peace and harmony, because it usually becomes apparent that the most detested factors were only matters of minor importance, and that the superficial peculiarities of the "strangers" did not preclude the possession of dominant virtues and qualities destined to benefit the community. Thus, we find an exchange of knowledge results, while inconsequentials will be eliminated during the labors and fever heat entailed by new conditions. In this manner, for

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instance, religion has been eliminated from American life as a triviality. Laws were not responsible for this development, which resulted from the mingling of people who subscribed to the most divergent beliefs, and the laws which advocated tolerance were the consequence of worldly views as well as genuine convictions favoring religious liberty. All sects are exclusive, but the demand for political freedom could transcend these boundaries and the supreme law of the land was enabled to enact provisions stipulating noninterference in religious dogmas. I do not believe that the American people can ever be propagandized into becoming fanatical followers of any specific doctrine. **In** a similar manner, probably by the exclusion of the impossible, some phases of the future character of the American people may be deduced; but one can never progress beyond generalities. The picture, which we form today, with a Yankee or Creole in mind, cannot help us gain an inkling regarding the eventual appearance of our people, since general characteristics do not suffice; and, as definite delineations are required, which can be observed only in the present, one can thereby draw conclusions for the present only.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Naturally, now the question will be asked: Will the Americans ever become such a standardized people that a single illustration could depict the type? To this I can answer: Regardless of the dissimilarity of the inhabitants of various districts, one will be able to make such a picture at some future time, just as we, today, produce an illustration of a German, Frenchman, or Italian, although none of these nations consist of similar units, and some of the neighboring residents resemble the people across the boundary rather than their own nationals. From definite lines one can always construct a clear likeness, notwithstanding how manifold such demarkations may be; but when positive indications are lacking then it will be impossible to produce a similarity. However, many considerations lead us to believe that the Americans will merge into a more stable human variety than most of our present racial stocks. The early colonists showed unusual adaptability and ability to become assimilated, and now it appears as if the two strongest immigrant groups of recent times, the Germans and the Irish, show particular interest in being quickly and completely absorbed, which induces them to give but little resistance to the forces

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of unification.

As the human race continues in existence more and more light is thrown upon the past; but it seems increasingly difficult to predict the future. Time has swallowed the period known as "yesterday" which has in it but a single possibility, and the events of the past represent reality. This reality may be highly involved, but at least the most brilliant minds can discern the incidents. The future consists of countless possibilities--according to the capacity of an individual's comprehension--and the only probability which will develop into something tangible can, at best, be conjectured only by a comparison with analogous incidents; what actually **will** occur cannot be ascertained. This is why it is impossible, at this time, to produce a likeness of our eventual Americans--to depict the future, five hundred or a thousand years hence. We know that in the present-day France one may still discern the same types which Caesar found in Gaul; the Belgians and Celts, whose physiological marks of differentiation are classified as roundheaded and longheaded, as dark-and

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light-haired, as well as blue-eyed, continue in spite of constant mixtures for eighteen centuries; even a reversion to the original form manifests itself occasionally. It is established that the Celtic element in France predominated from the very beginning; but at Caesar's time only a fool could have predicted how the Celts in France would appear when compared with their tribal members in England and Ireland after a lapse of eighteen hundred years. By this same reasoning one may predict what the future American will be like--by declaring that the typical forms of the three largest groups of immigrants, the Anglo-Saxons, the Germans and Irish, will always be recognizable. However, their relative strength, and the more important factor, what effect they will have upon one another, cannot even be guessed with any degree of **accuracy**. The **political instinct, the organizational ability, and the daring aggressiveness**--if not ruthlessness--of the Anglo-Saxons may easily be tempered or even eradicated by the more basic moral concepts of the Germans; indeed, the mere numerical superiority of the Irish may at times be considered insurmountable insofar as the nervous activity of the Yankees and the noble sentiments of the

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Germans are concerned. Still, the picture of Sais becomes more deeply veiled, when the separate characteristic marks are at issue, when these three elements [Irish, English and German] are exposed to further attrition and mixing for another two hundred years.

No sensible person will attempt to delineate the appearance of our future inhabitants; but, anyone thinking about the subject must perceive the peculiarities of a heterogeneous people, such as ours, as they have been manifested since the beginning--and this period may be any time since the discovery of the new continent. In this original composition one finds the future character of the American people. Let us exclude the Chinese and the Negroes from the composite picture of the American people. I assume that the Chinese will never migrate (or be permitted to come) to this country in such numbers as to influence greatly the character of the population, and that the Negroes--as an entirely different and inferior race--will eventually disappear, or nearly so, **before** they can imprint a definite mark upon the entire population; although

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in the South a local type developed. Excepting these two peoples, the population of the United States consists of the Caucasian race, refined to a great degree and capable of the highest mental development with its characteristic mark: a high, almost vertical forehead wherein the entire globe may be reflected within another world of thought and imagination. All branches of the Caucasian race are capable of equal intellectual attainment; some offshoots progressed faster in their entire development, while others excelled in certain phases. Probably by excepting the Slavs one finds that the most erudite and eminent men of all occidental countries--Greeks, Italians, French, English, Danes, Swedes, Swiss, and Germans--reach about the same cultural level; but this involves different epochs, although one or another nation may have had a greater advantage due to a larger population.

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In the United States nearly all people of the white races are furthering the progress of the nation; however, the Anglo-Saxon element has the lead, because of early colonization as well as traits which were particularly suitable for

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pioneers; besides, a larger number of highly cultured individuals belonged to that group. A reversion to barbarism as it existed in any conceivable race is, therefore, unthinkable here; but it is also impossible to foretell the configuration--the separate lines or shading--of future generations.

In sketching these problems I purposely omitted all political complications. I have not forgotten that the Americans are usually regarded as a political people and that such a complex [political] may be as important a part of the Anglo-Saxon's nature or religion, as music is a part of the German's creed, or as the preference for the tangible, trivial and temporary is predominantly a part of the Irish. I shall never change my belief that goodness and magnanimity will eventually produce greater accomplishments and be more effective than intelligence and scheming. Good morals are also sensible attitudes, and the most daring, conniving, political machinations will be subdued and controlled by ethics. The triumphs of politics are fleeting and of short duration; but morality celebrates its attainments in the improvement of

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mankind throughout the centuries. Therefore, I do not doubt, even for an instant, the tremendous effect which the German population is destined to exert upon the composite development of the American people. This influence--more profound than the continuance of the German language or this or that unusual situation in which one is apt to find himself particularly at present--must be ascribed to the struggle for existence; the continued association between millions of members of a cultural people with its deeply rooted moral instincts and Anglo-Saxons of a nervous, chiefly one-sided temperament; and, the short-lived, restrained, mean-spirited Irish population, making out a livelihood while worrying mostly about food. The Germans are made of too enduring a material to be crushed by the upper and nether millstones of the Anglo-Saxon and Hibernian population. The corners and edges will be rounded off, so that they [the Germans] will fit easily in places into which they formerly could not even squeeze.

Pure Teutonic blood still flows in the veins of children born here, the descendants of Germans; but this offspring is already a native American, secure from the attritive action of the millstones.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1877

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN AMERICA
(From the Philadelphia Democrat)

Whenever the German immigration to America slows down, the ebb and flow of human affairs in the life of the German population of this country becomes noticeable. Then the question always arises, whether there is really a future for the German language here, or whether it will be doomed to die out. For the consolation of those interested in the cultivation of the German language, here be it said, that during the last two centuries this question has been asked many times. Pastor Brobst, a man of great merit, whose death occurred recently and whose family immigrated to this country two hundred years ago, used to reply to this fear:

"Did not my family stick faithfully to the German language through the last two hundred years? Is this not proof enough that this language is not a stranger in America, but a heritage like that of the first English settlers and fathers of our country? And there are thousands of families living in Pennsylvania who fully agree with me. How often I had to hear during the



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last fifty years that the German language in America is just about on the wane. The fact is that it lived and still lives, and has become even more powerful, acknowledged, appreciated and advocated by educated and influential men now more than ever before."

Pastor Brobst was aware of the fact that the existence of the German language is due to a large extent to the rapid growth of the German-American press, but the very life of the language is preserved by the unceasing stream of German immigration.....



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 10, 1877

GERMAN IN AMERICA

The Westliche Post received this letter from New York:

The growing youth of German descent here in the East prefers to converse in poor English rather than to use good German. This was the reason why one of our leading German Societies resolved that in future in their reading rooms German should be spoken exclusively. The success is of course questionable....

In connection with it, the Baltimore Wecker remarked:

What was said for New York could be said also of many German Societies elsewhere, in some instances youth even scoffs at the German-speaking person... All German Societies should insist that German should be spoken exclusively while making use of the Society's rooms... If this kind of German spirit prevails in the East, we in Chicago cannot complain, or at least not to any great extent. The native-born children of German parents are not ashamed of their German descent; moreover they take pride in speaking both languages equally well and use each one in its proper place....



GERMAN

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Here in the West where the growth of national life is still in process - unlike the East where it has grown and has hardened - the Germans are a much more important and influential part of the political and social life. Here they do not feel themselves as strangers in a strange country and among strange people....They are Americans speaking German, and English as well when conversing with their non-German fellow citizens, but do not consider the English language as a special cause for pride. It is a fact that in the large cities of the West - Chicago included - the number of the Germans not exactly belonging to the educated classes, but with self-confidence in their English who make use of it on any appropriate occasion, is ten times as large as that of the large cities in the East....

This discussion of the Westliche Post and the Baltimore Wecker as mentioned in the beginning of this article, inspired the Chicago Volkszeitung to these remarks: "Considering the factors mentioned, there does not seem to be a rosy future in store for the Germans. But a new factor has developed lately giving rise to great hopes; this new factor is the German Socialists, who



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are furthering the mental life and aspirations, who are endeavoring to make effective what is good in the German character. In this they differ vastly from the Teutomaniacs who, regardless of the merits or demerits of the Germans, are bound to introduce it here. Our motto is: The good shall stand, the bad shall fall. We do know, the future belongs to our youth and he in whose hands youth is entrusted now, is the actual molder of the State's future, which means that he will determine the political, social and religious trend. **Because of this, we will support** free schools and prepare a reform of general pedagogy. We know **furthermore**, that through nothing else the German cause can be helped as much as **through** mental stimulation, meetings and debates. And without boasting we may say that nobody has done more in this direction in late years than the Socialist organization. May they go on, grow and thrive, then the things German, worthy of preservation, will not be in danger."

This contains many empty phrases, for the furthering of "mental life" in America through the copy of boreome tape worm articles from the German Social Democratic newspapers has hardly been very striking. We are willing



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 10, 1877

to admit that the German Socialist's influence in America as a leaven might be of just as much importance as that of the 48-ers a quarter of a century ago.....

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1875.

ELECTION MADNESS.

Last Sunday, the pulpit was used just as it was two years ago, by American Know-Nothings and hypocrites, to make political attacks against the Germans. The worst attacks were made by the fanatic, R. F. Ravlin, who does not fail to thunder every month against the German Sunday in Chicago. In his last Sunday sermon he directed his insults against A. C. Hesing, because the latter had done so much in favor of Sunday freedom. He calls the present liberal Sunday ordinances and the banishment of the Bible from the public schools by order of the Board of Education, the work of thieves and drunkards, the scum of Society. He calls the opposition party, the party which has introduced the now reigning disorder in Germany and the prevalent prostitution in France.

He calls Mr. Hesing a vain, drunk and selfish infidel.

Medill reprints such a sermon with pleasure and recommends it to his readers. Yes, he even uses as election document, a sermon full of hatred against Hesing, by a certain Baptist preacher Florence Mc Carthy, whom the Tribune has previously often ridiculed.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1875.

Such insults must be answered today by our votes.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 9, 1873.

[CITY ECOLOGY]

The instinctive disregard of the North Side by the Americans and the American press because the North Side is considered as being the German section of the city, reveals itself on each and every occasion. To the English reporters the North Side is a stepchild, and they believe the best way to court the favor of their readers is by passing over in silence all that is "Dutch". So, for instance, they have not had one word of recognition for the building activity on the North Side.

Visitors to Chicago are taken all the way down to Calumet, where a few rich capitalists have constructed a new harbor, but they are never shown Clybourne Avenue, North Avenue, Sedgwick, Division, Larrabee and other streets, the reconstruction of which is more astounding than anything else in Chicago. But the North Side need not care if the Times still often calls it "Lagerville", and if the other papers ignore it, then the people of Chicago will grant it full recognition. Each Sunday an increasingly larger crowd fills Lincoln Park. From 1 P. M. until 5 P. M. there is a real flood streaming to the North Side, then the reflux sets slowly in.

Most of the saloons were open yesterday, but only sold temperance drinks of which cider was the most potent.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 17, 1873.

GERMAN



USE OF GERMAN LANGUAGE IN GOVERNMENT

Senator Horace Waite asked that the message of the Governor of Illinois should be printed not only in English but also in German. The decision of the new State Constitution that all official documents should be published in English is taken word for word from the old Constitution.

Now under the old Constitution, all the official documents were also published in German. Sufficient proof that this was not considered as being in violation of the Constitution.

Of the seven state senators from Cook County, the American senators, Williamson, Waite and Dew, voted for the publication of official documents in foreign languages, while Senators Reynolds and Thompson and the Irish, McGrath and Kehoe, voted against it.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 16, 1872.

GERMAN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

German is now given in all the schools which were not burned down and where German was taught before the fire. An average of 2,359 pupils in eight schools are taking German. These schools are Washington School, 182 pupils; Carpenter, 328; Wells, 298; Moseley, 282; Cottage Grove, 187; Haven, 350; Lincoln, 380; and Newberry, 352. Of these 2,359 children, 1,070 are boys and 1,289 are girls. In the Ogden, Kinzie, Franklin, and LaSalle schools, which are now under construction, German will continue to be taught as before the fire.

When German was added to the curriculum of the Washington School in 1865, as an experiment, one hundred sixty-five students registered. By the year 1870, the number of children taking German grew to 2,597, and by 1871 these numbers increased to 4,533.

To justify the introduction of German in public schools, Mr. Harris, super-



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 16, 1872.

intendent of the school system of St. Louis, says: "Even on account of national reasons, German should be included among the subjects taught in the public schools. The assimilation of all nationalities to form an American nation is the aim to be reached. Should German be excluded from public schools, the Germans would segregate into their own schools and this would retard the process of assimilation."



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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 2, 1872.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

Mr. Schurz has good reason to be grateful to Senator Mat. Carpenter of Wisconsin - grateful for a piece of impudent boorishness, that has given him a chance to show that he is a good and true American. Since Schurz split with the Republican Party in Missouri in August, 1870, we have fought his policies, because we regard them as wrong and destructive. However, one can have sharply divergent opinions without casting groundless aspersions on another's character. If a Republican senator, like Carpenter, goes to the length of reproaching him for his German birth - and accuses the Senator from Missouri of regarding himself in his innermost heart as still a subject of Emperor William - then he is committing an infamy against which every decent person must protest most energetically.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats- Zietung, Mar. 2, 1872.

If Lasker was to be silenced in the German Reichstag by an opponent with the cry of "Hep, hep!" every educated person in Germany would regard that as an infamy, and Lasker would lose, not gain by it. Carpenter, however, has talked to Schurz in a manner which was only the parliamentary equivalent of the "damned Dutch" of American ragamuffins; that is to say, of the American counterpart of the German, "Hep, hep." As far as an infamy can insult anybody, this one insults all German-Americans --- most of them in a much higher degree than Schurz.

Because of all prominent German-Americans, Schurz is the one who has most carefully and successfully rid himself of all German views, habits, and characteristics. When the Chicago Tribune says in his praise, "there is not a more thoroughly Americanized German," then the Tribune, as far as its meaning goes, speaks the literal truth.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zietung, Mar. 2, 1872.

The Tribune, of course, means by "Americanized" only Anglo-Americanized. It reminds its readers that Schurz declared himself last summer with firm determination against any organization based solely on German nationality or German desires, and that he thereby stepped on the corns of "local oracles" of the Germans. This was all the more noteworthy, as the highest among the "local oracles" who wanted to create a special German party was Schurz's own brother-in-law, Mr. Edmund Jussen. It was Mr. Jussen who triumphed in a Turn-Hall meeting over the editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, who was protesting the idiocy of a new German party. If in spite of this effort the party was not created, it may in part be due to the fact that Mr. Schurz in his speech embraced the point of view of the Illinois Staats Zeitung and turned his back on the German party planned by his brother-in-law. No - the reproach of feeling too strongly German, Mr. Schurz has certainly not deserved. Even the



Illinois Staats- Zietung, Mar. 2, 1872.

designation German-American fits him only in a very restricted sense; namely, in respect to the fact that he was born in Germany, and that he speaks and writes German (with an extraordinarily large admixture of English and Latin words). But in the sense in which Hecker, Stallo, Danzer, Lexow, Bernays et al. use the word German-American, it does not fit Schurz. They understand by that word a man who is determined to contribute to the still unfinished character of the American people the good and vigorous qualities of the German national type. Such a man rests his whole heart on the country that he has freely chosen as his elective home.....and is willing to sacrifice as an American blood and property if the rights and the honor of the country demand it.

But with this, faithfulness to German ways and customs, and the desire to prepare with legal means for these ways and customs a place in America is entirely consistent. If, in this direction, Mr. Schurz has ever been publicly active - if he ever has opposed with the unequivocal decisiveness of a Hecker, a Stallo or a Hassaurek, prohibitory temperance or blue laws,

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 2, 1872.

or has insisted on the introduction of German instruction in the schools,
if he ever has; we, at least, have not heard of it.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 18, 1872.

[THE DISLIKE OF THE "DUTCH"]

The exaggerated and largely untrue reports of the Tribune and Times have tended very unnecessarily, to arouse the American population still more against the Germans. But no reporter of these papers has sought to inquire into the true cause of the excesses of Monday night...

At the time when the Aldermanic session was over, and when the bearers of the banners(who had entered the hall not in disorderly fashion, but had been admitted on the order of the police superintendent) were starting to go home- the entrance hall and the upper part of the staircase were filled with people not only from the demonstration, but many of whom had simply been sitting in the "lobby" to attend, as usually, the happenings in the City Council. Meanwhile the majority of the demonstrators were on their way home, and Schlotthauer's section had already arrived at the ruins of the old courthouse. By and by the rooms of the city hall emptied themselves, and there may still have been about 30 people in the lobby and on the stair, when suddenly the 12 policemen of Sergeant Lull together with the whole team of Captain Hickey pressed to the upper part of the staircase in the lobby(a sign that the crowd no longer can have been very large) and pushed without any warning all the people who stood there with violent force down the staircase.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 18, 1872.

The greatest hubbub and excitement was the consequence. Even then the police were not yet satisfied. At the entrance still more policemen were waiting, who had come from the Southside, and who now tried to violently push the people who stood on the very high sidewalk onto the street.

At the same time they used the most abusive terms against the "Dutch". Only then, as an Alderman who was an eye-witness reports, the people took to self-defense. And this would not have been done with bricks had not a pile of them been lying there- a pile onto which the police, lead by Sergeant Lull, had driven the people like a herd of cattle, without giving them time to go peacefully on their way. Lull, who not for the first time, had been carried considerably too far by excessive zeal, is himself to blame when he was hit by a brick. He is the only policeman who was slightly wounded...

Last night the conversation in the police-stations resolved exclusively around the "keeping down" and "Killing the Dutch." And Mark Sheridan and Superintendent Sherman left the whole city watch out for itself, while 200 police-men had been ordered to headquarters and into the Aldermanic Council, 30 policemen and 3 captains stood on the staircase and in the chamber of the Council, while, the other 170 men were kept in the adjourning police station. But everything was quiet and peaceful in the neighborhood of the city hall.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 5, 1871

GERMAN



GERMAN IDEAS (REPRINT FROM THE
PITTSBURGHER VOLKSBLATT)

Some American papers still confess their fear and anxiety at being Germanized.. But just what they don't want to be, they already partly are...Take, for example, the question of compulsory schooling. That is a "German idea". When it was first agitated here, only ten German-Americans went to bat for it. But the German idea gained ground from year to year. Already the states, New Hampshire, Michigan, even Texas have adopted compulsory school laws - aside from Massachusetts and Vermont, where this institution existed long ago. In California the Republican Party which will probably win at the impending election, has come out for compulsory schooling, In Nebraska the people will vote soon on the new State Constitution, which, among other things, empowers the Legislature to introduce compulsory school attendance.

Even those who are devoted to Americanism in the narrower sense resist ever so stubbornly - the good German ideas spread farther and farther in the United States every year. But not to the disadvantage of the Anglo-Americans. By the enlargement of their intellectual awareness, by the transition of the stiff, one-sided, narrow Americanism into a state and nation that is penetrated with the spirit of Cosmopolitanism, they cannot lose, but only win.....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 18, 1871.

THE GERMANS AS CITIZENS OF AMERICA



In the speech the other day of Senator Karl Schurz, the final apostrophe in which he reminded the German-Americans of their duty to be good and faithful Americans was distinguished by its rhetorical flourish, and, one might almost say, by its pastoral unction.

However, after one has listened to the artistically well-smoothed and well-rounded admonitions, one can hardly help from feeling a certain curious emptiness. It is as if one had sipped the foam on the champagne, but none of the wine. It seems to us as if one could say other, less common and less self-evident, truths about the position of the German part of the American people. It is easy to imagine that his speech must have greatly pleased those native Americans (always identifying American with Anglo-American) who now see in him an ally in their demand that the Germans get rid as quickly as possible of their national peculiarities, the good as well as the bad. That is, for example, the attitude of the Chicago Tribune, whose editor gleefully rubs his hands, about Schurz being so excellent an (Anglo) American, and wanting nothing to do with the "German demagogues" who would like (as Schurz' brother-in-law did here in Chicago only six or eight weeks ago) to form the Germans into a special party. These German demagogues, thinks the Tribune, get what



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 18, 1971.

they had coming, and Schurz has renounced all their aspirations.

Peculiar, indeed, seems his silence and his hidden warring against all attempts to make justifiable German viewpoints prevail; quite especially peculiar in view of the fact that the idea to call Schurz here had originated precisely with those men who tried to make the fight against all Sunday laws the starting point of a new party. One almost feels like calling it ungrateful that he made no mention of the platform that was accepted in the Northside Turn Hall with such noisy enthusiasm and such genuine understanding of its content. One should have thought that the excellent intentions of the authors of that platform had deserved some more friendly comment than Schurz'. Nothing could be farther from me than the idea of a separate "political organization of the Germans in this Republic." In this sentence we absolutely concur and we are glad that Schurz with whom we agree in so many, even if not in all, questions of public life supports all that we have said about a special German party.

But not at all do we agree that the German speaking citizen should renounce his quite constitutional viewpoints about farce laws, in order to please his high and well-born Anglo-American co-citizens. Not as Germans, but as American citizens we think we have the right to agitate against ordinances and



GERMAN

Illinois Starts Zeitung, August 12, 1871.

traditions that are to us repugnant. As American citizens we feel justified in contributing to the as yet fluid and flexible American nationality as much of the German national character as seems worth while to be preserved. So Stallo, Rumelin, Korner, Friedrich, Munch, and a hundred other worthy men have understood the rights of the German-Americans that correspond to their duties - but that Schurz also understands them so, one cannot at least not see from his last speech. It is a fact that during his long public career Schurz always has anxiously avoided any reference to the Temperance and Sunday question, and he probably owes, primarily, to this circumstance the panegyrics that he gets in such papers as the Chicago Times, for his so perfect (Anglo)-Americanization. If the same papers call so brilliant, noble, and eloquent a man as Stallo, a "bummer" or "scalawag" simply because he is not afraid to embrace the just demands of the German speaking citizens of the country, then the citizen who is not ashamed of his German descent and his German mind must ask himself if he would not rather be flayed and libeled, in company of Stallo, by the bigoted Anglo-Irish-American press mob, that he would want to be praised for his "complete Anglo-Americanization."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1871

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PEACE CELEBRATION AND THE GERMAN-AMERICANS

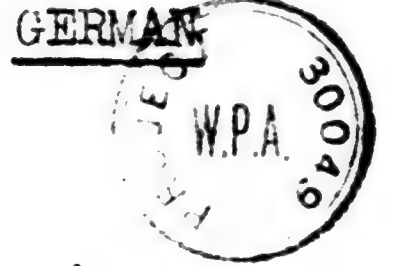
The magnificent peace celebration in New York has been taken advantage of for an attempt to create a permanent organization of the Germans in America. It is not the question of a German party (which would be a castle in Spain) but of an organized collaboration to preserve those German peculiarities which are to be regarded as a substantial gain for the American national character.... This is a point of view which does not in the least clash with a just acknowledgement of all that the Germans can learn from the Anglo-American character. It is not a German know-nothingism. Only a foundation shall be laid for the complete equality of the various national characters that will eventually merge, from the American character. This can be brought about only when the Germans with assured self-confidence hold fast to their virtues and force the other members of the population to respect them....In order to gain influence for the German-Americans in this country, it is not necessary to prove that Germany has achieved great and meritorious things, but that the German-Americans themselves deserve respect for their intellect, morality and active energy.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1871



Among the aims of the proposed association the New Yorkers mention "making felt in politics the influence that is due the Germans". This is vague and only emphasizes a cliff on which the whole enterprise might easily go to wreck. A collaboration of the German-Americans in politics is as unthinkable and undesriable as it would be in religion. And any attempt in that direction will fail for the simple reason that the concept of German nationality (deutsche Stammesangehorsgkeit) does not correspond with any particular political or religious philosophy. Common endeavor, however, is well imaginable in regard to the following "objects of the association's activity".

1. Furtherance of the German language in school and home, through promotion of its use in German families; founding and fostering of German schools, reading rooms, libraries etc.
2. Furtherance of German clubs through founding and fostering of German societies and beginning of systematic collaboration.



3. Furtherance of the material and legal interests of the Germans in America - through influence exercised on the legislature, through legal protective associations, furtherance and increase of German immigrants' benevolent and relief societies.
4. Furtherance of the feeling of national unity - through extension of the national society over the whole Union, through German-American national conventions, through founding and annual celebration of a national holiday.

In regard to these objects we would like to see the Germans collaborate without difference of political partisanship or religious confession. What it will be possible to actually achieve in this direction is another question, that will find an answer when one is in a festive mood, and a different one if one form's one's opinion by past experience. But if New York shows the way by a successful example, the realization of the desired union may possibly be easier than those whose expectations have been lessened by unfortunate experience would be inclined to believe.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 20, 1871.

[THE RECENT CHICAGO CENSUS AND THE FOREIGN-BORN]



Frequent complaints about the recent striking increase of the Irish element in our police force has induced us to make an exact tabulation. Our police force numbers 459 members. Of these are: Irish, 158; American, 131; German, 117; English, 11; Norwegian, 9; Canadian, 8; French, 5; Dutch, 4; Swedish, 4; Swiss, 3; Scotch, 3; Danish, 1; Polish, 1; and Russian, 1.

According to the census of Chicago published today, on this same page we have here 39,000 Irish, 154,000 Americans, and 53,000 Germans. (The Americans in Chicago outnumber the Europeans only by 10,000 - 154,000 to 144,000 - so that after all Chicago is more American than St. Louis, where the foreign element forms the majority. However, even so, the numbers would show a preponderance of foreigners if one would count the children of the Germans, etc. as Germans - as they actually remain - and would not put down everybody who is born here as an American, as the census does.)

So then it turns out that we have 39,000 Irishmen and 158 Irish policemen; 154,000 Americans and 131 American policemen; 53,000 Germans and 117 German policemen. Or, in other words, that the German element is stronger by 14,000, and has 41 fewer policemen than the Irish. If one were to appoint policemen according to their nationality the Germans would be able to demand 165 policemen, the Irish only 110. The actual proportion is just the opposite

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Illinois Staats Zietung, Apr. 20, 1871.

and therefore really bad. If one takes into consideration that the Irish in overwhelming majority belong to the Democratic Party, while the city is largely Republican, one cannot help being very much astonished.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 15th, 1871.

(The New York World warns the Democratic Party that the Germans would not vote for a party that is exclusively interested in State rights.)

The Illinois Staats Zeitung says:-

"The observation of the New York World is far from new...One can acquire a new nationality because its outlook, rights, duties can be absorbed by the mind, but the so-called "smaller patriotism" (local patriotism) can be gained only by birth, because it is a sentiment which grows in a human being only due to exterior conditions and these conditions cannot be exchanged. Especially with the Irish and the Germans this "smaller patriotism" is very strong. For centuries it has been with the Germans stronger than the consciousness of nationality. Attempts occasionally made by German Democratic papers to awaken in their readers a specific State-patriotism have never made, anything but a ridiculous impression. Only Municipal or village patriotism can flourish together with national feeling. The faster a city grows the greater is its assimilative force. So that the German will be much quicker at home in Chicago or St. Louis, then in New York, not to speak of the almost com-



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 15th, 1871.

pletely stable towns of New England or the South. But an enthusiastic Chicagoan or St. Louisan is still miles from being a zealous defender of the sanctified particularistic rights of the States of Illinois or Missouri.

Immigration has been by far the most important factor in the development of the strong national feeling in the Northern States. Without immigration that national feeling would never have grown to that sharpness and distinctiveness that led to an armed conflict with the south...

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

1. Effect Upon U. S. Government and State Policies

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Abendpost, Apr. 28, 1926.

THE MILLS BILL

(Editorial)

The Mills Bill providing for compensation for confiscated enemy property struck a reef in Congress and it is doubtful whether it will get off unscathed. Malicious opponents who would like to delay the satisfaction of the rightful owners indefinitely, found out that Congressman Mills and a number of other federal employees are among those who would benefit from the passage of the bill. This revelation has made a great stir, but it is naturally only a means to an end. If every bill which benefits the one who fathers it, or which is useful to a number of individual officials of the Government, were wrong for that reason alone, Congress should never have agreed to increase the salaries of its own members from \$7,500 to \$10,000. The present members of Congress should have shown restraint and should at least have refused to be re-elected, in order to avoid acquiring a bad reputation. They were and still are, however, ready to be re-elected time and again without taking offence at the increase in their salaries which they themselves secured.



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Why in the name of heaven should'nt Congressman Mills derive some benefit from the adoption of his own bill, along with a number of other citizens? The bill merely provides for inadequate compensation for losses inflicted by the Government itself upon the firm with which he was associated. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is reproached for owning stock in five corporations to which the Mixed Claims Commission promised compensation. They too would derive benefit from the adoption of the bill. Such reproaches are not fair. They would be justified only if it could be proved that Mellon acquired the stock in question with this compensation in mind, and in order to derive illegal gains from it--in other words, if he had acted on the basis of information disclosed to him through his office and had acquired that stock for speculative purposes. But no hint of this has been made public as yet. They are content with insinuating such motives between the lines. There is nothing noble about these tactics, but they may serve their purpose and bring about the tabling of the bill.

The Abendpost has repeatedly pointed out that it does not regard speedy



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Abendpost, Apr. 28, 1926.

compensation for these confiscated fortunes as an act of charity or as a voluntary favor but as a discharge of obligations which have been assumed. The confiscation of enemy properties was never recognized by the United States as legally justified. For this reason the confiscation of German property during the war could be looked upon as a matter of temporarily taking over its administration. This had the purpose of preventing that capital from being used against the interests of the United States. With the termination of the war, at any rate after peace was concluded, there were no grounds for further retention of these various capital goods. They should have been returned to their lawful owners right away or at least as soon as an essential agreement was reached between the United States and Germany which settled the question of mutual compensation. That the return (of these properties) has been effected only to a small extent, and is now again being delayed by the use of various devices, by no means increases the trust in Uncle Sam's sense of righteousness. The scandal has lasted long enough and should be eliminated. Uncle Sam's honor is at stake. This cannot be repeated often enough to the Senators and Congressmen.



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Abendpost Nov. 1, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

A HEARTY WELCOME

The reception of Dr. Hugo Eckener, the leader of the dirigible Z. R.-3 and his officers, was an imposing demonstration at the luncheon given in their honor this noon in the German Club. The people of Friedrichshafen could not have greeted the victors of the air with a more hearty and warm reception and the enthusiastic storm of welcome subsided only when Dr. Eckener arose to express his gratitude over this wonderful reception. The banquet then started and a number of speeches were made. In the name of those present, a protest note will be submitted to President Coolidge, in which objections are raised against the destruction of the Friedrichshafen works.

More particulars about the demolition of the works after the completion of the Z. R.-3 in compliance with the dictates of the Versailles Treaty, were supplied to the representative of the Abendpost by Captain Fleming. This clause of the stipulation does not involve the total works of the German Zeppelin buildings, but only the big shops, where the Z. R.-3 was built. This hall must be demolished five months after the safe crossing of the America Zeppelin. But under such conditions, the fate of the German aerial navigation is sealed. Because in the

Abendpost Nov. 1, 1924.

other small halls and works only such ships can be built, which the treaty permits, therefore only such small ships are allowed to be produced which are not half as big as the Z. R.-3 and have not the capacity to make them pay for the continental flights in Germany.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 5, 1919.

ON BEHALF OF SILESIA

The Schlesische Verein of Chicago Appeals to Senate Committee
on Foreign Affairs

"Chicago, Oct. 3, 1919.

"To the editor of the Sonntagpost.

"Gentlemen:

"In the name of the Schlesische Verein (Silesian Association) of Chicago permit me to submit to you the translation of a petition addressed to the Senate Committee for Foreign Affairs, protesting against the annexation of Upper Silesia by Poland. Our decision to take this step was prompted by the cablegram of your Berlin representative, which was published September 10 in the Abendpost. This is the first protest of German-American citizens against certain provisions of a peace treaty dictated by hatred and greed for territory. We hope it will also be the last one.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 5, 1919.

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"I beg you to publish the petition in its entirety and remain

"Yours truly,

"Fritz Schoepke,

"President of the Schlesische Verein of Chicago."

As the first of the organizations of American citizens of German descent, the Schlesische Verein of Chicago has entered a protest against certain provisions of the peace treaty. It is a reaction to the cablegram of our Berlin representative, published in the Abendpost on September 10, in which Upper Silesia, deeply distressed, appealed to the sense of justice of the world at large.

As we all know, a major part of Silesia is to fall to Poland immediately, according to the terms of the treaty, whereas the future nationality of another part is to be determined by plebiscite.

The case of Silesia shows most clearly how little consideration is given in the peace treaty to a program point announced at the Paris conference, namely,

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that each country should be ruled in accordance with the wishes of its populace. Just that particular portion, which, according to the decree of the present distributors of territory, is to be incorporated into Poland, is German to the core and has been so for almost nine hundred years.

From an ethnographical point of view, the incorporation of Silesia into Poland would seem to be as justifiable as a union of Texas with Mexico. A population which for dozens of generations had been German, is nevertheless supposed to swear allegiance, all of a sudden, to the white eagle in the red field. Can we, therefore, be surprised that their hearts cry out in a distress so outraged and so appealing that even the victorious enemies should lend a sympathetic ear and reconsider their apparently inhuman decision?

The petition, which was submitted to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee by United States Senator Medill McCormick, rightly emphasizes the fact that German-Americans, just like Irish-Americans, Serbian-Americans, Armenian-Americans, Polish-Americans, etc., have the inalienable right to intercede on behalf of their

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native land. This right has been augmented rather than diminished by the fact that America was Germany's adversary, and that German-Americans, too, have fought against her and have helped the United States to gain victory. German-Americans, more than any others are justified in defending the interests of their old as well as their adopted country and in voicing their protest against measures designed to place almost unsurmountable obstacles in the way of reassumption and maintenance of friendly relations. And this first step on behalf of Silesia should not be the last one.

The Petition

"To the Honorable Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate of the United States,

"Gentlemen:

"American citizens of German descent were among the first citizens of foreign birth to fight America's battles, to contribute to the cost of war, and to

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alleviate the sufferings caused by the gigantic struggle of nations.

"Motivated by the desire to show their gratitude to their adopted country and to serve the cause of democracy, they trusted implicitly the assurances of the highest officials of the United States that the peace terms to be formulated at the end of the war would be dictated by justice, humaneness, and by the spirit of reconciliation. While fighting for America's cause, citizens of German descent clung to the belief that although defeated, the German people who were driven into the war by an autocratic government would have reason to be grateful to them.

"But instead of the anticipated peace terms, ambition, greed, and hatred have dictated a treaty which is designed to be the foundation, rather than the end of future wars; a treaty which expresses the mentality of savages, namely, that a defeated enemy has no right to mercy.

"At a time when the honorable members of your Committee have been ready and

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willing to listen to intercessions made by American citizens on behalf of Egypt, India, Ireland, and other countries of which they are descendants, may not we, too, American citizens of German extraction, respectfully suggest that you give expression, in some form or manner, to the true American spirit of fairness, and listen to our intercession for the land of our birth, and to the cries of the unfortunate population of Upper Silesia.

"Although the peace treaty provides that the future nationality of Upper Silesia is to be decided by a plebiscite of the people, other parts of the province, such as Grosswartenberg, Namslau, and Gurauh, have been ceded to Poland without such formality. These districts have been populated almost exclusively by Germans since the year 1163; their soil has been drenched by the blood, the tears, and the sweat of Germans, and even the tombstones in the cemeteries give mute testimony to this fact. A Polish name rarely appears among the many hundreds of names of German sound and origin.

"Finally, permit us to add that even if Poland should obtain the possession of

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these territories, Upper Silesia will never prove to be a useful addition to her country.

"Just like family ties, love of homeland and patriotism will also prove to be irrepressible, in spite of enticements or intimidations. Poland herself gives the best illustration of this notable truth.

"With the expression of our most sincere respect, we remain,

"The Schlesische Verein of Chicago.

"Fritz, Schoepke, President,

"Alfred Schutz, Vice-President,

"L. Kaplan, Secretary,

"G. Tinzmann, Treasurer."

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Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1918.

VOTE AS AN AMERICAN ONLY!

(Editorial)

From an editorial which appeared under the above title in the Milwaukee Herald, a strictly Republican publication, we quote the following:

"If any politician or association of politicians (regardless of what political party or what political attitude) should ask you to join an organization, a club, or a union based on racial affiliations, for no reason other than that you are of German or some other descent, then say: 'No!'

"We advise everybody, and beg each one of our readers, to act in each case as an American citizen only, and under no circumstances as a German-American or any other hyphenated American, in politics or in social life. Let us adjourn politics altogether for the time being. That means we want to remain independent of affiliations with political parties. Just the same we can



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pay attention to what the politicians have to say. But think it over first, then act and vote!

"But--perhaps you would like to know for whom you should vote.

"Our answer is very simple: Vote for any candidate running for office (particularly for the office of Representative or Senator), who stands behind the President and his policy for world peace and world democracy openly and honestly. Vote against all other candidates, even those seeking state and county offices, if they show any tendency to imagine themselves smarter than the President, and think they know more than he about international affairs. In the majority of cases you can be pretty certain that most of them know nothing about the situation. It is not even necessary to enter into any argument with them; just do not vote for them. The way world politics are being shaped right now, a citizen who uses his common sense should not only take sides with the President but also vote in a way to give him the best support.



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"That does not mean that you always have to vote for a Democrat, although we are of the opinion that the President, at present, should have a majority of his own party in both houses of Congress. What we wish to make clear is: Vote in any case for a candidate whom you know to be sympathetic with the President's policy regarding peace, democracy, and reconstruction after the war. If you have to choose between two men of this sort, vote for the one who belongs to the President's party."



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Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1918.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY "OVER THERE" AND HERE

(Editorial)



The German Social-Democratic party, the adherents and partisans of which have for decades been designated as "men without a country" by Germany's rulers, has come into power and respect. Already it is participating in the government and seems to be in the process of taking it over completely. At first called a peril to the state, it has now become the coleader and may perhaps turn out to be the saviour of Germany.

The American social democracy, the followers of which were for decades looked upon as impractical and harmless dreamers, became a danger during the same period, not so much because of its own activities and aspirations--its policies and political activities--but rather because of the war and the course of events in Germany. And it did not really become a danger for the system of government in power, that is, the state, as was the case with the German social democracy, but was mainly a danger for the German

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element, which was, more than any other group, drawn to it by its opposition to any national war, an attitude which later developed into an opposition to the raging World War, as well, and America's entry into it. And, here in Illinois, it also endangered a just and lasting peace; and constituted a threat to the German people, to the German social democracy, and to itself.

The American social democracy, and particularly that of Illinois, endangers--and seriously endangers--a just and lasting peace; it seriously threatens the German social democracy and the German people and, particularly, our citizens of German descent, because it may harm the Democratic Senatorial candidate by nominating Mr. Bross Lloyd; because it may divert many votes from Senator James Hamilton Lewis, President Wilson's candidate, who is a staunch supporter of Wilson's peace policies and a dependable supporter of the President, and thus may pave the way for a victory of the Republican candidate for the United States Senate.

"During these grim times nothing must stop us from speaking the simple

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truth."



The plain truth is that every vote cast for the Socialist candidate for the United States Senate is a vote against a just peace, a vote for the continuation of the war until Germany and the German people are utterly destroyed; a vote for the kind of peace England and the other powers in the Entente desire; a vote for the worst enemies of social democracy and, especially, of all citizens of German descent and German thought.

The Democratic party in the past may have bitterly disappointed the expectations that were placed in it. It may have been democratic in name only and, in essence, just as plutocratic as the Republican Party--but since Woodrow Wilson has assumed the leadership, it has become democratic in spirit and action also. The first year of Wilson's administration gave the country more genuinely democratic--social-democratic, the Republicans would say--legislation, than all the social-democratic agitation could have secured in a generation. If the social democrats do not see it this way, because they themselves are not responsible for this legislation;

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if they choose to continue to fight the Democratic party because the latter took the wind out of their sails and did not entirely complete their program; if they insist, out of political obstinacy, pride, or envy, on voting for their own candidate, thereby giving their worst enemies hope for success--very well, let them! If some people think it prudent to antagonize the Democrats just to show that they do not like them, and to cut off their noses to spite their faces, we say--let them cut! You can't argue with shortsighted and obstinate dogmatists, sentimentalists and fanatics.

But no citizen of German descent, at least no reader of the Abendpost, is going to remain unwarned of the great danger which the socialistic agitation constitutes for him and his most vital interests. A citizen of German stock who is for justice and peace, and wants to protect himself and his future, must cast his vote for the candidate endorsed by Wilson, James Hamilton Lewis, even if he has to vote Republican for all the other offices which are to be filled.

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Every American of German origin who helps to make the United States Senate a Republican body and helps to turn it over the leadership of a Henry Cabot Lodge, is voting against himself and his own future. Self-preservation is the first law.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 13, 1916.

GERMAN-AMERICAN MINISTERS.

A number of German-American ministers, of different denominations, held a meeting, last Monday, under the Presidency of Pastor L. Kohlmann, and resolved to form a union of German-American ministers of the country, with their congregations, the main purpose of which is to guard the nation against the World War. Branch unions of German-American ministers and citizens' associations should be established in all the larger cities of the country, and not only the German-American ministers of all denominations, but also their American colleagues, are invited to join this union, which has a true humanitarian and charitable aim. Dear colleagues and fellow citizens of our beloved country! In this great, serious time, the desire awoke in us that we as German-Americans should get closer together, in accord with the principle: "Unity makes strength". Although we German-Americans are, at least, as true citizens of this country as any other nationality, we are branded as traitors, because we do not forget our people and the beloved country of our fathers. In spite of the fact that we form at least one fourth of the population of our adopted fatherland, we have in proportion, but small influence and our just wishes and feelings are continually trodden on. Alas, it is getting worse instead of better, because from different

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 13, 1916.

sources we are accused of partiality. For this condition we are mostly to be blamed. We were organized because we had no trouble, until now about politics. But this must change. For this reason we must unite as a band of brothers. We do not wish to carry on a party policy with low and vulgar politicians, with whom we have a common cause. We want to fight them. Religious and other questions, in which we might have different views, we intend to consider in brotherly tolerance, as private matters. We want to forget old prejudices and try to get better acquainted with and respect each other.

One of our main objects should be to guard our American nation against this terrible World War. We condemn, therefore, every egoistic and one sided influence of certain European nations upon our government, and every preference of certain nations on their part, also any possible alliance with a European nation, and demand an absolute and just neutrality from the present and succeeding government of our country. We issue a second declaration of independence of our beloved country, American, and our watchword, as true citizens of the United States is America first. Every candidate for any office, who does not follow this

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principle, we will, in the coming, as well as in future elections, oppose with all our might and with inexorable severity. We therefore request you to join us. We want to co-operate, to bring closer together the German-Americans, so that we as true citizens of this country, may achieve the position which is justly due us. The awakening of the German conscience and the establishment of a good organization of the German-Americans will also be beneficial in our congregational work, because our countrymen only too often forget their descent, to the detriment of our churches. At the same time, our influence upon the German circles, not belonging to congregations will be beneficial and useful. The times are serious, and we all must answer to their urgent requests and take courage and unite, for this noble and great work.

We desire to win all German-American ministers, whether Protestant or Catholic, for this serious and important matter, therefore, we beg you to get in touch with us in some way. If you visit the meetings of the Central Union in Chicago and are able to join it, you are heartily welcome. If you live too far from Chicago, to visit the meetings you are cordially requested to become a member of our union. In larger cities, and wherever it is possible to bring together a sufficient number of German-American Pastors, we urgently ask you to organize

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 13, 1916.

yourself in conjunction with the Central Union in Chicago. You have no special obligations. We only expect, you to work with us for right, justice and truth.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 3, 1916. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276

Editorial.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE GERMAN AMERICAN.

The Chicago Tribune has always wisely guarded itself against prejudice. The editorial articles of this newspaper have generally inspired confidence through their thoughtful tone, especially among readers of a differing opinion. In its last editorial it occupies itself with the German American, in which an effort is made to show that they can hardly strengthen their cause by opposing Roosevelt and Wilson, as a man in solid formation. The Tribune is fearful that the German American citizens only invoke suspicion against themselves, that they are not being guided by what Roosevelt and Wilson are doing for the country, but what they are now doing and would do in the future, against Germany. The sympathetic consideration of the Tribune for the German Americans is fully appreciated, but this class does not find its position as ticklish as the Tribune seems to inclined to see it. The German Americans as a whole, have during these two years not once encouraged or carried out one thing that could be harmful to our country, on the other hand, they never omitted anything that would be beneficial to this country. As the Tribune so fittingly observes, these German Americans often, very often, have bitterly protested. Luckily they stood not alone in this series of protests, but even if they would have stood alone in these protests, they should only look back upon their

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 3, 1916.

WPA (ILL) PH. 00275

fulfilled duty during this stormy period of the world's history with the greatest satisfaction and pride, that while American tradition, character, and ideals were threatened in the waves of hatred, they and they alone, had the courage to protest, and to try to rescue our sacred American traditions.

Is there anything un-American in our protests against the violations of the President's proclamation of neutrality that we have seen in danger in word and deed, in the spirit and in the letter of the law?

Was there anything un-American about our protests against the inconsistent, unnatural, inhuman, hypocritical, and un-American practice of invoking God for a speedy end of the war in a public proclamation, and tomorrow, before even the fervor of the prayer has died from our lips to bend every effort towards prolonging the war, by permitting thousands of people to occupy themselves with the manufacture of arms? If a protest against this is called un-American, then the President's very peace proclamation was even more un-American, and his claim that an embargo on the export of munitions of war to Mexico was only in line with the practice of civilized nations, was also untrue.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 3, 1916.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30270

Because we are Americans, we are opposed to Roosevelt and to Wilson. These two gentlemen seem to know but one ideal, Wilson and Roosevelt! There seems to be only one aim: the White House! We are laboring for an American with a heart that will know how to unite its people; that will be able to regain this country's respect in the eyes of the world; a country that will be able to regain and maintain its reputation in the world according to the high promise and the nature of its birth.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 25, 1915.

LET'S GO AHEAD IN SPITE OF IT

(Editorial)

In his letter to Senator Stone--it would be more correct to say, to the German-Americans and their sympathizers--Secretary of State Bryan also mentions the export of arms and munitions. Of course he talks from the standpoint of the Administration. This letter should not affect in the least the present movement favoring an arms embargo.

Secretary of State Bryan argues that according to existing international law private arms exports are permitted; that there is no law which binds a neutral nation to curtail its trade in arms and war supplies, or to prevent such export; that it has never been the policy of the United States to do such, except in the case of a neighboring republic (Mexico), and only then because a civil war was raging; that the freedom of the arms trade was maintained and emphasized by

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Jan. 25, 1915.

the large shipments German munition makers made during the Russo-Japanese War [1904], and during the Balkan wars [1912]; and that the German Government itself had issued the statement December 15 [1914?] through its ambassador in Washington that, according to generally accepted international concepts, it could not object to arms and munitions shipments by neutral countries or through neutral territory for the benefit of Germany's enemies.

That is all, and it is nothing new; that the Administration was in no position to prohibit the export of arms was a well-recognized fact and was generally admitted. The purpose of the present movement is either to obtain an arms embargo or to give the President the power, with Congressional consent, to decree such an embargo. The movement demands additional legislation; it asks the representatives of the American people to elevate this Republic to a higher moral level and to break with "International Law," which, as the case shows, can not only lead to a grave injustice toward one belligerent nation, but also has a tendency to prolong a murderous war which does considerable damage to neutral nations as well.

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That is why Mr. Bryan's arguments against the demand for an arms embargo do not hold water. Because of that, and because the demand for an arms embargo has been labeled a German-American movement, it is imperative now for the German-Americans, for the Austrian and Hungarian Americans, and all their sympathizers, to continue to write letters to senators and representatives, asking them to vote for the arms embargo bills. The Administration has maintained that it could not do anything under present circumstances. It did not say that it would not suppress arms shipments if it had a legal right to do so! Our slogan should be: Let's go ahead in spite of it! Let us exert the strongest pressure on our legislators to provide the Government with the legal means of prohibiting arms shipments. Let us induce every neighbor and acquaintance, regardless of nationality, to write letters to their congressmen. That's the duty of every loyal and high-minded citizen.

WPA (ILL.) 100-10778

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 10, 1915.

CHICAGO BRANCH OF GERMAN-AMERICAN CONFEDERATION SENDS TELEGRAM TO
PRESIDENT WILSON.

President Woodrow Wilson
Washington, D. C.

In the name of several thousand members, citizens of this republic, we respectfully protest against any diplomatic procedure which could possibly lead the United States into the European war. It is our conviction that ways and means will be found to protect American life and property, and keep our national honor, intact, without giving preference to any of the warring powers, to force conditions upon the other which would rob her of the mightiest weapon she possesses, while, on the other hand, America delivers hundreds of millions of dollars worth of arms to her opponents.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 10, 1915.

The fight between England and Germany is not our fight. We can and we shall keep aloof. The German-American neither expect nor wish armed aggression against England, but, at the same time, we feel that this country is indebted to the millions of citizens of German descent and not subject them to the terrible choice between fond memories of the old Fatherland and dutiful love for our glorious republic, - which they have always proved in the past.

German-American National Confederation,
Ferdinand Walther, president.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 29, 1914.

Editorial.

CONFIDENCE TO THE TRUE MERIT.

President Wilson has appeared before the public with the declaration that he will consider the results of next Tuesday's election, as a vote of confidence or a vote of mistrust for himself. According to the President, every vote cast Tuesday will be considered for or against Woodrow Wilson. And this declaration proves again, what Mr. Wilson has proven daily during the tenure of his office; that he considers congress to be a subordinate corporation, called upon to do the will, and to observe the political views of the President. And the voters will receive the declaration of the president with great glee, because it facilitates their choice. When casting their votes will merely be a question as to whether they are satisfied with the President's decisions, as far as they concern the people's material welfare. And therefore, it is worth while on the one hand, but it is, on the other hand, everyone's duty to submit the actions of the President, and their results, to an objective and serious criticism. The question arises: Does President Wilson, on the basis of his deeds so far, deserve the further confidence of his voting fellow citizens? The President's actions, must be judged separately, according to their moral and economic value. The economic life of this country, has been greatly affected



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 29, 1914.

through the tariff laws and Clayton Anti-Trust laws. The tariff laws which have been created, under the pleasing slogan that it would facilitate free competition, have deeply affected the economic structure of the country, and has not only deprived enterprises and working men, but also the national budget of certain incomes. The latter to such a degree, that under the title wartax, increased burdens have been put on the people in order to cover the deficit, brought about by the tariff laws. But the taxes would be a minor evil, had they not broken the backbone of our domestic industry, and at the same time destroyed the existence of millions of workingmen. For his tariff laws, therefore, the president scarcely deserves the confidence of his citizens. The Clayton anti-trust law is acknowledged to be a weakened Sherman law. Instead of regulating the corporations, this law causes uncertainty, and lack of enterprise, no director of a corporation is able to foretell whether some of his acts are not contrary to the law. The law is principally directed against "unethical competition", but it omitted to clarify the conception of the "unethical competition". No business man therefore is in a position, to improve his business through application of new methods, because he is always in danger of running up against the "sphinxlike unethical competition." The natural consequences are that a large number of contractors, so as not to be subject to annoyances, have retired from business and therefore employees have lost their daily bread. This experiment of the President in the economic field, also has miscarried and



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 29, 1914.

therefore does not encourage us to further confidence. But if the President was unable to preserve our economic goods, he certainly preserved our morals and our authority. For instance in Mexico, where he with the assistance of his clever Secretary of State, brought it about so that first Huerta, later Villa and Carranza were dancing on his head, and now the whole of Mexico bears an attitude towards us of which we surely can not boast. The President secured the Chinese Republic's neutrality, but when Japan did not pay any attention to it, and merrily invaded Chinese territory, our President excused this step with the phrase "military necessity", without asking or receiving an apology from Japan. The attitude which the President maintained in the European war question, his neutrality, shall not be discussed here because every child knows that through this attitude the respect for our Republic has not increased. Therefore, if President Wilson is looking for confidence, he certainly should search for it among foreign manufacturers, among the English and Japanese. They surely will not withhold it from him. He honestly strove for it there. It is different with the citizens of this Republic and they will vote accordingly on November third.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May, 29, 1914.

THE INCIDENT AT PUERTO RICO

Germany got very bad thanks for its friendly indulgence. The United States, as the most interested country, was at liberty to preserve peace and order in Mexico. No objections were raised at their offending international rights on land or sea. American citizens had to be brought to safety by German and British ships. No difficulties have been made by European Powers against the American blockade at Vera Cruz, though the commercial interests of these countries have been largely destroyed. Only hate and stupidity can try to place the faults, and responsibility on other shoulders. All other ports besides the blockaded one, were left free for international trade and traffic and if the foreign countries took advantage of this, it was their right. It is very regrettable, that after all the friendly services Germany has rendered to the United States in this matter during the past, there still exists the German American incident. The cause of this does not lay with the German ships or their companies, they only made use of their rights. The German ships only acted as express agents in the unloading of arms for American manufacturers. Who is the guilty party?

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 24, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(Editorial)

While the machine guns were rattling in the streets of the seaport Vera-Cruz, which opened the way for the American Bluejackets, the Secretary of State had to stand for a little private lecture from the German ambassador. Count Bernstorff, a foreign diplomat had to remind the Secretary of State that at the second Hague peace conference, which was held from June 15th to October 18th, 1907, all great powers agreed, to consider the bombardment of open ports, seaports and settlements by war vessels, as a crime upon civilization and culture, and to refrain from such actions, which are a crime against humanity, in case of war. The United States have like all great powers, ratified these arrangements; in spite of that, the head of American foreign policy had to have his attention called by a third party to the fact that it was strictly a breach of International law, which we committed in Vera Cruz. So far it concerned only the hint of a friendly Diplomat for which Mr. Bryan should be grateful to Count Bernstorff, because he protected him from further exposure to ridicule. But then, the German Ambassador, as representative of his country, called the attention of the Secretary of State to the fact, that the United States had no right whatsoever, to seize the German steamer in the port of Vera-Cruz, to confiscate its cargo, or even to prevent the vessel from unloading. In this case, the country must blush about the





Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 24, 1914.

ignorance of its Secretary of State. The German American incident at Vera-Cruz, has been settled between Bryan and the German Ambassador, with the result, that the German steamer was allowed to take its cargo back to Germany. Had we, in a similar case, been dealing instead of with German's sincerity and good will, with England's double-crossing and perfidy, we would not have been spared reprisals. The United States will have to value the German friendship in greater measure, for the very reason that it was entirely in the power of the German captain, to play the arms and munition cargo of his vessel into the hands of our enemy Huerta. With the fifteen million bullets, which were on board the "Ymiranga", many an American youth would have been killed had the captain made use of his right to land his cargo in some other Mexican port. Three days ago, the Illinois Staats Zeitung pointed out at this place that it was high time to clarify the situation through the declaration of war or the official decree of a blockade in order to avoid conflicts of International law. Even today they operate with incomprehensible timidity, around the conception of war and shrink from calling the matter by its right name. But now we should not hesitate another minute to place ourselves on the ground of those treaties about armed conflicts, whose eloquent advocates we always have been.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 24, 1914.



Editorial.

WILSON AND CARRANZA.

The sensation of the day is caused by the message of the rebel leader, Carranza, sent to the president of the United States. The message caused a sensation only among those whose political and diplomatic point of view stops at the end of their noses. It is not necessary to possess the faculty of hearing the grass grow to be able to prophecy the constitutionalists' deportment, as we did at the time the entanglements were in their infancy, and when our administration found it advisable to choose the smaller of the Mexican evils: those of Carranza and Villa. With Carranza's support the government of the United States conferred a certain degree of legitimacy upon the constitutionalists, and this point of view, would have compelled our government to maintain a position when the Tampico incident occurred, that would have differed from the one taken. On April 16th, at a time when the incident was but in an embryonic state and one thought of slaughter, we wrote as follows: "We do not want to argue whether our government should see in the Tampico incident, an intentional insult to the American people, but if the administration is sensitive in this respect, as it was during the whole course of the Mexican disturbances, which brought it so many humiliating rejections, it is not Huerta whom they characterized as a contemptible bloodhound and with whom they declined to have any connection, but the acknowledged favorite, Carranza, expecting of him the liquidation of the



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disgrace caused the American people. Merely a refusal by Carranza to give satisfaction for the insult committed on Mexican soil should cause the administration in Washington to feel justified in securing such satisfaction through the use of arms. And now comes Carranza, eight days after the above lines have been written, and demands in his message to the president, that the American soldiers should be recalled from Mexican soil. If the United States has been insulted, and is asking for satisfaction, it should turn to him or to the constitutionalist government whose chief he has a right to be considered, since Washington conceded him this position. The Illinois Staats Zeitung was the only paper seen amongst all American newspapers regardless of the language in which they are printed, which stuck to the logic of facts, and whose standpoint was fully justified to the last letter by later events. President Wilson rejected the demand of Carranza with the argument that he could not negotiate with him, and that he (Wilson) had to deal with Huerta, because he was in actual control of the Mexican government, as well as in control of that section of the country occupied by our soldiers. The Illinois Staats Zeitung wrote under the same date of April 16th, as follows: "Now we can point out that Tampico is not yet in the hands of the constitutionalists, and the satisfaction we demand is from the place where the insult occurred, therefore only in Tampico."

Abendpost, August 8, 1910.



German-American National League.

The directors of the German-American National League sent to the German-American and their clubs and organizations the following appeal:

"The German-American National League has made every honest effort possible to justly meet all the responsibilities and fulfill all its purposes in every respect. Whoever is somewhat interested in this ideal and opportune movement for the "Germans" in this country must admit, that the mission of the League is praiseworthy and that every "German " should help to make this organization one of the most influential and effective.....

"Let us ask again: Must the "Germans" be ashamed of his mother-tongue or of his great and powerful fatherland? Or has the native German-American any real cause to esteem lightly or to look with contempt upon his ancestors?.....

We all know that our personal liberty is in danger due to agitations of bigots. Our rights, guaranteed by the constitution have become the playthings of the opponents of a reasonable and humane philosophy of life. Can we be blamed if we attempt to oppose every effort aimed to ultimately limit our guaranteed rights? Never!



August 8, 1910.

However, nothing has ever been achieved by carelessness and without efforts and sacrifice. Is our cause worth every effort or shall all our traditions perish? The German-American National League extends to us a helping hand. Why should we not do everything possible to defend our cause?

We have no intention of separating ourselves from other nationalities. All we desire is to give our best to our offspring and thereby fulfill our duties toward our adopted country. The interests of the individual must be subordinated to the well-being of the masses.

We invite all "German" clubs and societies not yet members of the league to unite with us and send delegates to our convention. Some energetic and clearthinking heads should accept the challenge, to thoroughly arouse the "Germans" to cooperate in this great effort.....

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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1907.



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THE PEACE CONGRESS

Mr. Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, one of the speakers at yesterday's celebration of German Day was, during the past month, one of the representatives of the United States, at the Peace Conference at the Hague. He came back from Europe only a few days ago. To a reporter of the Abendpost Mr. Bartholdt expressed the following opinion about the Congress:

"In my opinion the most important part of the peace conference lies in the fact that it has taken place at all, for in this way the Governments will get used to talk at the green table also about important affairs in place of being always ready with their fist in the pocket. By such discussions a danger of war will be substantially diminished. Another of the acquisitions of Congress is the resolution to arrange further meetings and to make agreements to settle by arbitrary treaties in a peaceful way controversies among nations that always will turn up again. Also, if the idea of a foundation of a Court of Justice with permanent judges should not succeed, the Tribunal of the Hague will still remain in existence and the present conference made the powers more willing to appeal to it in the future and to make it by this action an integral part of the international justice apparatus. Personally I rejoiced most that the United States and Germany went along hand in hand

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in many questions and this created the best impression in both countries.

"My personal activity, in Berlin, as well as in London, consisted in making propaganda for a Model Arbitration Treaty that was proposed by the United States and by the latest reports it seems that my mission was crowned with success. I believe that a general arbitration Treaty between all countries will be created, but the German Empire and probably other countries as well will present the questions in which it will recognize the Court of Arbitration. The theorists and dreamers who saw in the conference already the dawn of an everlasting peace will be disappointed as could be seen in advance, but this proves only how impractical they were in their demands and how optimistic in their plans. Personally I must say that the peace conference did about what I had hoped for and expected."

Mr. Bartholdt arrived today again in St. Louis. During the last few years he has been frequently mentioned in connection with high offices, such as national senator and governor of Missouri.

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Abendpost, September 18, 1907.

POLITICIANS ASTONISHED

"UNITED SOCIETIES" WILL EXPAND THEIR ORGANIZATION THROUGHOUT THE STATE.
CHAOS IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP.....MAYOR BUSSE ANNOUNCED, THAT HE WILL
NOT CLOSE THE SALOONS ON SUNDAY.....PREPARATION FOR THE SESSION OF THE
LEGISLATURE.....TODAY, AFTER ELECTION, CHAOS RULED IN THE REPUBLICAN
CAMP, OF THAT PORTION, WHICH IS IN THE CONTROL OF THE POLITICAL MACHINE
OF BUSSE-REDDICK-CAMPBELL-HENBERG.

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Abendpost, September 18, 1907.

The victory won by the "United Societies for Social Self-Government," which registered 75,000 voters against the charter, threw the politicians in great dismay, realizing now, that this organization has become a power of incalculable strength, that will not negligently permit itself to be shoved aside. Add to this, that a series of innovations in Government, which the new charter would have inaugurated, and which the present office holders thought indispensable could not now be procured. So they will endeavor to obtain these innovations from the legislature by means of separate bills. How it will react to this is problematical, and gives the gentlemen in the City Hall a great headache.

The United Societies for Social Self-Government," will start immediately with its program of expansion through the state. All societies, war veterans, turners, singing clubs, and benevolent societies in the larger cities will be united to participate very actively in elections, especially the candidates to the legislature will be closely scrutinized.

It does not intend to forget its friends in the legislature, but will deal with our foes more intensely. Till the next election to the legislature, it will

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have fully organized a large number of legislative districts, so that it will turn the scale in its favor.

In the City of Chicago its power will be used to clear the City Hall of a bunch of hypocrites. "We are now a mighty factor in the political life, as we proved yesterday and we will use our influence against all dangerous laws and work for the adoption of good ones."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, October 8th, 1906.

FOR POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The agitation for the installation of a Postal Savings Bank which was instigated by the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde finds general support in all parts of the country.

City councils and other public administrations took up the matter, and Chairman Julius Goldzier received daily reports in which the movement is recommended.

Mr. Goldzier has asked President Roosevelt to discuss the plan in his next annual message and he has received an affirmative answer. The petitions to Congress for installation of the system have received about 30,000 signatures in Chicago and vicinity, but also from out of town circular letters with many signatures are coming in already.

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Abendpost, August 28, 1906.

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOTS

At a special general meeting called by the Chicago Turner Club last night notwithstanding the great heat, about one hundred persons were present. Speaker Hoechster explained in short words the object of the meeting and the well-known lawyer and former Congressman, Goldzier, submitted the following resolution: The recent failure of a Chicago Banking Institution by which 22,000 depositors mostly belonging to the working classes have lost most of their savings, calls public attention to the ways and means to prevent such catastrophes for the future and to give to the people positive surety for their savings. In many other countries the question has been solved by the opening of Postal Savings Depositaries. The absolute security under this system not only increases the thrift of the population; but also makes better citizens, taking a greater interest in the affairs of the Government. To protect the savings of the people is an important function which in our opinion should be executed by the Federal Government. We think that the



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Federal Government of the United States of America should take the necessary steps for the establishment of Postal Savings Depositaries without consideration of those, who have made up till now honest or dishonest profits.

For this reason, it is resolved, that we promote the opening of Postal Savings Depositaries and employ all means to move Congress to take the necessary steps. Resolved also, that we instruct the Turner Club to take necessary preparatory measures by their executive committee with the assistance of all other associations.

Resolved also to appoint a committee to collect all literature on the subject, to send a petition to Congress and collect signatures by all associations, that all political parties should be asked to take the matter up in their platform. That each candidate for Congress should be asked about his attitude to the above question. The resolution was adopted after a short debate in which only Mr. Konstantin Goldzier a brother of the speaker opposed on the ground that the Turner Club should not interfere in political



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matters. As members of the Committee, Mr. Emil Hoechster, Julius Goldzier, Max Stern, G. A. Schmidt and Louis Schaffer have been nominated.

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Die Abendpost, June 6, 1900.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276

BRILLIANT DEMONSTRATION. MASS MEETING IN HONOR
OF BOER (SOUTH AFRICA) DELEGATES.

Judge Dunne, Ex-Governor Altgeld, Abraham Fischer and others protest against the usurpation by England.

The Representatives of the South-African Republics were given an opportunity last evening, to present their case at the Auditorium, where they met a large and responsive audience. The assembled were heart and soul for their cause and eminent American speakers spoke of the injustice they had to endure because of England's perfidious, hypocritical-and greedy political ambitions. About 5000 people were present, a large number of them ladies and when the emissaries of the Boer-Republics appeared, they were greeted with a tumultous welcome; handkerchiefs were waved and shouts of acclaim reverberated through the immense hall, while the public rose in unison. The addresses by the various speakers were exceptionally gruff, but to the point. Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones created a profound impression with his remark, that he is an Englishman by birth

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but he is fully justified in being ashamed of the flag of his native country.

After the prelude, played by Prof. Beseler on the organ, Judge E. F. Dunn, chairman, spoke to the assembly: "We are standing today in the shadow of a great political crime, the greatest infamy of the 19th century. Transvaal, in an agreement with an by England was conceded to be a free and independent country in 1884."

We know the real reason for this war, is the discovery of gold near Johannesburg, in other words, English greed. We hope that you emerge as victors and that your mission will be successful. American sympathy is on your side. The Amphion Singing Society gave the next number on the program. Then the chairman announced, that Mr. Webster Davis, who knows South African conditions from personal observation will not be present because of sickness.

Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, functioned as the next speaker. He was received

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with great enthusiasm and his speech was often interrupted with applause.

" A small, modest nation gives an example of heroism, as seldom has been witnessed. Whatever the outcome, the Boers have engraved their name with and iron instrument into the records of the world's history. Need we ask, which side is in the right? Even in England only one class defends this war, the money and birth-aristocracy, but its people condemn it. England uses the iron tactics to which it always adhered...

Thrice, in various years, the Boers receded further into the African, unfriendly wilderness to escape from English oppression and England gave written guarantees each time, promising to desist from further interference but the lion always waited until the new fields were cultivated and then struck deep into the flesh of the Boers. England rejects the Boers' proposal of arbitration before an International Tribunal, Chamberlain knows the weakness, so they made demands for preposterous concessions, to provoke a war. Only the relinquishing of the Transvaal's independence would satisfy England, thus the Boers are compelled to reach for the sword,

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to protect their home, hearth and country...Let us hope that our sympathy will help to encourage them. If the war is sufficiently prolonged, then their just cause may obtain success finally.

(The American War of Philippine subjugation in a parable is compared to English methods, and is the principal reason, why, the administration does not show much concern, according to a native Boer orator. Resolutions are sent to the President of the United States, the President of the South African Republic and the Marquis of Salisbury, which were submitted by Wil. Vocke.)

Mr. Fritz Sonntag (German) received a letter from the Transvaal Government, expressing thanks and appreciation for his poem: "The Sentinels of Spion Kop."

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GERMAN-AMERICANS AND FOREIGN POLITICS.

A very important and highly interesting question has been stirred up by a fascinating article in the "Staats Zeitung" entitled: "The German-American in Foreign Politics of the United States." The question is, whether or not the German-Americans bring their influence to bear upon the United States foreign policies, because of their consciousness of German nationality.

The article has occasioned many lively debates in German-American circles. The writer answered the question in the negative and asserts that the active interest of this consciousness of German nationality is undesirable, because it would place the German-Americans in opposition to the natives; besides, it is simply impossible to do so in this country.

In another statement, made by a German weekly magazine, it was assumed, that President Mc Kinley's decision about the Samoa affair in favor of Germany, and the frustration of an English-American alliance is solely due to an awakening of



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the German-Americans to a consciousness of German nationality. The Staats Zeitung expresses the opinion that the assumptions of the weekly magazine are entirely exaggerated.

However, I am somewhat more optimistic about this matter. I am of the opinion that is was, indeed, the political influence of the German-Americans, being supported by the Irish, that killed the English and American Alliance in its very beginning. It is an undesirable fact that strong pressure was exerted upon the weak president by means of this Anglo-Saxon Alliance to make the United States a political henchman for the cunning Britons, particularly in Eastern Asia. But when Mr. Mc Kinley, who is ever ready to listen to what the people have to say heard the thundering "no" of the German-Americans in Chicago and elsewhere, not to mention the Irish, the beautiful bubble busted pitifully. The opposition of the Irish would have been sufficient pressure to determine Mc Kinley's action but when the German-Americans arose as one man against him, the American-English Alliance was

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frustrated. The Anglo-American newspapers furnished convincing evidence of the fact that the Germans effected this frustration, because they were either entirely silent about the large German protest meetings, or they made cynical remarks about them; asserting that they were highly unpatriotic and anti-American. The opposition against an alliance was always considered as an exclusive German activity by the Anglo-American press, therefore the opinion of the Staats-Zeitung, which is equivalent to a denial that the opposition was an exclusively German one and originated from a German-National consciousness, is not valid. Speaking with Americans I have always found that they considered the protests of the Germans as "dutch." This is plain enough. No one in New York had the courage to protest against the contemplated alliance, and as Chicago proceeded, they followed in line. However, individually they had subscribed to the Chicago program enthusiastically, and the fanatics of the English-American Alliance were well aware of this fact.

Undoubtedly, they protested at those remarkable meetings in Chicago against the proposed alliance with due regard to the undying words of exhortation by

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Washington and Jefferson, but it will be remembered that they also protested against the anti-German crusade of the English, and against the transferring of the same tactics to the United States by the Anglo-American newspapers. Was this no German protest, coming from the awareness of German nationality? Was it not a direct interference into general foreign politics in favor of the German-Americans, and also in favor of Germany? Again and again the speakers at the Chicago meetings and elsewhere emphasized, that they protested against the infamous attacks, because they desired to prevent animosity between their country by adoption and their old native country. If the German-Americans consider themselves Americans only, free from all physical and spiritual relationship with the old country, they could agree with Bill Hearst, who stated in the New York Journal :- "We'll have to thrash Germany too!" But this they failed to do, and their determined and surprising stand undoubtedly, contributed to the fact, that Mr. McKinley decided the Samoa affair in favor of Germany.

Of course, our German political aristocrats, who desire to be known as Americans



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only, do not care for the consciousness of nationality and its interference into American politics. But the mass possesses this awareness and is asserting the same in foreign and local political affairs.

We have experienced this many times when the Germans acted unitedly against prohibition, and the Sunday-question. This also must be considered as Anti-American and as the expression of the German Nationality-Consciousness. Such activities are always in proportion to the numerical or mental strength of a foreign or immigrated population. The millions of Germans have a right to express their national consciousness, as long as they do not damage others and are good citizens in every respect. The German in the United States can assert his national consciousness and still remain a good American in the fullest sense of the word. The Anglo-Saxons have suppressed the national consciousness of the Germans in this country so long, that it is not surprising, if they protest against it. The Anglo-Saxons have contributed involuntarily to the awakening of this national consciousness.

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Die Abendpost, March 28, 1899.

GERMAN-AMERICAN MASS- DEMONSTRATION AGAINST JINGOISM
AN IMPOSING, DIGNIFIED MEETING RULED BY A COURAGEOUS, MANLY SPIRIT.

An assembly hall to accomodate all of Chicago's Germans cannot be found in this city nor on the face of the globe, for that matter. Even the Industrial Place of the Chicago World Exposition, the most spacious edifice ever built by the hand of man, could contain only a fraction of the German element of our young cosmopolitan city, which for that reason, had to be content with merely sending delegates to the Protest meeting, last night, and so, in the correst sense of the word, it was merely a convention of delegates, which filled the auditorium. The Central Committee, which arranged the "mass expression movement" was swamped with requests for admission; they came in such numbers that only a part could be honored. The Auditorium holds only 7 to 8000 people.

Die Abendpost, March 28, 1899



(Chairman Wilhelm) Vocke's Speech: "People without a conscience have sought assiduously for many years to use the press for the purpose of creating and fostering enmity between the American people, and the nations of the European continent. It has been their special object to instill prejudice into the minds of our population against Germany and to disrupt the old, friendly relations existing between the United States and our former fatherland. We were at war with a foreign power; the passions of our nation were violently aroused and groundless suspicion could manifest itself readily. The slanderous accusations were circulated during a critical but very favorable period and bolstered with malicious assurances which resulted in arousing the masses and even convinced the authorities, that the Continental European Powers, under the leadership of Germany, intended to interfere as an ally of Spain. Only England's friendly intercession for the United States frustrated this scheme. Germany also interfered in the Philippines and attempted to wrest victory and possession from America, by supplying arms and ammunition to the natives etc. On the strength of such pretexts, many American newspapers preached defiance and war with Germany. Rhetoric, literature and caricature were resorted to in order to create animosity among politicians, statesmen and people, which undermined our reputation in Europe. The love and esteem for justice, our tolerance for which we were famous, are now seriously questioned as a result of these



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political machinations. Aside from such perfidy, they tried their utmost to cast aspersions upon the proven faith which the German-Americans displayed for the land of their choice and, not satisfied with that, proceeded with their pernicious propaganda to misconstrue our position before foreign nations and create dissension among our own population, which, owing to its heterogenous composition requires absolute unity.

"All this was perpetrated by a horde or ruthless rascals in the employ of the foreign nation, which heretofore has only shown animosity to our administration, and now, suddenly hiding behind the mask of friendship, it displays itself as the protector of our interests, here and abroad. As true citizens of this nation, we German-Americans welcome England's new, friendly attitude. Its genuineness would find more credence though, if its newspapers writers would desist in their nefarious practices which rely upon calumny to attain their object. They should take a more cordial interest in the exclamations of their own poet, who admonishes us in this manner:

"A friend, who only gives advice because he profits thereby, dishonors the sacred name, a friend'.

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"No one can deny, that we German Americans have been faithful and sincere citizens, who defended the Republic whenever a dire crisis threatened our American institutions, that we showed strength, courage and genuine recognition for our new fatherland. In this great hall, there is no one who came here for any other reason, than to protest the respect and dignity of his new fatherland. It is the only thought which permeates all of us. What then is our obvious duty? We are all versed in history and know the old, proven friendship of Germany for the United States.

"We are all aware how Frederick the Great extended his friendly sympathy and recognition to those immortals who established American independence. He was secretly in sympathetic accord with the American agents in Paris; and proclaimed already in 1775 that the treatment of the Colonies was based on despotism and intolerance; he spoke without restraint and declared that they were defending their inalienable rights against a corrupt ministry; the victories of Washington at Trenton and Princeton; - Frederic's great military genius recognized them as undeniable proofs, that the Colonies have founded and formed a nation; to the Hessian hirelings he denied passage through his territory, as he desired to

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show good will towards the Colonies. He encouraged the hesitant ministry of Louis XVI through his ambassador at the Parisian court, and when Maurepas, the French Minister, asked the great King's attitude toward a possible war with England, he assured him of hearty concurrence and informed him that 'the Colonies have a hundred to one chance of attaining their independence.' He instructed his minister, Schulenberg, to send an official declaration to one of the American Commissioners at Paris: 'The King hopes, that your magnanimous efforts will be crowned with success; he will not hesitate to recognize your dependence, when France gives its recognition'. The English tried to coerce him into an alliance but he replied: 'Nobody is more opposed to a Union with England, than I. If the English crown would offer me any conceivable number of millions, I would not furnish even a corporal's guard to fight against the Colonies'.

"Furthermore, we know, during the four years of sanguinary civil war, the Germans were most active supporters of the Union; they bought uncounted millions of Government Bonds, to supply the where-with-all for the furtherance of the cause. The traditional friendship of Prussia for America, became, upon the founding of the German Empire, a heritage for that nation; we know that Germany's greatest men, have always shown a profound regard for the American people and during the



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two milleniums of German history, there was nothing more exhalting than the proverbial German faithfulness that characterized its people. If we are convinced, about this friendship which has endured beyond a century, then we must take cognizance of the fact, that a country's honor and interest are jeopardized if such an amity is sacrificed without adequate cause and therefore it is obvious, that we admonish our co-citizens of other nationalities, not to pay any attention to these attacks against the German people, since they have been formulated for a purpose; to destroy mutual friendship.

"No one can convince us, that the recent action of the German Government, when it transferred protection of German citizens of the Philipprines to the American officials, that the cause for such grave injustices as we endured, will disappear, that the American people cannot be influenced to change affection into hatred. If we consider this premeditated and shameless disregard for truth, through which a great and noble people, the Americans, who are so cordially esteemed and beloved by our German brethren, can be led astray, then, if we must not give expression to our indignation, when and where can we?

"If the German administration sinned, to the detriment of our new fatherland, then we demand to know the truth, but it must be officially expressed by its legal representatives, and we German-Americans will be the first to object to any



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unfriendly action which that Power may have committed. But we can give adequate assurance, that these scheming vilifiers used this lovely land as a dung heap wherein they dump their malicious defamations of friendly nations. May those newspapers continue, who cater to a special reading circle, where such vilification is popular, let them proceed in their foul calling. We Germans will ever be alert, and prepared to prevent the contamination of the American people. When we act in conformity with this principle then we are assured of the cordial cooperation of America's greatest men.

(Note: The article on the Mass Demonstration contains also speeches by

William Rapp, Chief-Editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung

Fritz Glogauer, of the Abendpost, giving historical data.

Pastor R. A. John)	Speeches and historical anecdotes, showing
Pastor Heldmann)	German fidelity to the United States.

Resolutions by the Committee: 850 citizens sent telegrams from other states encouraging the movement. Details concerning the role of the Germans in American History are also given."

Abendpost. August 16, 1898.

MISUSE OF THE FLAG.

It can not be denied that the star spangled banner is being misused. One can see it everywhere; on loaves of bread, on patent medicines, on soap wrappings, on handkerchiefs, on lingerie, and what not. All this, is, unquestionably, very regrettable misconduct, but worse yet was the legislative regulation that the American flag must wave day after day from all public buildings and all schools.

Americans like their flag very much, and its misuse is not due to bad intentions, but to a lack of a proper estimation of the "eternal fitness of things." There is an uncertainty existing as to the manner of expressing ones sentiments, respect and love. The recent demonstration of the star spangled banner made it very obvious. As soon as war was declared Flags went up everywhere. All houses and windows were decorated with it; and the star spangled banners waved in the wind day and night for four months. Cities looked like places of great festivities. If we would have lost a battle and would have had heavy losses of human lives, the banners would have waved in the air, proudly and defiantly in spite of misfortune.

GERMAN



Abendpost, August 16th, 1898.

When the peace treaty was signed, the removal would have been required according to this logic, but this seemed to betray a certain regret that the shedding of blood was over, and this was not true.

The result is, that flags are still waving and they will remain until wind and weather destroys them. One would be glad not to see anymore the torn and soiled banners.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung, May 31, 1892.

LEGAL PROTECTION FOR FOREIGNERS

A bill was introduced in the Senate recently by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The purpose of this bill is to summon criminals, who committed crimes against foreigners in any one of the states, before a Federal Court, thereby declaring each violation of the treaty rights of foreigners, which constitute a crime according to the law of the respective state, likewise a crime against the United States. In such cases the legal proceedings shall take place at a Federal Court, but such proceedings as well as the penalty shall be in accordance with the respective state rules and regulations.

Obviously, the bill is aimed to prevent in the future such occurrences as took place in New Orleans, where the murderers of the Italians were exonerated. The Senate's action is, undoubtedly, the direct result of that unfortunate, and, for the United States, disgraceful event.

The United States does not wish to be again forced to admit that it is unable to protect the life and property of strangers or foreigners, who live here, or are visiting here, and that it is also unable to prosecute the criminals in such



Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 31, 1892.

instances, even though it has signed treaties with other nations, granting their respective citizens such liberties as are necessary to carry on their trade and commerce, and while thus engaged, to be able to enjoy the same protection and privileges as the citizens of this country.

It is evident that a change of the present situation is urgently needed for the prestige of the United States in foreign countries. It is very doubtful, however whether such a change can be effected by the present bill, which is the product of Senator Morgan's mental activities. This bill is first of all rather faulty, because it speaks of protection of the "treaty rights" of foreigners only. Hence citizens of those countries which have no signed treaties with the United States, in as far as the protection of life and property is concerned, would apparently be outlawed. The protection of the citizens of all civilized countries who may be guests in the United States is recognized by an unwritten law as an internationally sanctioned responsibility. If such were the case, than any country refusing to accept these responsibilities, would of its own volition withdraw from the ranks of civilized nations.

The important question in this connection is whether or not a simple law could extend the jurisdiction of the United States over such cases, and whether or not



Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 31, 1892.

an amendment to the constitution would be required.

For if the rights of the foreigners are beyond question, than the rights of the citizen are likewise indubitable. Under such a law a criminal, who is accused of having committed a crime against a foreigner, will raise the question why he is summoned before an United States Court, while another defendant, accused of a similar crime against a citizen, is brought before the criminal court of the state.

Not quite so weighty appear the objections which others are raising. They point out that the bill speaks only of such crimes against foreigners which are likewise considered as such by the laws of the respective states where the crimes have been committed. Although murder, robbery, plundering, theft, etc., are classified as crimes in all states, yet there are a number of treaty violations, which are not recognized as criminal offences by the laws of individual states. This objection, however, seems untenable, because the chief objective of the bill is the protection of foreign citizens against violence.

A debate in both houses of Congress may clarify the point in question. It is gratifying indeed that our legislature endeavors to extend justice to foreign



Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 31, 1892.

citizens, and also to enable the United States Government to meet its international responsibilities. May we hope that Congress does not adjourn until it has made a law which is unimpeachable and satisfactory in every respect.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 20, 1892.



TOO MUCH FREE TRADE

On the one hand a large portion of the people of the United States are preparing for another onslaught against the prevalent system of protective tariffs, while on the other hand England seems to prepare for an attack against free trade. This fight against the system of free trade is carried on by the ruling classes, and not by the rank and file of the labor and middle classes. No other than England's prime minister, Lord Salisbury, has declared in a public speech that free trade as a system is a failure. The expectations of the defenders of free trade have not been justified. They hoped that all other countries would be compelled to introduce free trade after England had done so; but in reality the contrary took place. Other countries followed more and more a system of protective tariffs, and each tried to exclude the other countries as well as England from their markets.

The teachings of free trade has become second nature, as it were, to the broad masses of Englishmen, and it will take decades before they are ready to accept different viewpoints.

However, it is not admitted that he (Salisbury) is wrong. As there is an excess of protective tariffs, which is true at the present in the United States there

Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 20, 1892.

may be an over abundance of free trade, as appears to be the case in England because its export, although continually on the increase, does not expand in proportion to its import. The proper way may be the golden middle course which is true of nearly all other things in life, the proper measure of free trade and of protection.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 15, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY A DIRECT VOTE OF THE PEOPLE

The Republican Senator Chandler has raised his voice against the proposal of his Democratic colleague, the Senator Palmer of Illinois. The latter is in favor of electing senators by a direct vote of the people. It is questionable whether Chandler's reasons have made any impression.

First of all, Chandler expressed his anxiety that such a change of the constitution would inevitably lead to a national election law and added instantaneously that the Democrats never would give their consent to it. He thereby destroyed at once the force of the argument.

Once the election of senators is carried on by the direct vote of the people, Chandler explained, the direct election of the president and vice-president would be the inevitable result. He is certainly right in this but he will hardly succeed winning many friends to agree with his objection unless it is among the most fanatical defenders of state rights, and the all progress resisting antediluvians. We hardly doubt that the majority of thinking men, would be in favor of an amendment to the constitution in this sense, although this may not be true of the large masses of voters. We venture to say that thinking people would be in

Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 15, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

favor of such an amendment regardless of the advantages it could bring to one or the other party. Election results could only be less accurately predicted if people vote directly than by the round-about way of electoral colleges.

Friends of the direct election of senators claim the following benefits from this system: First, this measure, in conjunction with the Australian election law, would send more capable and outstanding men to the Senate than are now seated there, because there would be no certainty of victory for the one or the other party and candidates would find it futile to buy their nominations from party conventions. Men with merits and capabilities would again have the opportunity to seek the high honor of representing their state in Congress and men with money only would have to retreat. Secondly, legislation which in itself has only a local or administrative application could be removed from national politics and legislatures could apply themselves more readily to their task. Briefly stated, this measure promises a general improvement in electoral conditions.

Our assumption, however, may be wrong, but it would be worth the effort to make an experiment. The senate can hardly become worse, or less worthy of respect or less competent than it is today, but it may be improved very much.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung June 30, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN DEMOCRATS AND BIMETALLISM

The Germans regardless of party always have stood for a sensible and reasonable currency system, and this attitude has been appreciated greatly by the thoughtful among the English-Americans. The Germans have resisted energetically any inflation of unredeemable paper money; and they are just as determined in their stand against the free coinage of silver. The Independent, the Republican, as well as the Democratic German press (with the exception of one) are all fighting against the silver swindle. The German Democrats demand a program antagonistic toward the free coinage of silver whenever a national election is on hand. This is the reason why the Germans of the whole United States are for Grover Cleveland. However, should Cleveland be sacrificed for one who favors free coinage of silver at the coming National Democratic Convention, the Democratic Party would experience an unpleasant surprise with the German Democrats.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 18, 1891.

AS LUTHERANS WANT IT

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It has been well known that for some time the German Lutheran societies of Chicago have been engaged in the preparation of a bill for the radical amendment of the present Compulsory School Law.

This measure was received here today and will be introduced in the Senate tomorrow by Senator Knopf. The bill was first tendered to Senator Humphrey of the Seventh District by the German Lutheran committee of his district, but he deemed it too radical in its amendments and declined to become its sponsor.

Senator Humphrey was opposed by a considerable number of Lutherans of his district, last fall, on account of his views and his former vote for the Compulsory School Law, and he thinks the amendments to the present law should be slight indeed; and rather of a verbal than a repealing character. The bill which Senator Knopf will introduce is as follows:

An act concerning the compulsory education of children.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, that every parent, guardian, or person having under his control a

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 18, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3271

child between the ages of seven and fourteen years shall annually cause such child to attend for at least sixteen weeks, during each year, such public or private day school as may be selected by the parents or guardian. For every neglect of such duty the person offending shall forfeit to the use of the public schools of the city or district in which he resides, a sum not less than \$1 nor more than \$20, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs of suit are paid. But if the person neglecting to send his child to some public or private day school shall show that instruction has otherwise been given during the year for a like period of time to such child, or that his physical or mental condition, as declared by a competent physician, is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable, or if other good and reasonable cause be shown; then such penalty shall not be incurred. Such a fine shall be paid when collected to the school treasurer of such city or township, to be accounted for by him as other school money raised for school purposes.

The certificate of the superintendent or principal of a private or public school that the child is attending, or has for at least sixteen weeks during the current year attended, shall be first hand evidence of such facts. Any superintendent or principal of a school who, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall make a wilful false statement concerning the time any child has attended the school under his charge,

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 18, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

shall be fined for such offense not less than \$3 or not more than \$20, for the use of the public schools of the city or the district in which the school under his charge is situated.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education in every city, of the Board of School Directors in every school district to appoint one or more officers, whose duty it shall be to carefully inquire concerning all supposed violations of this act, and to enter complaint against all persons who shall be guilty of such violation. It shall also be the duty of said officers to arrest children of a school going age who habitually haunt public places, and also truant children who absent themselves from school without leave, and to place each child thus arrested in charge of the parent, guardian, or other persons having charge of said child, and that said parent, guardian, or persons having the right to control such child shall designate the school which he desires such child to attend. Where the parent, guardian, or person having control of a child shall refuse to designate any particular school, or in case such child has not parent, guardian, or person in control, then the truant officer shall take such child to the public school situated in the district where such child lives or to such public school as the Board may direct. Said truant officer shall have such compensation for services rendered, under this act, as shall be determined by

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 18, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the Board of Education, or the Board of Directors, appointing such officer, which compensation be paid from the distributable school fund.

Sec. 3. Any person having control of a child who, with intent to evade the provision of this act, shall make a wilful false statement concerning the age of such child, or the time such child has attended school, shall for such offense forfeit a sum of not less than \$3 nor more than \$20 for the use of the public school fund of the city or district in which he resides.

Sec. 4. Prosecution under this act shall be instituted and carried out by the authorities of such boards, and be brought in the name of the people of the State of Illinois for the use of the school fund of the said city or township.

Sec. 5. Police, municipal courts, justices of the peace, and judges of the County Court shall have jurisdiction within their respective counties of the offenses described in this act.

Sec. 6. Any truant officer, who shall wilfully neglect or without due inquiries arrest any child or children that have complied or are complying with the provisions of

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 18, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/5
this act, or that are excused from attendance under the provisions of Sec. 1, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25. Such a fine may be recovered by information, complaint, or indictment, or other appropriate remedy in any court of competent jurisdiction, and when recovered shall be paid in to the school fund of the city or township in which he was appointed.

Sec. 7. An act concerning the education of children, approved May 24, 1889, in force July 1889, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 3, 1890.

[CHICAGO TURNBEZIRK (TURN-DISTRICT)]

The Executive Committee of the North-American Turner Association, prepared a petition to Congress, wherein it objects to any changes in the present emigration and naturalization laws.

The Executive Committee requests the Local District TurnVereins to select delegates for the Washington Conference, May 18, where a united meeting will be held at Washington for the purpose of putting more emphasis on the petition. The executives decided, for the present, to gather the signatures of the various locals and to make arrangements for the election of a delegate at the next meeting. The first speaker requested the representatives of the various Turnvereins to bring their recommendations at the next meeting, so that their suggestions can be put into printed form. The report is then to be sent to the local associations. Adjournment for two weeks.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36273

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 11, 1889.

Opponents of the Blair Bill



GERMAN

A second public meeting was held yesterday. It was called by the Athletic Club, "Vorwarts", to protest the Blair Bill. The meeting took place in the club-hall on 12th Street and was well attended.

Mr. John Jacobs called the house to order and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to protest the assumptions of Blair, namely, to submit to Congress a Bill, requiring the institution of Sunday as the Ecclesiastic Sabbath in this country, and also to add instructions in the Christian religion to the curriculum in public schools.

The first speaker, J. L. Christensen, Editor of the German Labor Zeitung, attacked religion in general, and Christianity in particular.

Mr. E. A. Stevens of the "Secular Union" was the next speaker. He expressed himself in favor of preserving the old constitution of the United States, just as the immortal Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, had given it. He is supposed to have said: "Millions of innocent men, women



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 11, 1889.

and children have been burned, punished, put in prison for the sake of their faith, and yet we have not come one inch closer to a oneness in religion. What was the result of every compulsory religion? One half of the people were made fools; the other half became hypocrites. After the speaker had elaborated upon that statement, the well-known leader of the Anarchists, P. Grottkau, proclaimed his atheistical confession of faith, but he refrained from rage and his furious attacks. At the close of the meeting several resolutions were read and accepted.

Those present signed a petition to Congress, asking the legislative body to maintain the complete separation of church and state as it now exists, and, as demanded by the Constitution, forever shall remain. It also requested to ignore Bills, demanding the observation of Sunday as the Sabbath or the "Day of the Lord" and likewise to oppose amendments to the Constitution which would tend to favor one religion above others. This petition was headed: "The American Constitution must remain intact."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 13, 1886.

THE MUD THROWING AT STALLO.

Among the ratified nominations after the reopening of the Congress, the one of Mr. Stallo as Ambassador to Rome was one of the very first, without any dispute. For the past several weeks, however, there has appeared in Anglo-American Democratic and Republican newspapers so-called "special telegrams" and similar reports, according to which Stallo, in Rome, is behaving himself in the most improper way. They have culminated in the report that Stallo at the German artists festival in Rome, has belittled the Americans in comparison with the Germans as "Barbarians." The above mentioned press inciters barked in unanimity: "Away with this slanderer of the American people."



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 13, 1886.

Of course it has been proven by the reports of European newspapers that Stallo never did make any such remark, but, on the contrary, he celebrated, in his oration, the Germans and the Americans as the carriers of Germanistic culture, and especially praised the Americans as the distributors of the seed of this culture in the Western hemisphere.

But still the insinuations continue. They originate, as has now been established, from the same Democratic gang of enquirers, in Cincinnati, who tried to make it impossible for Ambassador Pendleton to go to Berlin. To this gang the independent thinking and acting Stallo, although for years a supporter of the Democratic National Party, is just as hateful as the Reform Democrat Pendleton.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 13, 1886.

But these lies about Mr. Stallo to President Cleveland, could do just as much harm as they did to Pendleton. As is reported from best sources, President Cleveland on February 18, told the Democratic Senator Payne of Ohio, who tried to influence him against Stallo: "In the unfavorable reports and rumors about Mr. Stallo there is not one word of truth. Besides, Mr. Stallo was nominated by me as Ambassador to Rome not because he is a citizen of Ohio, but because he is one of the most important representatives of the Germans of the United States." And this is all about this affair!

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 20, 1885.

GENERAL SATISFACTION



The call for Stallo, to become American ambassador to Rome is meeting with the undivided approval of the German-American press. The most prominent German newspapers like the Cincinnati Free Press (Freie Presse), the Baltimore German Correspondent (Deutscher Correspondent), and others are praising the government for the choice of Stallo.

Stallo was born and raised in Germany. He came to America when he was young, and soon became politically active here. He started out as a staunch Democrat, became a Republican after the Civil War to participate in a Republican Progressive program, which utterly failed. There upon, Stallo returned to the Democratic Party, which brought him in close contact with the Democratic president, Cleveland.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 20, 1885.

WPA (ALL) FROM 1885

In his private life, Stallo is a well-educated man with a clean record, and honest, sincere character. He still is a German at the bottom of his heart, but has never shirked his duties and obligations toward his new fatherland. He had, of course, powerful political friends, particularly A. C. Hesing of Chicago, who recommended in Washington his selection for the ambassador vacancy in Rome.

Due to the growing influence of German-American political preponderance in Washington, the following promotions have taken place recently:

Oscar Bischoff of Kansas became Consul in Somerberg. Edward Camphausen of Pennsylvania is going as Consul to Naples. M. G. Neumark was sent as Consul to Lyon (France), and E. Kuhlmeier from Iowa was made federal tax collector. The German, A. Weber, became federal marshal for Southern Illinois.

Chicago Tribune, November 21, 1880.

STATE DEPARTMENT EXPLANATIONS CONCERNING NATURALIZATION RULES.

German-American citizens in Chicago have expressed great indignation at what they characterize as the circular of Secretary Evarts respecting American citizens of German birth. Some very vigorous protests on this subject have been received at the State Department. The Illinois Staats Zeitung in making an earnest attack upon this circular of Secretary Evarts, characterizes it as a painful testimonium panperitatis of its author, who, after that, has no right to be regarded "as a statesman, but merely an attorney, and that a most timid and weak one".

The Staats Zeitung then adds: "Mr. Garfield may congratulate himself that the Evarts letter got into publicity only after the election. If published before, and properly exposed by the German press, it would have cost the Republican Party as many votes as the forged Chinese letter, and that justly too, for it proves that under the presidency of Mr. Hayes

WPA (111) PPN 1 2077

Chicago Tribune, November 21, 1800.

notwithstanding the presence in his cabinet of a German-American, the protection of the rights of German-Americans has been a most miserable one. Mr. Evarts has simply left that to the gracious pleasure of the German imperial authorities. If they please to listen to the representation of a troubled German-American, that trouble ceased; if not, what?"

Inquiry at the State Department today shows that there is a misapprehension, both as to what is called the circular and as to the intentions, instructions and practices of the United States Government and the State Department regarding the German-American citizen. Secretary Evarts was absent today, but an official, speaking for him, said that the State Department has in no proper sense issued any such

Chicago Tribune, November 21, 1880.

circular, and that this so-called circular is simply a stereotyped form of a letter which has been adopted to save time and clerical force in answering hundreds of letters of similar import. This letter was never intended for publication as a circular. The circumstances under which it was prepared were these: The State Department constantly receives letters from German-Americans about to visit their native country, setting forth the facts of their personal history as regards military service in the old country, and asking whether, in the opinion of the State Department, the authorities of the German province from which the inquirer came would be likely to interfere with him, and, if so, whether the United States, through its diplomatic and consular officers, would interfere to protect him. The State Department formerly attempted to make a specific reply to each inquiry, but the clerical force was inadequate for such purposes as in the main the inquiries covered.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3677

Chicago Tribune, November 21, 1880.

The stereotyped form of reply was adopted, as is the practice in many departments of the government, with respect to different classes of inquiries.

The United States has no treaties on naturalization with the North German Empire. The treaties now in effect are the Bancroft treaties with Prussia and the other with their autonomy, and interpret treaties and statutes according to their own precedence and in their own way. It happens that these provinces do not give an unfair interpretation of the Bancroft treaties, but that some of them are more severe against Americans in their construction of them than others are. The State Department could not undertake, therefore, in each individual case to decide whether any particular German-American citizen has performed his military duty, or whether he could be technically considered by any German province as a deserter, or what construction any particular province of which he may be a native might place upon the treaties. Accordingly, the State Department sent out in response to private letters the following answer:

100-1111-1000

Chicago Tribune, November 21, 1880.

Domestic Circular No. 1.
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.,
November 1.

Your letter of the _____, addressed to _____, in relation to your status as a naturalized citizen of the United States in the event of your return to your native country, Germany, has been received, and I am directed by the Secretary of State to make reply thereto. Your inquiry belongs to a large class in which the Department of State follows the uniform rule of declining to give an opinion on the merits of the hypothetical case presented. The conditions under which the persons making these inquiries quitted the land of their nativity are so varied and their personal status, not only with respect to military duty but with regard also to their territorial allegiance under the diverse laws of the several states of the German Empire, so incomplete, that it is impossible for this government to say in advance whether questions may or may not be

MPA (11.1.) PPM 3077

Chicago Tribune, November 21, 1880.

raised by the local authorities under the treaty of naturalization with the North German Union to the consequent molestation of the returning traveler who may be called upon to prove his acquired nationality, and clear himself of the imputation of having offended against the imperial or national law by quitting the country while actually in military service. In practice, however, when a case arises involving a person of German birth not guilty of the commission of a crime under the German law prior to the act of emigration or of desertion from the ranks, who has become naturalized in the United States, and who may revisit Germany peaceably and in the evident character of a law-abiding American citizen, maintaining his acquired citizenship, and evincing a manifest intent to return to the United States and enjoy here the rights and perform the lawful obligations of an American citizen, the protection extended by this government through its representatives abroad is almost always efficacious. If, therefore, you revisit Germany in good faith as American citizen, providing yourself with the full evidence of your acquired nationality,

APR 11 L. J. PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, November 21, 1880.

which is furnished by your citizen papers or authenticated copies thereof, and a passport from the Department of State, you may be assured of all proper protection by this government and its representatives; but this Department cannot guarantee you against the possible personal molestation which might ensue should your status be questioned and require justification. For your further information, copies of the existing Convention of Naturalization between the United States and the North German Union, and of the subsequent protocol in relation thereto, are herewith furnished to you. I am your obedient servant, "Assistant Secretary".

The Department authorities say that, while they cannot prevent the occasional arrests of German-American citizens by some of the local German governments, as soon as such arrest is made known to our diplomatic officers, the latter, acting under the strictest instructions, take immediate steps to secure the release of the citizen if possible, -.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, November 21, 1880.

The efforts seldom fail, and the records show, in fact, that, owing to the persistence of our diplomatic representatives, the treaties are in favor of our citizens, the German government acquiescing. This is done in the cases of all persons holding American passports, unless something is affirmatively shown to indicate that the passports are improperly held.

It has come to the knowledge of the Department that there are many instances where Germans have come to this country solely for the purpose of availing themselves of the immunities of American naturalization papers as a bar to the performance of military or other duties as native Germans. Cases of this sort have proved very embarrassing to the State Department and great sources of irritation to the German local governments.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, November 21, 1880.

Such cases, of course, are indirect violation of the Bancroft treaty. The State Department has within a week succeeded in securing the release of one Viele, who was raised in Alsace, charged with owing military duty. Alsace was not a part of any German province at the time of the negotiations of the Bancroft treaties and it was mentioned that for this reason citizenship in Alsace could not be considered as embraced within the jurisdiction of these treaties, but after the earnest intervention of the State Department the German government yielded the point and the man was released.

German citizens and others in the west have also recently protested to the State Department against the letter of Consat Beyers, of Zurich, Switzerland, by which he has sought to discourage emigration to this country, and it was stated at the State Department today that the sentiments of Beyers' letter were not approved, but met with the severest disapproval by Secretary Evarts; that Mr. Beyers had been sharply reprimanded for the

Chicago Tribune, November 21, 1880.

letter, and that it was only due to the fact that he had an excellent record as a soldier and as a Consul that he was not summarily removed.

"The policy of the Beyers letter," said a State Department official this evening, "is antagonistic to our government, and, of course, it is not approved by the Department. Mr. Beyers violated a consular regulation in writing a letter of that sort to the newspapers."

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 5, 1879.

KNOW-NOTHINGS

(Editorial)

In one respect, President Hayes' iron will and strength of character cannot be denied. During the last session of Congress, the President appointed a great many people to public office. When the names were submitted to Congress for confirmation, it became quite evident that no position of importance was to be given to anyone who had a Teutonic name. It is true that Hayes' stump speaker, Paul Strohbach, was rewarded with a significant position; the gentleman is now the duly authorized postmaster of Montgomery, - Alabama.

No consideration was shown to German-American citizens in the selection of public officials or the appointment of consuls. This is particularly true with regard to the U. S. consulates in Germany. Some miserable English-American was given the post instead of a capable German-American. The facts

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 5, 1879.

of the story of the consulate at Cologne confirm this charge. The office was given to a messenger boy whose only virtue consisted in the fact that he had hidden some Congressional committee's code telegrams, which, if found, would have exposed very clearly some aspects of Hayes' election and the counting of votes.

As long as Hayes and Evarts are apportioning consular jobs, German-American citizens will be able to get only those jobs where the jobholder finds it expedient to return home before he starves. Such was the case with Stibolt of Davenport, Iowa, and the druggist Hoefer of Pekin, Illinois.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung can afford to make such statements; since it did not support Hayes, it has no claims upon him. The newspaper is defending a principle--the right of the Germans who have become citizens to hold public office. This principle is particularly just since there are many German-Americans who have all the qualifications required by civil service.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 5, 1879.

Mr. Hayes is almost the complete antithesis of the magnanimous Lincoln, although Hayes takes pleasure in comparing himself with Lincoln. But in nothing does he reveal himself to be so completely different from Lincoln as in his discrimination against German-Americans, so far as public offices are concerned.

Lincoln and his great Secretary of State, Seward, made adequate provisions for placing German-Americans in high positions in foreign countries, as well as in Germany, while Hayes and Evarts persist in excluding all German-Americans from public office.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 22, 1877

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3475

HAYES AND THE GERMANS

The representative, Mr. Brentano, was interviewed by one of the Chicago Tribune's reporters, anxious to find out about his experience and observations of political life in Washington, and many a thing was disclosed which the Tribune would have preferred not to have heard. For instance, Mr. Brentano does not favor such silver currency as the Tribune demands and hopes for, and the required two thirds majority to set aside an eventual veto by the President in regard to the Bland Bill, is not likely to be found.

The civil service reform as executed by the President is severely criticized by Mr. Brentano...and also the shortcomings of the foreign department. Appointments are made without considering the abilities of the appointee. Certain regulations as to the requirements of the diplomatic and consular service have been adopted by other civilized countries. A consular aspirant in France must speak at least one foreign language. The same rule exists in Germany but requiring still higher degree of intelligence of a consular aspirant; he has to be a jurist and have passed a State examination. We appoint men to consular

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 22, 1877

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

positions, with no knowledge of the native language of the country to which they are sent as representatives, occasionally causing us even some embarrassment. This is also an opportune time to speak of the mean treatment the German-Americans received from the Hayes administration. Not one German-American - with the exception of Mr. Schurz - has received an important appointment, especially in the foreign service the German-Americans are entirely overlooked. Hamilton Fish was disliked as a know-nothing, but Evarts - ? Things are much worse under Hayes and Evarts than they have ever been under Fish. The German-American's importance was always recognized by Grant - but entirely ignored now. This is of course a just complaint of the German-American press. I was very anxious to hear the President's message about civil service reform, but what a disappointment it was!

Every word uttered by Mr. Brentano is pure truth...Overlooking the German aspirants is so obvious, that one would feel impelled to consider Mr. Hayes and Mr. Evarts as secret members of the Order of Narivism, which last year

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 22, 1877

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

nominated him as candidate. Although Mr. Schurz was born in Germany, he surely cannot be considered even by his well wishing admirers as the personification of the German-Americans, thus excluding any other German-Americans from serving his adopted country in an official position. However, this statement should not be misunderstood. We do not mean by this that any German speaking citizen, just because he happened to have been born in Germany, has a right to such office. The better qualified American should always have the preference to the less qualified German. But under the Hayes administration a large number of Americans have been appointed to office, when in many instances the choice of German-American aspirants would have proven much better. Did Mr. Hayes and Mr. Evarts think, that with the appointment of Mr. Schurz, they have done their duty towards the German-Americans?

As long as Mr. Hayes will not and cannot be re-elected in 1880, and is evidently not interested in the Republican Party's perpetuation, he does not have to force himself to anything which he would rather not do.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 17, 1877.

EVARTS AND THE ADOPTED CITIZENS.

One of the caprices of Secretary of State Fish was, his opposing of a German-American to be appointed for the post of a consul in Germany. Rumor had it that this was Bismarck's suggestion the grounds that such positions occupied by the 48ters would lead to a revival of revolutionary activities and thus could bring about trouble in Germany. But this was proven to be incorrect, furthermore, Bismarck favoured the idea of German American consuls for Germany.

Those of German-Americans appointed for consular service for Germany and various other European countries, proved themselves worthy of their office, but with one exception that of the honest but eccentric Gustav Struve (deceased) who as the United States consul in **Sonneberg** committed several indiscretions which prompted the then States minister Seward who appointed him for that office, to recall him. Trouble which Struve the great 48ter caused was not of much significance and long since forgotten. Seward the great statesman notwithstanding the experience with Struve did not hesitate to appoint German-Americans to this post again and immediately chose Mr. Hirschbach of Illinois as Struve's successor to Sonneberg.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 17, 1877.

The new Secretary of State avrts does not share Mr. Fish's prejudices but declared in a discussion which he had with the Chicago congressman Brentano who was a very able consul at Dresden, but through Fish's action lost out. He said: "The State Department will not follow Fish's principles whereby German Americans or naturalized citizens of the United States would not be eligible for consular or diplomatic appointments in their native country, moreover appointments to such office will be made regardless of the fact where the individual happened to be born.

Illinois Staats- Zeitung, December 7, 1876

"SPANISH BESTIALITY"

As little as the leopard can rid himself of his spots, just as little can the Spaniard master his inborn nature of a bloodthirsty beast. Aside from the shooting of the hostages by the Paris Commune, the history of the 19th Century has no greater horror than the butchering in Havana of eight boys who had broken the windows of a burial vault. The details of this atrocity which are now reported are likely to make the blood congeal in the veins of every feeling human being....

Shudderingly the civilized world views a spectacle that reenacts the most terrible horrors of the Sixteenth century. And one asks ones self; are there no means with which to put an end to this slaughter in Cuba that dishonors humanity? Are there no bounds to that heartless neutrality, that coldly looks on while in the neighbors' houses crimes without number are committed? Does not humanness demand an armed intervention against the godless deeds of a people that have sunk to the level of a pack of wolves? "Blood is thicker than water", exclaimed the American Commodore Rodgers when English ships were shot to pieces by Chinese forts; he steamed forth against the forts and

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 7, 1876.

shelled them into silence. All America and Europe applauded. Has not the time come when it is a duty of honor to the United States, similarly, to intervene in Cuba?

This question has nothing in common with a demand for an annexation of Cuba. Such an annexation we have fought as pernicious to the United States and our opinion in this respect remains unchanged. But to drive the Spanish beasts of murder from Cuba is something else. May Cuba, delivered from them, then become a republic of the uninviting type of Mexico, or of the more attractive one of Chile,--that needs not concern the United States....No European power would raise the slightest objection, if the U.S. would revenge the outraged honor of humanity, and if one really should try to protest, the U.S. is strong enough to ignore it.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 16, 1872.

DER WAFFENSCHACHER.

The motion to create an investigating committee to dig into the circumstances of the sale of American army weapons to France is like all the motions of Senator Sumner who suffers from ink-diarrhoea, an almost endless tape-worm. Peeled out of its onion-skins, the main statements on which he pounds his motion, are as follows:

On December 13, 1870, Samuel Remington wrote to the President of the Armament Committee of Gambetta's cabinet a report in which he said: "As regards the acquisition of Springfield rifles, I regret to say, the Government has produced (only) 75,000, and 40,000 is the largest number it thinks it might wisely give away. In view of the exceedingly friendly attitude here toward France, I yet hope to be able to get more. Cartridges for the 40,000 have yet to be manufactured, but the administration has agreed to permit the production of the required 400 for every rifle. This question of the production of cartridges in government factories was one very hard to solve, but it has been accomplished."



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 16, 1872.

Asked for official information, the Minister of war said: "It was ordered on December 13, 1870 to manufacture cartridges in the Frankfort Arsenal in order to provide every rifle bought by Thomas Richardson with 200 cartridges, this number of cartridges being a condition for the sale of the arms. The Messrs. Remington & Sons did not buy any arms after the middle of October 1870, and an offer from their side after this date would not have been accepted by the United States."

The fact that cartridges were manufactured in government arsenals for the rifles bought by Remington is here conceded (footnote: This seems a curious error). The proof that the War Secretary knew about the resale of the arms by Remington to the French Government, Mr. Sumner does not furnish. This, however, would be necessary to stamp the sale as a breach of the law of nations. As regards, however, the moral conviction hardly anybody will doubt, that the officials of the war office knew the destination of the arms sold to Mr. Remington, and if the investigation makes this conviction general, according to parliamentary usages, a change in the war office would be the only sufficient atonement.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 3, 1871.

A GERMAN PRESIDENT.



A Democratic paper in Philadelphia has produced the idea, and other Democratic papers have eagerly taken it up, that the next amendment to the Federal Constitution should consist in the elimination of the paragraph that excludes foreign-born citizens from the presidency. With an easily recognizable interest in the German vote, these papers declare it an unbearable shame, that the mulatto, Frederick Douglas, could be elected president, or vice-president, but not Carl Schurz. And they make it clear, that if it was not for that clause in the Constitution, Carl Schurz would already, next year, be welcome to the Democrats as a presidential candidate.

It hardly needs to be said, that the papers that Make Mr. Schurz these declarations of love, are so free with their praises only because he is not eligible to the presidency. Nobody needs imagine that the great mass of Americans, Democrats or Republicans, would want a naturalized citizen as president just because he was permitted to be a candidate. Even after the prohibition of the election of a "foreigner" had disappeared from the Constitution, plenty of water would run into the sea before American nativistic pride would come around to electing a German. That is not at all to be wondered at. If



Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 3, 1871.

Germany were a republic, it would be there just the same - even though the Germans of all peoples on earth are those which have least prejudice, frequently a pathological and repulsive predilection for foreigners.

In its aim to catch votes, the Democratic press is sure to fail, at least on the German side. And that for the simple reason, there is no desire in this direction among the Germans. On the contrary - the German press of both parties has characterized it as great good fortune that this clause of the Constitution opens a chance to develop statesmen who do not speculate for the presidency. Among hundreds of American statesmen are exactly hundreds of aspirants for the presidency.

This, the Louisviller Anzeiger also points out, and then continues: A German president of the United States - that would be beautiful, very beautiful! But the amendment would not be made for the German naturalized citizens alone. It would make the presidency accessible also to all the other foreign-born, for example - the Irish. And after the amendment had been adopted, it could happen that an Irishman would become president sooner than a German. Once an Irishman in the presidency, and the natives, who after all are still in an overwhelming majority, will lose for very, very long, all desire to make



Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 3, 1871.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 3, 1871.

a foreign-born, president.

For the time being we will therefore make no use of the flattering offer of a German president. Do they really want to see a Carl Schurz brought into the position where he could be most useful to his adopted fatherland.....why not boost him for secretary of state?

And this (concludes the Staats Zeitung) would probably completely satisfy his ambition.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 25, 1871

[THE POSTAL SYSTEM]

In no other country of the world do new machines, new technical procedures, new means of locomotion find quicker acceptance than in the United States, provided always that the idea is home-grown.

...It is hardly three years since an Austrian post official spread the idea that many millions of letters which are sent into the world every year contain only short communications of slight importance that neither the sender nor the addressee really wants to keep secret. He proposed that the post should sell stamped cards of fitting size (five inches long, three or three and a half inches broad) on the front of which the address should find room, while on the back would be space for communications of moderate length. The Austrian Post Administration entered on the proposition, and the result surpassed the boldest expectations. The cards were sold for half of the common letter postage. Because one did not need anything but a pencil - neither stationery nor envelope, neither wafer nor sealing wax; - because one could send one in a few moments time from anywhere, be it even the post window on the street - they (the postal cards) came immediately into the most widespread use, and



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 25, 1871

where formerly one letter would have been sent there now three or four postals were written. The income of the post did not decrease, but increase. So obvious was it that inside of one year almost all the States of the European Continent introduced the cards. Their use grew to colossal proportions during the Franco-Prussian War, and there they became a real blessing... A collection of postals from the front ("Feldpostkarten") brought together intelligently would perhaps constitute the most interesting and true-to-life history of the great war.

Even England which is so reluctant to accept innovations from the Continent in this case has come around quickly enough and presently the postal cards have been introduced even in our neighbor Canada. Only in the United States nobody has thought of making the proposition, neither the Postmaster General nor any member of Congress. And yet the cards would in no country of the world be more useful than here.....A special advantage that the postals have in common with telegrams is that through their use the longwinded time-consuming letter style would become simplified.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 25, 1871

Now that all this has become apparent to the rest of the world we can hope thar during the next session of Congress the American Post Administration, too, will come hobbling after. The price of the postals could very well be fixed at one cent a piece. No reduction of the income of the post needed to be feared.

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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, March 15th, 1871.

GERMAN



Editorial: Arms Trade and Neutrality.

Franz Lieber who as is well-known, is regarded in the United States as the highest authority on questions of international law, and whose sympathies for the German cause nobody doubts, denies any moral obligation of a neutral government to abstain from selling arms to a belligerent power. In other words, he wants to see the law of nations changed, in consonance with our modern attitude, so that a neutral government should not be permitted to furnish, directly or indirectly, arms to countries at war with each other. But he denies that already, now, any such obligation, be it of loyalty or morality, exists. However, he stands with this opinion almost isolated...and can be regarded as outvoted. However, it remains very desirable that now, after peace has been reestablished, the rights and duties of neutrals should be exactly defined, through a convention of all the great powers of Europe and America. The Paris convention of 1856, concluded after the Crimean War, has proved insufficient and faulty.

Now it would be the turn of Germany to move for a remodelling.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1871.

THE GERMAN REICH

President Grant has sent a message to Congress informing it of the birth of the German Reich, pointing out the similarity of the new German and the American Constitution and asking for a raise in the salary of the U. S. Ambassador in Berlin (from \$12,000 to \$17,500.)

The Staats Zeitung, in ill humor, remarks:

"In view of the abominable arms sale the politeness of the President makes an almost painful, in no way, an agreeable impression. Of what concern is this proof of high esteem-the raising of the salary of the envoy. The best things to say would be to say nothing at all but to laugh. May Mr. Bancroft and his successors spend the money in peace-but they should not imagine that for this Germany will forget more quickly, what "neutral" nation has made it possible for the French to prolong the war by 3 months."

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GERMAN



ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, February 13th, 1871.

[THE ALABAMA CASE]

Sharp editorial against change of policy toward England. The uncompromising stand in the "Alabama" case has been given up. Why? Because of bad conscience on account of the arms sold by the U. S. Government to France during the recent war?

The Kettle has realized that it cannot call the Pot black.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 30, 1871.

GERMAN



: ELIGIBILITY OF NATURALIZED FOREIGNERS FOR THE OFFICE
OF PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. 7

Editorial on a bill introduced by Senator Cates to change the Constitution so that foreigners will be able to be candidates for the presidency. The Illinois Staats Zeitung supports this motion in the name of political equality "among other things the adoption of the Cates amendment would remedy the disagreeable situation of German parents of precocious children. The children would no longer be able to boast that they can become more than the parents, namely President of the United States."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 28, 1871.

GERMAN

[THE ARMS TRADE WITH FRANCE]

Editorial page contains reprint of a long speech made in Cincinnati against the arms trade with France, and an address sent by the Germans of Washington, D. C. to the Congress. (The excuse that these arms have been sold to a so-called Republic is all the more untenable as we ourselves have not hesitated to make war against Mexico, even though it was a republic long ago.

And this has not even prevented us from conquering and annexing a part of that Republic that was more than 50 times as large as Alsace and Lorraine.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 27, 1871.

WPA (LLD) PROJ. 30273

EDITORIAL:

"NEUTRALITY AND CUNNING"

President reported to have prohibited further sales of arms. One editor sharply attacks Secretary of War Belknap who was asked by the German Envoy, Herr Von Gerolt(at the time when the government decided to sell its superfluous store of arms) to wait till the Prussian government could make a bid for the total amount. Belknap answered that the U. S. government would not sell to any foreign government, but only to citizens of the U. S. without caring what these people would further do with the arms. The editor says that legally Belknap has, of course, been correct, but that the Prussia government, of course, would also have used U. S. citizens as middle-men, and that Mr. Belknap's decision, due to the exact moment at which it came, showed his intention to help France.

Shame upon such infamous artifices! The next result of it will be that the U. S. loses all ground under her feet in the Alabama case.

With such a beam in her eye, how can she express judgment over the splinter in England? The German citizens of the U. S. demand no partisanship, no, not even "sympathy", but just an honest and sincere neutrality..

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1871.



GERMAN

[THE ARMS TRADE]

New long editorial about the arms trade; polemic against the Chicago Journal. The Journal has declared that the laws of Nations permit the U. S. to sell arms to belligerents, and so, why not profit from the good occasion? One Staats Zeitung says that this is exactly the point of view of Shylock- he too, was legally entitled to his pound of flesh.

Besides, it is not so much that American citizens sell Colt revolvers and Spencer rifles, but that the U. S. is emptying its arsenals. "Are \$ 12,000,000.00 more in the treasury of the U. S. an equivalent for the thousands and tens of thousands of human lives extinguished by those arms?" (Another article, reprinted from the N. Y. Journal, gives the names of all ships, dates of sailing, and statistics of the arms they carried to France.)



GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 25, 1871.

DISPUTE OVER U. S. ARMS TRADE

Letter of the Staats Zeitung ad: Turnhalle-meeting demands measures against the lying and slandering Times. The Staats Zeitung, using rarely printed expletives, refers to an unnamed German "Sanblatt" (Pig papers) that is said to have insulted in the most infamous way a German speaker, "who was pulled in by the hair."

The Staats Zeitung is indignant against those who pulled him into the meeting by the hair but now, when he is attacked, defends him with a luke-warm protest that is in fact a new insult.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 23, 1871.

GERMAN

[THE ARMS TRADE]

Article on the effect the mass meetings in the Turnhalle has had against the arms trade. Other mass meetings in Davenport, Kansas City, Cincinnati. While the Republican papers simply report the meeting, the Times "spews forth fire and vengeance."

Long reprint of a letter by a Mr. F. R. Butler to the Times who is indignant that their party has dared to threaten the U. S. (that the Germans would get back at it for having prolonged the bloody struggle.)

The Staats Zeitung does not deny the threat, but makes fun of Mr. Butler's cowardice.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1871.

GERMAN



[THE ARMSTRADE]

Herr R. Michaelis, editor of "Union" demands a motion in Congress against the arms trade, and a vote by name on it, so that in all future no German would vote for a legislator who agrees with the breach of law committed by Grant's cabinet.

Dr. Von Holst who "receives the most stormy applause ever granted to an orator, lasting for more than five minutes" declares that the Americans have been deceived by the French who quickly changed their firm name from "l'Empire" to "La Republique." Von Holst also denies any "gross infraction of International Law" to have been committed. However, "the highest right can become the greatest injustice." "We demand that the laws are interpreted according to eternal moral principles." But through the administration Washington has become morally guilty, their actions have resulted in good. Sedan only finished Napoleon, but the French people had to be broken. The sending of arms prevented a bad peace.

Thereupon resolutions are adopted, imputing to the Government legal skulduggery, moral cowardice etc. accusing it of endangering good relations with the most



GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, January 21st, 1871.

powerful nation of Europe which sided wholeheartedly with the Union during the Civil War. Finally, it is resolved that "we, representing a large part of the population of America" order our representatives Congress to introduce a motion that will prevent further arms sales, and to demand a public vote by name on it.

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GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, January 21st, 1871.

Unusual Long Report About German Mass Meeting Against The "Dirty Arms Trade"
(Waffenschacher)

Speech by Casper Butz:

"When the war broke out, we hoped that the people who are blessed with democratic Governments would sympathize with Germany. We have deceived ourselves and have learned that this Republic in its relation to foreign nations is nothing but a business firm. Five months ago Wilhelm Rapp went for the first time to Washington to protest against arms being sent to France. Since then arms for \$12,000,000 have gone out. Where would France have been after Sedan without these arms? Who has given those deluded Frenchmen the means to continue the war? Not England, but the U. S. Even the arsenal of St. Louis has been emptied. This is a shame. All of the Germans here should have arisen before to put an end to this damnable dealing in blood."

Next speaker, George Schneider, lauds sending of grain to France ("with grain one makes people happy, one does not kill"), but bitterly attacks Carl Schurz (without naming him). "The Germans demand in serious times, serious men. No church steeple policy, no policies of empty phrases. He does not represent Missouri alone. And if this man, however high he stands, forgets his mother and forgets the Germans, he must be criticized mercilessly."

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GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, January 18th, 1871.

**Mass Meeting of Turners in Cincinnati and Neighboring Towns to Protest
Arms Export to France.**

"Unfortunately too late. When at last arms trade will stop, it will be less the results of protests than because the Government has sold out its available reserves. If Herr Schurz had urged the case immediately after Congress convened, there might have been quicker results, but, of course, the recapitulation of the reason for the Missouri "Liberal radicals" in helping the Democrats gain a majority- the State legislature was of infinitely greater importance than to spare the U. S. the shame of furnishing to the French arms against the Germans.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1867.

MASS MEETING OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS

A great number of Germans, Irish, French, Italians, Scandinavians, and members of other nationalities that immigrated to this country met at Farwell Hall last night, for the purpose of hearing addresses concerning the enactment of suitable legislation for the protection of citizens of the United States who are in foreign countries, and adopting pertinent resolutions. Of course, the meeting, called by some of our citizens, was entirely spontaneous, and none of the party leaders who were present and spoke offered any advice about saving the country, but confined their remarks to the issue.

Eduard Schlaeger, chairman of the arrangement committee, opened the meeting, and said:

"The committee has played the overture, it is up to you to stage the drama. Since our native citizens are just as much interested in this matter as the naturalized citizens are, we have chosen Mayor J. B. Rice to act as official

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1867.

IV representative of the City of Chicago and to preside over this meeting."

Mayor Rice stated that the Government of the United States had always wanted to protect its naturalized citizens, and now finally felt strong enough to risk carrying out its good intentions.

In a letter to the committee, Governor Ogelsby stated that the Government of the United States would use all its resources to protect its adopted citizens just as it protects its native citizens, in foreign countries as well as at home.

Thomas Hoyne declared that England had learned, in the War of 1812, that the United States would not permit any of its naturalized citizens to be pressed into the British marine service, and, if necessary, our country could fight another war to convince other nations that no naturalized American can be treated as a lifelong subject of the rulers of the country in which he was born. "America belongs to no particular nation, but is the inheritance of all nations; and the United States is powerful enough to enforce its national rights."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1867.

IV Following are extracts from an English speech made by Eduard Schlaeger:

"Germans and Irishmen constitute the two principal elements of immigration to America, and they are united in their opinion concerning the question which is at issue. It is fitting that the naturalized citizens of Chicago who comprise more than two thirds of the city's population should call this meeting to oppose the schemes of those who dared to harm an American citizen, even though he hails from abroad.

"Similar meetings are being held in other parts of our country. In New York, Saint Louis, and Cincinnati great mass meetings were held by Irishmen, or rather Irish-Americans, and what was said in these meetings has echoed in the halls of Congress. Chicago presents a united front of all nationalities, and in this respect it is ahead of all other cities, although it is but a young child when compared with the above-named cities.

"We demand that Congress not only protect our adopted citizens, but that it

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IV take the necessary steps to ensure respect for all American citizens, no matter where they are.

"There is a fundamental difference in the terms applied to constituents: In Europe a person is called a subject, in America he is called a citizen. The idea 'citizen' forever excludes the idea 'subject'. Our citizen's oath casts off the chains which bind a subject.

"Our politicians have always been glad to create 'naturalized citizens' before every election, and even up to a few minutes before the closing of the polls. In New York a 'citizen-factory' manufactures six naturalized citizens a minute during election time. Native Americans have always considered us a herd of voters, void of political wisdom--but always seem to appreciate us on election day. This low estimate of our worth has deprived us of the pleasure which we should find in exercising our right to vote, and thus participating in the government of our city, state, and country. Now we have time and opportunity to elevate our citizenship and to surround it with a power that will have a

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IV favorable effect upon the performance of the duties which we have assumed toward our new fatherland. Duties presuppose corresponding rights. Until now, the fullest measure of obligations of American citizens has been placed upon naturalized Americans; but their rights over and against foreign governments have been abandoned to luck--sometimes favorable, but frequently unfavorable.

"When naturalized Americans were endangered or harmed in the land of their birth, the American Government pulled its head in like a frightened turtle; it mumbled Washington's words concerning the expediency and necessity of inviolable neutrality, and other obsolete and outworn phrases. The naturalized American citizen who suffered violence and abuse in his native country received no protection or redress from the American Government, which was wont to retreat, just as a turtle pulls its head into its shell at the sight of danger.

"Intercourse between America and Europe is now so general that the question whether or not an American citizen shall have the privilege of visiting friends or business associates in the land of his birth, without being molested by the

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IV rulers of that country, has become of great, even of vital importance.

"A rich Englishman is protected by the great power of his country, no matter on what part of the globe he happens to be, and he can enjoy the grandeurs and pleasures of all the world. Just now Abyssinia is being chastised because Emperor Theodore ordered the arrest of an Englishman.

"The United States could have obtained such recognition long ago; England must pay recruits to join its fighting forces, for it does not trust its own subjects; it must buy loyalty; but the President of the United States merely asked for volunteers, and lo! 1,500,000 patriots of the North responded--and the princes of Europe were terrified.

"It will not be necessary to demonstrate such power, as far as foreign countries are concerned. The rulers of Europe are sitting on a powder keg and dancing upon a volcano; a few armored cruisers would decide the issue in our favor. Just as the words 'I am a Roman citizen' protected every Roman in any part of

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IV the world during the time of Rome's greatness, just so every American citizen, whose United States are in a better continental position than old cosmopolitan Rome was, must be secure against any wrong at the hands of other nations while visiting in their countries.

"The men who represented the United States in the principal cities of Europe succeeded at times in obtaining, as a special favor of Bismarck or of Napoleon, the release of American citizens who, while visiting their native country, were arrested and forced to do military service. Our representatives declared publicly that a naturalized American citizen must visit his former country at his own risk, and that no United States law exists according to which our country may demand the discharge of naturalized Americans who are held for military duty while sojourning in the land of their birth.

"Our naturalized citizens do not wish to be subject to the 'grace' of their former rulers any longer; they insist upon observance of the maxim.

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IV 'Once an American citizen, always an American citizen, unless such citizenship is voluntarily relinquished.'

"In America, the individual person is of prime importance, and the state is only a means for the benefit of that person, while in Europe the state is all in all, and the individual exists merely for the benefit of the state. In Europe, individuals rule and declare, 'The state demands that all its subjects do military duty,' whereas, in the United States, the masses even go so far as to question the constitutionality of the draft law.

"A naturalized citizen of the United States, who fought for four years as a volunteer in the ranks of the Union, paid a visit to his native country, Prussia, but while there he was forced to serve in the Prussian army, just because he happened to be born in Prussia. He fought against Austria, in the Battle of Sardowa. Thus he was forced to risk his life for both countries--for his adopted country, America, and for Prussia, where he was born. If war had broken out between those two nations, and he had been captured in a

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IV battle, he would have been shot as a traitor. The English Government has legally prosecuted Americans of Irish extraction for making remarks unfavorable to Great Britain while they were in the United States; she has also arrested Americans who were members of the Fenians, denied them a hearing before a mixed jury, sentenced them to death by an English jury, and executed them forthwith.

"The position of a naturalized American citizen is like unto that of an infant which is claimed by two mothers. Where is there a Solomon who is wise enough to decide which is the fatherland of the man, who is supposed to be entitled to decide the matter for himself--at least according the American way of thinking?

"This is a vital question in view of a possible war between the United States and one of the Nations of Europe.

"The provisions of the so-called international law have been won gradually,

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IV and only after prolonged and severe struggles.

"Since we now consider our country to be a power of the first rank, we should settle this American issue, and change our status from a nation that is merely tolerated by the rulers of Europe to a nation that is recognized as one of the world's great powers. If Congress enacts laws governing the status of naturalized American citizens in foreign countries from this viewpoint, the rulers of Europe will have to accept such legislation, because they will see no other course open to them; for America has become aware of her strength, and has confidence in it."

Doctor Ernst Schmidt then spoke in German. He said, in part:

"Taking issue with Europe's lords with reference to the rights of naturalized Americans in foreign countries, we are fighting the last remnants of feudalism. The robber knights of the Middle Ages owned the life and property of their serfs, and German subjects cannot emigrate from some parts of the country

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IV unless they have published their intentions to leave a certain number of times during the year preceding their contemplated departure--so that possible creditors may have the opportunity to force collection of debts.

We advocate the principle of freedom to move from any place to any other place on this earth, even now, when the crowned rascals of Europe are at odds with one another, and are thinking of leading their helpless subjects to slaughter. Now the Government of the United States has an opportunity to enforce the last provision of the law of human rights, insofar as it pertains to American citizens, and thus prove the truth of Heine's statement that Columbus' discovery of America broke the chains of human slavery.

Thereupon Eduard Schlaeger read (in English and German) the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the assembly:

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1867.

"A Declaration of the Principles and the Demands
Made by Foreign-born Americans

"We, foreign-born American citizens of Chicago, assembled in Mass meeting in which German, Irish, French, Italian, Scandinavian, and other naturalized citizens are represented, hereby declare our principles and our demands concerning our rights as American citizens while in foreign countries. Until now, these rights have been neglected by our adopted country for some unexplainable reason, thus forcing us to shift for ourselves and fight our own battles, while travelling or sojourning in foreign countries. We were left at the mercy of our former rulers, although we had foresworn allegiance to them when we became American citizens.

"It is true, the Government of the United States itself has sometimes advocated the principle of equality of naturalized and native citizens, but it has not put this theory into practice; at the most it has entered a protest through diplomatic channels, when a foreign-born American was abused by a foreign

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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IV nation, whereas it should have brought its full national power to bear in favor of those of its citizens who have become innocent victims of the arrogance and insolence of other powers. We have been patient too long, and now we have firmly resolved that, in the future, our fellow citizens shall be secure against these constant encroachments upon their rights. Henceforth we shall insist that our rights as full-fledged American citizens be recognized and observed, and, to this end, demand that Congress enact laws which will proclaim to all the world that not one hair on the head of an American citizen may be touched without the offender's feeling the iron hand of a united nation, which is ready at all times, and under all circumstances, to make the cause of the most humble of its citizens its own.

"Too long have we neglected this national duty. We have made too many concessions to the medieval and feudal ideas of Europe. America has not yet enforced its anti-feudal stand, nor carried out its republican mission. The right to become the citizen of another country must be recognized by

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IV all civilized nations; the basis for the claims of foreign rulers, namely, the obsolete idea that an individual is forever, or for a few years, bound to any country, and obligated to serve that country in any certain way, or for any certain length of time, by the mere accident of birth, must be abolished. According to the American way of thinking a citizen is not a mere tool of the state, and the state has the duty of serving its people.

"A conflict between the advocates of these two basic principles cannot be avoided, and must be fought until one or the other advocate wins. Now is the time to settle the matter. For the first time in its history, the American Republic has given evidence of its inherent but dormant power. International law must be remodeled and brought into harmony with modern and just ideas, and it is the duty of our legislators and the Executive branch of our Government to see to it that the rights of every American citizen, whether he became a citizen by the accident of birth or by voluntary adoption, are just as scrupulously observed and inviolately kept as is the person of our

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IV ambassadors and other national representatives in foreign countries.

"To carry out these ideas we request that Congress

1) Define the rights and the duties which American citizens have here and in other countries.

2) Interpret the right of expatriation by a law which recognizes the privilege of American citizens of settling in and becoming citizens of other countries--to show Europe that we will make no claim on those of our citizens who emigrate to other countries, so that Europe will know that we are willing to act according to the rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you".

3) Publish the new position which our nation takes in this matter, and demand unconditional recognition of the rights of our adopted citizens by each and every foreign government.

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4) Inform every foreign government that does not give a definite answer within a reasonable time, or that refuses to recognize all rights of American citizens, that our country will look upon every insult to an American citizen, or any violation of our laws, or of our interpretation of international law, as a casus belli.

"We consider it an insult when foreign rulers or governments force an American citizen to do military duty, even though that citizen was once liable to military service, or had been called for such service when he left the foreign country.

"We also consider it a violation of the rights of an American citizen when foreign governments act according to the dictum: 'Once my subject, always my subject'. The principle involved dates from the age of barbarism.

"We demand that American citizens be treated just as courteously and considerately in foreign countries as the visiting citizens of any other

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IV country. Great Britain has offended against this principle most grievously by denying Americans of Irish birth the right to trial by a mixed jury, and by making them responsible for statements which they made while they were living in America. Be it therefore

"Resolved, That our arrangements committee take the necessary steps to impress upon the members of Congress the necessity of promoting the ideas expressed in this meeting. Be it further

"Resolved, That we appreciate the endeavors which the members of both parties have made in Congress in behalf of the rights of our adopted citizens; we ask our congressional representatives to continue to cast aside all partisanship while acting in this matter, which is so vital to the welfare of our nation. Be it further

Resolved, That the arrangements committee is hereby authorized to call further meetings, should it be necessary, to attain our object."

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Mr. Frechett addressed the meeting in French and Mr. MacAuley in English. Then the meeting was adjourned.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE MEMBERS
OF THE ARBEITERVEREIN PROTEST
AGAINST SENDING DELEGATES TO THE
CLEVELAND CONVENTION

The meeting of the Chicago Arbeiterverein held on the seventeenth of May, 1864 was attended by only a relatively small number of members. By a vote of thirty-seven to thirty-five (the organization has a membership of more than a thousand), it was decided to send delegates to the convention which is to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 29, 30, and 31 for the purpose of nominating a liberal candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The following men were chosen to represent the Chicago Arbeiterverein: Doctor C. Schmidt, Mr. Theodore Hilscher, and Mr. W. H. Haase.

However, since this resolution, which was adopted by only one (sic) vote in a meeting attended by only a small part of the membership, is presented to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1864.

the public as the will of the majority of all our members and as an action approved by a real majority of the Verein, we, the undersigned members of the Chicago Arbeiterverein, deem it to be our patriotic duty to declare that we, as liberal Republicans and unconditional Union men, strongly disapprove of appointing delegates to attend the Cleveland Convention; that we consider the entire movement, which was started by so-called liberals, to hold a separate convention as dangerous and detrimental to the cause of the Union; that we will give all our support to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, whether he be Lincoln, or Fremont, or Butler, or any other able man who is worthy of the nomination; that we will not approve of or support any movement, no matter who starts it or in whose favor it is conducted, if it splits the Union party, and thus weakens that party and furthers the cause of the Secession party.

Chicago, May 19, 1864.

C. Mechelke,

F. Koepke,

C. Krueger,

[and ninety-eight others]

WPA (ILL) PROJ.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT

Petition To Congress By The Chicago Arbeiterverein

We are publishing the petition which the Chicago Arbeiterverein sent to Congress, and we urge all private citizens, as well as societies in other cities, to submit similar petitions to our national legislature. Since the drawing of numbers has been postponed until February 15, there is ample time to agitate for the devising of a just system of military administration. The petition of the Chicago Arbeiterverein reads as follows: "To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

"Your petitioners, citizens of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, most respectfully point out that, in their opinion, the congressional law commonly called the 'Conscription Act,' should not only be amended in regard to certain provisions, but should also be fundamentally

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 6, 1864.

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changed: it should be based upon such principles as will render it sufficiently effective to procure the best soldiers without being unduly oppressive to the people.

"We, therefore, recommend that you, as the representatives of the people, embody the following fundamental principles in the Conscription Act:

"1) From this day until the Rebellion has been completely suppressed, the following are subject to military duty:

"a) Every American citizen;

"b) Every resident of the United States who has declared his intention of becoming an American citizen.

"c) Every resident of the United States, who, though he has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen, has through continued tenure of real

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estate, or through the operation of a business or industry under the protection of the law, has indicated, or will so indicate, that he has selected this country as his permanent home. This provision shall apply to all residents (as described above) who are between the ages of twenty and forty-five.

"2) The persons described in sub-paragraph c may evade military service by leaving the country for which they have no sympathy when the country is in great danger.

"3) Men who are able to perform military service are to be divided into two classes. The first class shall consist of all men who were single at the time the law was enacted, and of all childless widowers between the ages of twenty and forty-five. The second class shall consist of all others who are subject to military duty; these are not to be called to

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service until all men of the first class have been enrolled.

"4) The first class shall be enrolled for active service by the competent authorities.

"5) No substitution or redemption or any other form of exemption shall be permitted.

"6) Only those shall be exempt from active service who are physically or mentally unfit, or who must support orphaned or minor sisters or brothers, or aged or feeble parents.

"7) Convicted criminals shall be considered unworthy to serve in the armed forces of the United States.

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"We believe that the principles of justice, equality, and propriety recommend such a law; a law like that outlined above would place our strong young men at the disposal of the Government, and commerce and industry would not be seriously hampered by their absence; it would provide through taxation the material necessary to carry on the war, and would do away with conscription by lottery, thus placing rich and poor on the same level, simplifying conscription, and giving the greatest possible satisfaction. [Translator's note: The recommendations of the Arbeiterverein contain no apparent reference to taxation.]

"If the members of your honorable body will take the trouble of perusing the pages of history, they will find that a law similar to the one which we recommend was passed by the National Convention of France at a time when internal rioting and foreign despotism threatened to extinguish the light of liberty in that country, and that this conscription law saved France.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 6, 1864.

"The Committee:

"A. C. Hesing, Theodor Hilscher,
Colonel Knobelsdorf, L. Brentano;
Wilhelm Haase, president;
J. Greenbaum, secretary."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1862.

A REQUEST TO MR. CASPAR BUTZ

"Mr. Caspar Butz.

"Honorable Sir: We agree with the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, and with all others who advocate a more vigorous prosecution of the war by invoking the principles of emancipation and confiscation, that one of the fourteen men whom the citizens of the State of Illinois are to elect to the National Congress should be a German.

"Since we are convinced that you are well qualified to fill so important a position, we beg your permission to place your name in nomination as candidate for Congressman at large in the coming state convention of the Republican party, and to put forth our best efforts in behalf of said candidacy.

"We need not remind you how important it is for the Germans of this State,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1862.

and for the Germans of the whole country in general, that an able, honest German be a member of the Congress of the United States during this great national crisis. He would not only express the liberal principles of freedom which Germans advocate and which are the only means of saving and restoring the Union, but, at the same time, he would also defend the interests of the Germans in America against the nativists, whose attacks upon us and especially upon our great leaders and heroes, including, for instance, Sigel and Hecker, are growing bolder and more violent from day to day.

"The task which we wish to entrust to you is a very difficult one, but it is also a glorious task; and we know that you are equal to it, for we have evidence of your good character, your knowledge and skill and your experience in the American way of living.

"Hoping that you will not refuse to comply with our request, we remain

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1862.

"Very respectfully yours,
"A. C. Hering,
"John H. Muehlke,
"Heinrich Greenbaum,
[and fifty-eight others]."

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1861.

GREAT MASSMEETING AT THE GERMAN HOUSE

.
The following men were appointed members of a committee to formulate resolutions expressing the decisions of the German Republicans of Chicago:
Hermann Butz, Jacob Lauer, Joseph Pollock, and Albert Dietsch.

While the Committee was in conference, Mr. H. C. Schlaeger made a long address, pointing out that loyal and steadfast adherence to Republican principles is the prime requisite for the preservation of the Union during these critical times. With his closing words he called attention to the fact that state bonds had risen in value, as an indication that the fear of dismemberment of the Union had not adversely affected the securities market in New York, but that, on the contrary, there is ever-increasing confidence in the survival of order and the Union.

MPA (ILL) 1701.30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1861.

Thereupon the Committee submitted the following resolutions:

"Resolutions of the German Republicans of Chicago

"Since it is the duty of every citizen to take a stand on the important issues before the nation in these critical times, we American citizens of German descent and members of the Republican Party, assembled in orderly public meeting, do solemnly declare:

"That when we were naturalized we forever renounced allegiance to every foreign state and potentate, and obligated ourselves to uphold the Constitution of the United States;

"That, in our opinion, the people merely exercised their constitutional right in the recent presidential election, and that the act of the people in electing the chief executive of the Republic, if the election is carried out as prescribed in the Constitution, is a constitutional decision from which there is no

FR01.30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1861.

appeal, neither by any constituted authority, nor by treachery, nor rebellion;

"That, to quote the words of Daniel Webster, "the Constitution of the United States is not a union, nor a confederation, nor a treaty of the people of the United States in their sovereign character, but a government as such, based on its acceptance by the people, and establishing immediate relations between itself and the individual";

"That no authority in the state has the power to disrupt this relation; that only revolution can disrupt it, and that therefore no secession is possible without revolution, and, hence, that it is the duty of the National Government to enforce all constitutional laws in every part of the country, under all conditions, and at any price, and that we obligate ourselves to assist the Government in executing these laws;

"That we fully recognize the home-rule rights of the citizens of the South with reference to slavery wherever slavery is protected by local laws, and

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1861.

that no federal authorities have a right to interfere;

"That the principles of the Republican party, as they are presented in the Chicago platform, are in agreement with the Constitution of the United States, that we steadfastly adhere to this platform which conceded to the Southern States all the rights which the Constitution guarantees, and that we need make no further concessions;

"That Major Anderson of Fort Sumpter deserves commendation for abiding by his constitutional oath and doing his duty as a soldier and patriot;

"That we will never believe that the first great attempt of a free people to exercise self-government on a wide scale has failed, and that we fervently hope and trust that the blessings of the American Union will be preserved for our children and children's children."

These resolutions were translated into and read in the English language at

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1861.

the request of some of the Republicans who were present, and then they were unanimously adopted.

A standing committee was appointed by the chairman to arrange further meetings, if necessary. The members of this committee are: C. Butz, C. Schlaeger, and C. Pruessing.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic Societies and Influences

2. Activities of Nationalistic Societies

III B 2

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II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

GERMAN CLUBS AND SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO

V A 1 Deutsch-Amerikanischer Buergerbund (German-American Civic Association),
1545 Clybourn Avenue.

Deutsch-Amerikanischer Buergerbund von Gary, Indiana (German-American Civic Association of Gary, Indiana), Saxon Hall.

Hannoveraner Verein (Hanoverian Society), F. Maisold, president, 3822 North
Neva Avenue.

Pfaelzer Verein (Palatinate Society), Lincoln Turner Hall.

Rheinischer Verein (Rhenish Society), Swiss Clubhouse.

Sarlaender Verein, 1 North La Salle Street, Room 1244.

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II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Schlesischer Verein (Silesian Society), Manhattan Garden, 1517

II B 3 Fullerton Avenue.

V A 1

Schwaben Verein (Swabian Society) North Side Turner Hall.

Staatsverband Deutscher Vereine in Indiana (State Association of German Societies of Indiana).

Thueringer Verein von Chicago (Thuringian Society of Chicago), Richter's Hall.

Verband der Russland-Deutschen (Association of Russian-Germans).

Vereinigte Deutsch-Oesterreich-Ungarische Vereine (United German-Austro-Hungarian Societies), 1412 Clybourn Avenue.

Westfalenbund (Westphalian League).

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 3 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

Choruses

V A 1 Arbeiter Saengerbund des Nord Westens (Northwestern Workmen's Chorus), 1659 North Halsted Street.

Staedte-Vereinigung Chicago des Arbeiter-Saengerbundes der Vereinigten Staaten (Chicago Municipal Association of the Workmen's Singers' League of the United States), Mozart Hall, 1534 N. Clybourn Avenue.

Vereinigte Damenchoere von Chicago (Associated Ladies' Choruses of Chicago), Social Turner Hall, 1653 Belmont Avenue.

Vereinigte Maennerchoere von Chicago (Associated Men's Choruses of Chicago), Atlantic Hotel.

Vereinigte Saenger von Chicago (United Singers of Chicago), 925 Wellington Avenue.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

Ladies' Choruses

V A 1 Almira Damenchor (Almira Ladies' Chorus).

Chicago Bäckermeister-Frauen-Gesangverein (Ladies' Chorus of Chicago Master Bakers), Aldine Hall.

Columbia Damenchor (Columbia Ladies' Chorus), Ogden Park Hall, 66th Street and Racine Avenue.

Concordia Damenchor (Concordia Ladies' Chorus), Ludwig Lohmiller, director, 6820 Emerald Avenue.

Concordia Sing-Verein (Concordia Choral Society), Franz Beidel, director, Hamilton Clubhouse, 72nd Street and Parnell Avenue.

Damenchor des Deutschen Unterstuetzungsbundes (Ladies' Chorus of the German

NFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Aid Association), 1615 Burling Street.

II B 3

V A 1 Damenchor Lorelei (Lorelei Ladies' Chorus), 2403 North Avenue.

Damenchor Lyra (Lyra Ladies' Chorus), Social Turner Hall, 1653 Belmont Avenue.

Damenverein Frohsinn-Mozart, 7035 South Ashland Avenue.

Edelweiss Damenchor der Suedseite (Edelweiss Ladies' Chorus of the South Side), Miss Oschatz, 5750 Aberdeen Street.

Edelweiss Damenchor der Nordseite (Edelweiss Ladies' Chorus of the North Side), Social Turner Hall, 1651 Belmont Avenue.

Ferdinand La Salle Frauenchor (Ferdinand La Salle Ladies' Chorus), 1638 North Halsted Street.

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Frauenchor Freiheit (Liberty Ladies' Chorus), Sachsenheim (Home
II B 3 of Saxons).

V A 1

Deutsch-Ungarischer Damenchor (German-Hungarian Ladies' Chorus),
Mozart Hall, 1534 N. Clybourn Avenue.

Gesangsektion Frauen Kranken Unterstuetzungsverein Fortschritt (Ladies'
Chorus of Fortschritt Sick Benefit Association), Social Turner Hall, 1653
Belmont Avenue.

Gesangsektion Frauen Unterstuetzungsverein Eintracht (Ladies' Chorus of
Eintracht Benefit Association), Social Turner Hall, 1653 Belmont Avenue.

Gesangverein Hermann Schwestern (Hermann Sisters' Chorus), Social Turner
Hall, 1653 Belmont Avenue.

Independent Damenchor (Independent Ladies' Chorus), Social Turner Hall,

100-111, p. 10, 20275

III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II D 1 1653 Belmont Avenue.

II B 3

V A 1 Polyhymnia Damenchor (Polyhymnia Ladies' Chorus), Social Turner Hall, 1653 Belmont Avenue.

Schweizer Damenchor (Swiss Ladies' Chorus) Swiss Club, 635 Webster Avenue.

Steirer Damenchor (Styrian Ladies' Chorus), Swiss Club 635 Webster Avenue.

Mixed Choruses

Burgenlaender Gemischter Chor (Burgenland Mixed Chorus), 5301 Justine Street.

[Translator's note: Burgenland is a district in Austria.]

Chicago Singverein (Chicago Choral Society), Germania Club.

Gemischter Chor Eintracht (Harmony Mixed Chorus), 1500 Sedgwick Street.

III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.
Steirer Saengerbund (Styrian Choral Society), 1414 Clybourn Avenue.

II B 3

V A 1

Gemischter Chor der Freisinnigen Gemeinde der Suedwestseite
(Mixed Chorus of the Liberal Church of the Southwest Side), Forward
Turner Hall.

Men's Choruses

Alpenlaender Maennerchor (Alpine Male Chorus), Union Hall, 1764 Larrabee
Street.

Ambrosius Maennerchor (Ambrosius Male Chorus), Saint Matthias Hall, Ainsley
and Claremont Avenues.

Arbeiter Liederkranz (Workmen's Choral Society), O. Kussmann, secretary,
1719 Burling Street.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

V A 1

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

Arion Maennerchor der Nordseite (Arion Male Chorus of the North Side), Lincoln Turner Hall.

Arion Maennerchor der Suedseite (Arion Male Chorus of the South Side), Uhlhorn's Hall, 63rd Street and Racine Avenue.

Banater Liedertafel (Banatian Choral Society), 634 Willow Street.

Blue Island Liederkrantz (Blue Island Choral Society), Luchtemeyer Hall, 327 Western Avenue, Blue Island, Illinois.

Burgenlaender Liedertafel (Burgenland Choral Society), South Side Ballroom.

Burgenlaender Maennerchor (Burgenland Male Chorus), 5159 South Ashland Avenue.

Chicago Baecker-Gesangverein (Chicago Bakers' Choral Society), 1457 Clybourn Avenue.

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Chicago Bäckermeister Gesangverein (Chicago Master Bakers' Choral
II B 3 Society), Aldine Hall.

V A 1

Chicago Liederkrantz (Chicago Choral Society), Swiss Clubhouse,
635 Webster Avenue.

Chicago Liedertafel (Chicago Choral Society), 3700 North Clark Street.

Concordia Liedertafel (Concordia Choral Society), Belmont Hall, 2955 Belmont
Avenue.

Concordia Maennerchor (Concordia Men's Chorus), 2431 West Roosevelt Road.

Constantia Gesangsektion (Constantia Chorus), 1414 Clybourn Avenue.

Doppelt Quartett Rheingold (Rheingold Double Quartette), August Lettmann,
1940 Sheffield Avenue.

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Eichenstamm Maennerchor, (Eichenstamm Male Chorus), Mozart Hall.

II B 3

V A 1 Erinnerung (Remembrance Chorus), 5661 South Halsted Street.

Excelsior Maennerchor (Excelsior Male Chorus), Sachsenheim.

Gesangsektion des Deutschen Kriegervereins (German Veterans' Male Chorus),
Social Turner Hall.

Gesangsektion des Deutschen Kriegervereins Town of Lake (German Veterans' Male
Chorus of Town of Lake), 5610 South Ashland Avenue.

Gesangsektion des Gegenseitigen Unterstuetzungs Vereins von Chicago (Chorus
of Chicago Mutual Aid Association), 2934 West Washington Boulevard.

Gesangsektion des Turnvereins Eicke (Chorus of Oak Turner Society), 165 East
115th Street.

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Gesangverein Calumet (Calumet Choral Society), 9616 Commercial
II B 3 Avenue.

V A 1

 Gesangverein Echo (Echo Choral Society), South Side Ballroom, 307
W. 47th Street.

Gesangverein Frohsinn-Mozart (Frohsinn-Mozart Choral Society), 302 West 47th
Street.

Gesangverein Harmonie (Harmony Choral Society), Lincoln Turner Hall.

Gesangverein Vorwaerts-Schiller (Vorwaerts-Schiller Choral Society), South-
east corner of 53rd Street and Racine Avenue.

Harlem Maennerchor (Harlem Male Chorus), 7218 Madison Street, Forest Park,
Illinois.

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Harmonie Maennerchor (Harmony Male Chorus), 7505 Madison Street,

II B 3 Forest Park, Illinois.

V A 1

Internationaler Maennerchor (International Male Chorus), Prudential Hall.

Liedertafel Eintracht (Harmony Choral Society), 4330 North Kedzie Avenue.

Liedertafel Vorwaerts (Progressive Choral Society), Swiss Clubhouse.

Luxemburger Saengerbund (Luxemburg Choral Society), Prudential Hall.

Mozart Musiker Klub (Mozart Musicians' Club), 1536 Clybourn Avenue.

Nord-Chicago Maennerchor (North Chicago Male Chorus), Schmidt's Hall, 2132 Belmont Avenue.

Orpheus Maennerchor (Orpheus Male Chorus), Social Turner Hall.

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1 Quartett Verein Chicago (Chicago Quartette Society), Belden Hall.

II B 3

V A 1 Rheinischer Gesangverein (Rhenish Choral Society), Swiss Clubhouse.

Richard Wagner Maennerchor (Richard Wagner Male Chorus), Northwest Hall,
2403 West North Avenue.

Saengerbund Freiheit (Liberty Choral Union), Social Turner Hall.

Schiller Liedertafel (Schiller Choral Society), Wicker Park Hall.

Schubert Liedertafel (Schubert Choral Society), Northwest Hall.

Goethe Maennerchor (Goethe Men's Chorus), Northwest Hall.

Freier Saengerbund (Free Choral Union), Northwest Hall.

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.
Schubert Maennerchor (Schubert Male Chorus), Belmont Hall, Belmont
Avenue and Clark Street.

II B 3

V A 1

Schwaebischer Saengerbund (Swabian Choral Union), Lincoln Turner Hall.

Schweizer Liederkrantz (Swiss Choral Society), Swiss Clubhouse.

Schweizer Maennerchor (Swiss Male Chorus), Swiss Clubhouse.

Senefelder Liederkrantz (Senefeld Choral Society), Swiss Clubhouse.

Siebenbuerger Sachsen Maennerchor (Transylvanian-Saxon Male Chorus) Sachsenheim

Steirer Saengerbund (Styrian Choral Society), 1412 Clybourn Avenue.

Suedseite Maennerchor (South Side Male Chorus), Buerger's Hall, 5157 South
Ashland Avenue.

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1

Suedseite Saengerbund (South Side Choral Society), 4430 Wentworth Avenue.

II B 3

V A 1

Teutonia Maennerchor (Teutonia Male Chorus), Northwest Hall.

Tiroler Maennerchor (Tyrolian Male Chorus), Swiss Clubhouse.

Waldeck Gesangsektion (Waldeck Chorus).

Westseite Saengerkranz (West Side Choral Society), 2431 West Roosevelt Road.

Sport Societies

Deutsch-Amerikanischer Sportbund (German-American Sport Club), Atlantic Hotel.

Chicago Kickers, 1534 Clybourn Avenue.

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III B 2

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

V A 1

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

Chicago Sport Club, Rheingold Cafe, 2165 Lincoln Avenue.

Deutsch-Amerikanischer Schuetzenverein (German-American Gun Club),
Erich Laske, 2328 Melrose Street.

Deutscher Sport Club, Chicago-1925 (German Sport Club, Chicago-1925), Logan
Garden, ~~3426~~ Diversey Avenue.

F. C. Hansa, 2445 Warner Avenue.

F. C. Chicago Wanderers, 6954 South Lowe Avenue.

Roland Athletic Club, 2012 North Halsted Street.

Schwaben Athletic Club (Swabian Athletic Club), 3358 North Ashland Avenue.

Spielvereinigung Kolping (Kolping Sport Club), Kolping House, 811 Oakdale

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1 Avenue.

II B 3

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

V A 1 Stahlhelm Wehrsport-Leitung /Translator's note: Patterned after
the Steel Helmet Defense Training Clubs of Germany/, 3700 North
Clark Street.

Vieneses Football Club, Aldine Hall.

Chicago Sharpshooters Association, Hotel Atlantic.

Lincoln Hunting and Fishing Club, Mozart Hall.

North Shore Bowling Club, 1414 Clybourn Avenue.

Arbeiter Kultur und Sport Kartell (Workmen's Culture and Sport Association),
1222 Elmwood Street, Evanston, Illinois.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Arbeiter Sport Club Fichte (Fichte Sport Club for Workmen), 726

II B 3 Melrose Street.

V A 1

Arbeiter Turn und Sportverein (Workmen's Turning and Sport Club),
2212 Burling Street.

Arbeiter Turn und Sportverein Chicago (Chicago Workmen's Turning and Sport
Club), 1222 Elmwood Street, Evanston, Illinois.

Ausflug Klub Wanderlust (Wanderlust Outing Club), 2934 Washington Boulevard.

Freie Spielvereinigung (Free Sport Club), 3721 Southport Avenue.

Naturfreunde (Friends of Nature), 209 West North Avenue.

Reichsbanner Sport-Abteilung (Imperial Banner Sport Club), 1347 Otto Street.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

V A 1

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

Germania Schwimm-Sport Klub (Germania Swimming Club), Albert Kilian,
2009 North Leavitt Street.

Soaring and Gliding Club, 4845 Waveland Avenue.

Turnvereine

Illinois Turnbezirk (Illinois District of Turners), Social Turner Hall.

Aurora Turnverein, 4506 North Artesian Avenue.

Central Turnverein, 2046 West North Avenue.

Chicago Turngemeinde, 4217 Lincoln Avenue.

Eiche (Oak) Turnverein, 115th Street and Indiana Avenue.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Grand Crossing Turnverein, 1025 East 75th Street.

II B 3

V A 1 Harlem Turnverein, A. Blum, 442 Beloit Avenue, Forest Park.

Schweizer (Swiss) Turnverein, Swiss Clubhouse.

Sozialer Turnverein, Social Turner Hall.

Turnverein Lincoln, Lincoln Turner Hall.

Turnverein Vorwaerts (Forward), 2431 Roosevelt Road.

Veterans' Associations

Deutscher Kriegerbund von Chicago (German Veterans' Association of Chicago),
2431 Roosevelt Road.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

V A 1

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

Deutsche Krieger Kameradschaft von Chicago (German Veterans' Fellowship Society of Chicago), Lincoln Turner Hall.

Deutscher Kriegerverein von Chicago (German Veterans' Society of Chicago), Swiss Clubhouse.

Deutscher Kriegerverein Town of Lake (German Veterans' Society of the Town of Lake), 5218 South Ashland Avenue.

Deutscher Landwehr-Verein von Chicago (German Reservists' Association of Chicago), 3700 North Clark Street.

Verein Deutscher Weltkriegs-Veteranen (German World-War Veterans' Society), Northwest Hall.

Deutsch-Amerikanischer Marinebund (German-American Sailors' Association), 3700 North Clark Street.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

Mutual Benefit Associations

V A 1 Altgeld Sick Benefit Society, Social Turner Hall.

Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbekasse (Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society),
Fleiner's Hall, 1638 North Halsted Street.

Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbekasse
(Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society):

Branch 49, 3900 West North Avenue.

Branch 66, Swiss Clubhouse.

Branch 101, 5439 South Ashland Avenue.

Branch 106, Eiche Turner Hall.

Branch 194, 3137 Irving Park Boulevard.

Branch 227, 2548 South Homan Avenue.

Branch 232, Social Turner Hall.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

V A 1

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

Branch 249, 828 Thomas Avenue, Forest Park.

Branch 361, 6229 Berenice (sic) Avenue.

Branch 272, 2714 West 23rd Place.

Branch 282, Social Turner Hall.

Branch 332, 3900 North Avenue.

Arbeiter Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Workmen's Aid Association), P. Rolland,
3638 North Richmond Street.

Badischer Unterstuetzungs-Verein der Nordseite (Badensian Aid Association
of the North Side), Carl Steidle, 3032 North Christiana Avenue.

South Side Branch, Benz Hall, 445 West 27th Street.

Banater Wohltatigkeitsverein (Banatian Benevolent Society), 3010 North
California Avenue.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.
Bayrischer Fr. Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Bavarian Ladies' Benevolent Society), Columbia Hall.

II B 3

V A 1

Chicago Baecker Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Chicago Bakers' Benevolent Society), 218 West Oak Street.

Chicago Bayern ~~Frauen~~ Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Bavarian Ladies' Sick Benefit Association of Chicago), 621 North Sawyer Avenue.

Concordia Frauen Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Concordia Ladies' Benevolent Society), Prudential Hall.

Deutsch-Amerikanischer Musiker Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (German-American Musicians' Sick Benefit Association), 1414 Clybourn Avenue.

Deutsch-Galizien Damen Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (German-Galacian Ladies' Sick Benefit Society), 2132 Belmont Avenue.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

Abendpost, July 26, 1935.

II D 1 Deutsch-Galizien Frauen Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (German-
II B 3 Galician Ladies' Sick Benefit Association), Ogden Hall, 1414
V A 1 Clybourn Avenue.

Deutsch-Galizien Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (German-Galician Sick
Benefit Society), 1414 Clybourn Avenue.

Deutsch-Oesterreichischer Frauen Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (German-
Austrian Ladies' Sick Benefit Society), Temple Hall, 2565 Fullerton Avenue.

Deutsch-Ungarischer Frauen Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (German-Hungarian
Ladies' Sick Benefit Society), South Side Ballroom.

Deutsch-Ungarischer Frauen Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (German-Hungarian
Ladies' Sick Benefit Society):

Branch 1, Northwestern Hall.

Branch 2, Garfield Temple.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

V A 1

Abendpost, July 26, 1935.

Deutsch-Ungarischer Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein, George Washington (German-Hungarian Sick Benefit Society, George Washington Branch), Mr. Rentz, Secretary, 1337 West 72nd Street.

Deutscher Fleischer Gesellen Unterstuetzungs-Verein (German Butchers' Aid Society), Fleiner's Hall.

Deutscher Unterstuetzungs Bund (German Aid Association), 1615 Burling Street.

Deutscher Unterstuetzungs Bund
(German Aid Association):

Branch 334, South Side Ballroom, 302 W. 47th Street.

Branch 335, Sachsenheim, J. Heidy, Secretary, 1816 Belmont Avenue.

Branch 346, Lincoln Turner Hall.

Branch 379, Lincoln Turner Hall.

Branch 381, Fleiner's Hall, 1638 North Halsted Street.

Branch 409, Schmidt's Hall, 2132 Belmont Avenue.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

V A 1

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

Branch 495, Lincoln Turner Hall.

Branch 550, (Ladies), Witcher's Hall, 1615 Burling Street.

Branch 567, Witcher's Hall, 1615 Burling Street.

Branch 572, Fleiner's Hall, 1638 North Halsted Street.

Branch 500, 7218 Madison Street, Forest Park.

Branch 650, 2111 South 57th Court, Cicero, Illinois.

Deutscher Unterstuetzungs-Verein Boehmerwald (German Aid Association Boehmerwald),
Lincoln Turner Hall.

Deutscher Unterstuetzungs-Verein Ewig Treu (German Aid Association Ewig Treu),
Garfield Temple.

Deutscher Veteranen Unterstuetzungs Bund (German Veterans' Aid Association),
William Bahr, Secretary, 834 Bradley Street.

Douglas Gegenseitiger Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Douglas Mutual Aid Association),
E. Vollmar, Secretary, 1922 North California Avenue.

III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II D 1 Douglas Vergnuegung und Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Douglas Pleasure
II B 3 and Aid Society), 1615 Burling Street.

V A 1

Eichenstamm Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Eichenstamm Sick
Benefit Society), Swiss Clubhouse.

Branch 1, Swiss Club.

Branch 2, Kolartisch Hall, 4430 Wentworth Avenue.

Erster Bacs Bodrogh Deutsch-Ungarischer Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein
(First Bacs Bodrogh German-Hungarian Sick Benefit Society), George Bruck,
Secretary, 4449 Wentworth Avenue.

Erster Burgenlaender Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (First Burgenland Sick
Benefit Society), 302 West 47th Street.

Branch 1, 2403 West North Avenue.

Branch 2, 5258 South Ashland Avenue.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

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II A 3 c

II D 1

Erster Deutsch-Bukowinaer Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (First

II B 3

German-Bukowinian Sick Benefit Society), 243 West Pershing Road.

V A 1

Erster Eisenburger Deutsch-Ungarischer Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (First Eisenburg German-Hungarian Sick Benefit Society), 4430 Wentworth Avenue.

Branch 2, 2000 West Chicago Avenue.

Erster Siebenbuerger Sachsen Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (First Siebenburg Saxon Sick Benefit Association), 1457 Clybourn Avenue.

Branch 10, Mr. Tatje, 925 Mariana Street.

Fortschritt Frauen Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Progressive Ladies' Sick Benefit Society), Social Turner Hall.

Gambrinus Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Gambrinus Aid Association), Vorwaerts Turner Hall.

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

V A 1

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

Garden City Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Garden City Aid Association),
A. Paulsen, Secretary, 3702 Jansen Avenue.

Gegenseitiger Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Mutual Aid Association),
2934 West Washington Boulevard.

Branch 1, 1638 North Halsted Street.

Branch 2, Harmonie Hall, 1634 North Artesian Avenue.

Branch 3, 3819 North Ashland Avenue.

Branch 4, Kedzie Hall, 1621 North Kedzie Avenue.

Branch 6, Aldine Hall, 911 Center Street.

Branch 7, 2934 Washington Boulevard.

Branch 9, 3133 South Halsted Street.

Branch 11, 4453 Wentworth Avenue.

Branch 12, 2934 Washington Boulevard

Branch 13, 2857 Belmont Avenue.

Branch 14, 4453 Wentworth Avenue.

Branch 15, Eiche Turner Hall, 165 East 115th Street.

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II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

V A 1

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

Branch 16, 2934 Washington Boulevard.

Branch 17, 2934 Washington Boulevard.

Branch 18, 55th Street and Artesian Avenue.

Branch 19, 4021 North Drake Avenue.

Branch 20, 1940 Irving Park Boulevard.

Branch 21, 2830 West 22nd Street.

Branch 22, 1733 North Kedvale Avenue.

Branch 23, 5443 South Ashland Avenue.

Branch 24, 3819 North Ashland Avenue.

Branch 25, 8862 Desplaines Avenue, Forest Park.

Branch 26, Haley's Hall, 2456 West 38th Street.

Branch 27, 112 North Grand Avenue, Brookfield, Illinois.

Branch 28, Lincoln Turner Hall.

Branch 29, 144 East Kenilworth Avenue, Villa Park, Illinois.

Branch 30, 7 West State Street, Calumet City, Illinois.

Gegenseitiger Unterstuetzungs-Verein der Vereinigten Oesterreicher und

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II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II D 1 Bayern (United Austro-Bavarian Mutual Aid Association), Richter's
II B 3 Hall.

II B 3

V A 1

Germania Wohltatigkeits-Verein (Germania Benevolent Association),
Richter's Hall.

Heider Wohltatigkeits Club (Heider Benevolent Club), Lincoln Turner Hall.

Hessen-Darmstaedter Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Hessen-Darmstadt Aid Association), 1155 West 63rd Street.

Hessen Frauen Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Hessian Ladies' Aid Society), 3653 Courtland Street.

Humboldt Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Humboldt Aid Association), Charles Meyer,
2423 North Albany Avenue.

III B 2'

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1

Internationaler Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein von Amerika (International Sick Benefit Association of America) 2830 West 22nd Street.

II B 3

V A 1

Arbeiter Kranken Unterstuetzungs und Fortbildungs-Verein (Workers' Sick Benefit and Educational Society), 2132 Belmont Avenue.

Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein der Deutschen Musiker (German Musician's Sick Benefit Society), P. Goethel, 5302 Argyle Street.

Mutual Benefit and Aid Society (sic), Gage Park Field House, 55th Street and Western Avenue.

Nassauer Unterstuetzungs-Verein von Chicago (Nassau Aid Society of Chicago), 646 West North Avenue.

Oesterreichisch-Bayerischer Frauen Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Austro-Bavarian Ladies' Sick Benefit Society), 2132 Belmont Avenue.

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Plattduetsche Grotgilde (Low German Grand Guild), 2046 West North
II B 3 Avenue.

V A 1

Chicago Guild, Number 1, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 North Avenue.

Eekentwieg Guild, Number 2, 2830 West 22nd Street.

Lake View Guild, Number 3, Social Turner Hall.

Fritz Reuter Guild, Number 4, 2040 West North Avenue.

North Chicago Guild, Number 9, Lincoln Turner Hall.

Uhland Guild, Number 17, Schaefer's Hall, 5218 South Ashland Avenue.

Oak Guild, Number 18, Viking Temple, 726 West 69th Street.

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Jefferson Avenue Guild, Number 24, National Hall, 1645 North

II B 3 Cicero Avenue.

V A 1

Matthias Claudius Guild, Number 28, Nitschkes Hall, 3056 North
Leavitt Street.

Jungs Holdfast Guild, Number 31, Jarmuts Hall, 9118 Commercial Avenue.

Gilde Up Ewig Ungedelt (Guild Forever Inseparable), Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Germania Guild, Number 37, Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall, Blue
Island, Illinois.

Belmont Guild, Number 39, Richter's Hall, 2100 Belmont Avenue.

Evergreen Guild, Number 41, Village Hall, Bensenville, Illinois.

Gilde Ewig Treu, Numero 55 (Ever Loyal Guild, Number 55),

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II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

V A 1

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Lunaberg's Hall, 2647 West 35th Street.

H. A. Linnemeyer Guild, Number 56, Odd Fellows' Hall, 104th Street and Ewing Avenue.

Gilde Treu Bund, Numero 58 (Loyal Union Guild Number 58), Homewood, Illinois.

Gilde Treue Broeder, Numero 60 (Loyal Brothers Guild, Number 60), McDonald's Hall, 5218 South Ashland Avenue.

Bismarck Guild, Number 63, Schaefer's Hall, 5218 South Ashland Avenue.

Thusnelda Guild, Number 70, 5218 South Ashland Avenue.

Sachsenverein (Saxonia), Richter's Hall, 2100 Belmont Avenue.

III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Schleswig Holsteiner Frauen Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Schleswig-
II B 3 Holstein Ladies' Aid Society), A. Roepke, 3617 Drake Avenue.

V A 1

Schleswig Holsteiner Gegenseitiger Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Schleswig-Holstein Mutual Aid Association), Wicker Park Hall.

Schwaebischer Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Swabian Aid Society), Swiss Clubhouse.

Schweizer Wohltatigkeits Gesellschaft (Swiss Benevolent Association), Mr. O. Siebenmann, President, 5706 North Avenue.

Suedseite Hessen-Darmstaedter Damen Unterstuetzungs-Verein (South Side Hessen-Darmstadt Ladies' Aid Society), 445 West 27th Street.

Suedseite Schwaebischer Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (South Side Swabian Sick Benefit Society), 5218 South Ashland Avenue.

III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1 Turner Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein (Turner Sick Benefit
II B 3 Society), Swiss Clubhouse.

V A 1

Unity Benefit Society of Illinois, Fleiner's Hall.

Unterstuetzungs-Verein Deutsche Wacht (German Sentinel Aid Society), 1457
Clybourn Avenue.

Unterstuetzungs-Verein Douglas (Douglas Aid Society), Mrs. S. Lewin, 3148
Southport Avenue.

Unterstuetzungs-Verein Einigkeit (Harmony Aid Society), 1615 Burling Street.

Unterstuetzungs-Verein Felsenfest (Felsenfest Aid Society), 1457 Clybourn
Avenue.

Unterstuetzungs-Verein Hessen Frauen (Hessian Ladies' Aid Society), 1352

III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Sedgwick Street.

II B 3

V A 1 Unterstuetzungs-Verein Hessen (Hessian Aid Society), Social Turner Hall.

Unterstuetzungs-Verein Hindenburg (Hindenburg Aid Society), Social Turner Hall.

Unterstuetzungs-Verein Humboldt (Humboldt Aid Society), 3122 Fullerton Avenue.

Unterstuetzungs-Verein Louisa (Louise Aid Society), 5324 South Halsted Street.

Unterstuetzungs-Verein Lustige Brueder (Gay Brothers' Aid Society), Social Turner Hall.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

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II D 1

Unterstützungs-Verein Nassau (Nassau Aid Society), 646 West North Avenue.

II B 3

V A 1

Unterstützungs-Verein Schleswig Holsteiner (Schleswig-Holstein Aid Society), Wicker Park Hall.

Unterstützungs-Verein Tue Recht (Do Right Aid Society), Fleiners' Hall.

Unterstützungs-Verein Unter den Linden (Unter den Linden Aid Society), Belmont and Albany Avenues.

Verein der Wolga-Deutschen (Volga German Society), 3310 Lincoln Avenue.

Lodges

Accordia Lodge, Number 277, A. F. & A. M., R. Niemann, 1258 Elmdale Avenue.

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II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

Almira Council, Number 696, A. M. Engel, 2326 North Sawyer Avenue.

II B 3

V A 1

Amanda Lodge, Number 193, O. M. P., A. Eggers, 2915 North Racine Avenue.

Carl Schurz Lodge, Number 3, Anton Kriens, 1840 Sedgwick Street.

Chicago Tribe, Number 286, U. O. R. M., Swiss Clubhouse.

Liberty Lodge, Number 125, M. Lunkenheim, 1957 Cornelia Avenue.

Rebecca Liberty Lodge, Number 7, 6637 South Wood Street.

Friendship Lodge, Number 1, J. Reuschert, 2446 North Leavitt Street.

Friendship Lodge, Number 72, Mrs. Ida Schildt, 2300 Monticello Avenue.

III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1 Friendship Tribe, Number 24, K. Mueller, 2054 Burling Street.

II B 3

V A 1 Friendship Lodge, Number 47, O. Weissbrodt, 2429 South Hamlin Avenue.

Fritz Reuter Council 577, F. A. B., Walter Roche, 2838 Otto Street.

Garfield Rebecca Lodge, Number 4, A. Kemper, 6150 Grace Street.

Germania Chapter, Number 552, Ida Miller, 2540 Winnemac Avenue.

Germania Council, 503, H. Stoecker, 4139 Washington Boulevard.

Germania Court, Number 82, J. Gerstner, 3507 North Irving Avenue.

Germania Lodge, Number 182, A. F. & A. M., O. A. Neubarth, 3738 North Ashland

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1 Avenue.

II B 3

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V A 1 Germania Lodge, Number 2, Mrs. C. Boettcher, 4554 Schubert Avenue.

Germania Rebecca Lodge, Number 3, C. Erfurth, 2841 North Whipple Street.

Goethe Lodge 329, I. O. O. F., Diversey Hall, Diversey Boulevard and Racine Avenue.

Harmony Lodge, Number 5, R. Leiner, 2749 Ballou Street.

Harmony Rebecca Lodge, Number 2, A. Lenz, 1138 Oak Grove Avenue.

Harugari Grand Lodge, Jacob Kraft, 1473 Farragut Street.

Herder Lodge, Number 669, A. F. & A. M., E. M. Wienholz, 2028 Burnham Street.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Grand Lodge, Hermann Sisters, Number 4, Elsie Jarvis, 1734 Melrose
II B 3 Street.

V A 1

Thusnelda Lodge, Hermann Sisters, Pilsen Clubhouse.

Humboldt Lodge, Hermann Sisters, Wicker Park Hall.

Harmony Lodge, Number 3, Hermann Sisters, Wicker Park Hall.

Hermann Lodge, Number 4, Hermann Sisters, Reynolds Hall, 5428 Wentworth
Avenue.

Unity Lodge, Number 5, Hermann Sisters, Benz Hall, 27th and Canal Streets.

Loyal Sisters, Number 6, Hermann Sisters, Prudential Hall.

Victoria Lodge, Number 7, Hermann Sisters, Commercial Hall, 9228 South

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Commercial Avenue.

II B 3

V A 1 Freundschaft Loge (Friendship Lodge), Number 8, Hermann Sisters,
Pilsen Club.

Grosse Park Lodge, Number 9, Hermann Sisters, Social Turner Hall.

Germania Lodge, Number 10, Hermann Sisters, Reynold's Hall, 5428 Wentworth
Avenue.

Bavaria Lodge, Number 11, Hermann Sisters, Prudential Hall.

Hope Lodge, Number 12, Hermann Sisters, Lincoln Turner Hall.

Liberty Lodge, Number 13, Hermann Sisters, 5228 South Ashland Avenue.

Evergreen Lodge, Number 14, Hermann Sisters, Alma Mater Hall, 1643 Milwaukee

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Concordia Lodge, Number 22, Hermann Sisters, Lincoln Turner Hall.

II B 3

V A 1 Hohenzollern Lodge, Number 1, Hermann Sisters, Fleiner's Hall.

Lake View Lodge, Number 24, Hermann Sisters, Social Turner Hall.

Hedwig Lodge, Number 25, Hermann Sisters, Wahl's Hall, 3855 North Oakley Avenue.

McKinley Park Lodge, Number 26, Hermann Sisters, Pilsen Clubhouse.

Unity Lodge, Number 27, Hermann Sisters, Social Turner Hall.

Edelweiss Lodge, Number 28, Hermann Sisters, Paul Revere Hall, 2511 Irving Park Boulevard.

Chicago Lodge, Number 29, Hermann Sisters, Richter's Hall, 2100 Belmont

WPA (111) 270, 302

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Avenue.

II B 3

V A 1 Hoffnung Loge (Hope Lodge), Number 60, 6913 South Carpenter Street.

Johanna Rebecca Lodge, Number 233, Aldine Hall.

Ketten Loge (Chain Lodge), Number 1, 4926 Avers Avenue.

Koerner Council, Number 385, Royal League.

Lessing Lodge, Number 557, A. F. & A. M., Belmont Hall, 3205 North Clark Street.

Lincoln Encampment, Number 1, Rudolph Schmalz, 4730 Grace Street.

Lincoln Camp, Number 1, Garfield Temple.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Lincoln Park Lodge, Sachsenheim.

II B 3

V A 1 Lincoln Rebecca Lodge, Lincoln Turner Hall.

Mithra Lodge, Number 410, W. C. Sodermann, 3838 Palmer Street.

New Chicago Lodge, Number 447, F. J. Klaar, 1213 Newport Avenue.

New Chicago Lodge, Number 1958, K. Kramp, 2050 Waveland Avenue.

Palm Lodge, Number 58, Aldine Hall.

Royal League 384, Otto Stock, 1706 Dayton Street.

Schiller Lodge, Number 3, Anton Kriens, 1840 Sedgwick Street.

Schiller Rebecca Lodge, Number 6, 2650 Bosworth Avenue.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

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II D 1

Treue Schwestern (Loyal Sisters Lodge), Number 79, N. Rausch, 2343

II B 3

North Rockwell Street.

V A 1

Waldeck Chapter, Number 579, L. Leiner, 6040 Bishop Street.

Waldeck Lodge, Number 674, 6400 South Green Street.

Professional Societies

Deutsche Medizinische Gesellschaft (German Medical Association), Mr. G. Schmidt, President, 3419 Costello Avenue.

Verein Deutsche Presse (German Press Association), A. F. Schader, Secretary, 4728 North Talman Avenue.

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

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II A 3 c

II D 1

Miscellaneous Societies

II B 3

V A 1 American Admirers of German Art, Hotel Atlantic.

Anthroposophische Gruppe (Anthroposophical Group), Miss Ida Bilz.

Apollo Encampment, Number 165 (sic), William Wung, 4709 North Kilpatrick Avenue.

Astrologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft (Co-operative Astrological Society), Hans Benthien, 2345 Winona Street.

Augusta Frauen Verein (Augusta Ladies' Society), 646 West North Avenue.

Badischer Frauen Verein (Badensian Ladies Society), Lena Koster, 7115 Green Street.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1

Bayrisch Amerikanischer Frauenverein der Suedseite (Bavarian-

II B 3

American Ladies' Society of the South Side), Viking Temple, 69th

V A 1

Street and Emerald Avenue.

Bayrisch Amerikanischer Verein von Cook County, Nordseite Numero 1 (Bavarian-American Society of Cook County, North Side Number 1), Lincoln Turner Hall.

Bayrischer National Verband, Sektion 102, Wien (Bavarian National Association, Section 102, Vienna), Swiss Clubhouse.

Berliner Verein von Chicago (Berlin Society of Chicago), Richter's Hall.

Brighton Review, Number 49, A. Siewert, Secretary, 1737 West 35th Street.

Buerger Frauenverein (Ladies' Citizen Association), Richter's Hall.

Carola Frauenverein (Carola Ladies' Society), L. Labudde, Secretary, 2431

121 1737 West 35th Street

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Roosevelt Road.

II B 3

V A 1 Chicago Bayern Verein (Bavarian Society of Chicago), 2100 Belmont Avenue.

Chicago Frauenverein (Ladies' Society of Chicago), F. Wenzlaff, Secretary, 6636 South Troy Street.

Chicago Frauenverein Numero 1 (Ladies' Society of Chicago, Branch Number 1), M. Andersen, Secretary, 8210 Kimbark Avenue.

Chicago Mandolin Orchester (Chicago Mandolin Orchestra) 209 West North Avenue.

Chicago Zither Club, Aldine Hall.

Club Heimat (Home Club), 1347 Otto Street.

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II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

V A 1

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Club Vindobona (Vindobona Club), F. P. Anderwald, Secretary, 845
North Michigan Avenue.

Columbia Damen Club (Columbia Ladies' Club), Edgewater Beach Hotel.

Columbia Damen-Verein (Columbia Ladies' Society) Immel's Hall, Elston and
Belmont Avenues.

Crawford Business Men's Association (sic), 2605 South Karlov Avenue.

Damen-Sektion des Bayrischen National Verbandes Muenchener Kindl (Ladies'
Section of the Bavarian National Association Muenchener Kindl), Swiss Club-
house.

Damen Sektion des Turnvereins Lincoln (Ladies' Section of Lincoln Turner
Society), Lincoln Turner Hall.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Damen-Verein Frohsinn (Frohsinn Ladies' Society), A. Doll, Secretary,
II B 3 3225 Irving Park Boulevard.

V A 1

Damen-Verein Harmonie (Harmony Ladies' Society), Richter's Hall,
2100 Belmont Avenue.

Damen-Verein Saxonia (Saxonia Ladies' Society) Social Turner Hall.

Damen-Verein Unter den Linden (Unter den Linden Ladies' Society), Social
Turner Hall.

Damenzirkel des Vereins Deutsche Presse (Ladies' Section of the German
Press Association), Bismark Hotel.

Deutsch-Amerikanischer Beamtenbund (German-American Association of Officials),
Benno Lamp, Secretary.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1

Deutsch-Amerikanischer Damen-Verein (German-American Ladies'

II B 3

Society), Fleiner's Hall.

V A 1

Deutsch-Amerikanischer Historische Gesellschaft (German-American Historical Society), Max Baum, Secretary, 5 South Wabash Avenue.

Deutsch-Amerikanischer Janitor Verein (German-American Janitors' Association), C. R. Tatje, Secretary, 925 Marianna Street.

Deutsch-Ungarischer Altenheim Vereinigung (German-Hungarian Old People's Home Association), 1412 Clybourn Avenue.

Deutsch-Ungarischer Friedhofs-Verein (German-Hungarian Cemetery Association), Union Hall, 1764 Larrabee Street.

Deutsche Gegenseitige Feuer-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft (German Mutual Fire Insurance Association), N. Schmitz, 512 West North Avenue.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Deutscher Briefmarkensammlerverein (German Philatelic Society),

II B 3 Lincoln Turner Hall.

V A 1

Deutscher Frauen Einigkeitsbund (German Ladies' Harmony Society),
Mrs. Keller, 9209 South Marshfield Avenue.

Deutscher Freundschaftsbund Numero 2 (German Friendship Society, Number 2),
Wicker Park Hall.

Deutscher Jugendbund (German Youth Association),

Deutsche Kuenstlervereinigung von Chicago (German Artists' Society of Chicago),
Otto Reimer Niebuhr, 812 Barry Avenue.

Deutsche Maschinisten Union (Union of German Machinists), Fleiner's Hall.

Deutscher Christlicher Verein Junger Maenner (German Young Mens' Christian

III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

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II A 3 c

II D 1 Association), 4054 Palmer Street.

II B 3

V A 1 Deutscher Gesellschafts Club (German Social Club), Belmont Hall
and Swiss Clubhouse.

Deutscher Schach Klub (German Chess Club), 3188 Elston Avenue.

Deutscher Vergnuegungs Klub (German Pleasure Club), Lincoln Turner Hall.

Deutscher Zipser Familienbund von Chicago (Union of German Zipser Families),
Rudolph Fischer, Secretary, 2314 South Winchester Avenue.

Douglas Frauen-Verein (Douglas Ladies' Society), A. Gutmann, Secretary, 2606
North Spaulding Avenue.

Eifel-Verein (Eifel Society), 5209 South Justine Street.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

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II A 3 c

II D 1

Eintracht Frauen-Verein (Harmony Ladies' Society), Wicker Park Hall.

II B 3

V A 1

Feuerbestattungsverein Zur Foerderung (Society for the Promotion of Cremation), Fleiner's Hall.

Frauenverein des Deutschen Altenheims (Ladies' Society of German Home for the Aged), Webster Hotel.

Deutscher Freundschaftsbund Numero 2 (German Friendship Society, Number 2), Wicker Park Hall.

Feuerbestattungsverein von Chicago und Umgegend (Cremation Society of Chicago and Vicinity), Fleiner's Hall.

Freunde des Neuen Deutschland (Friends of New Germany), 5159 South Ashland Avenue.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1

II B 3

V A 1

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Gambrinus Frauenbund (Gambrinus Ladies' Society), 1606 Cullerton Street.

German American Club (sic), 2714 Lawrence Avenue.

German-American Voters' League (sic), Atlantic Hotel.

German Club of Chicago (sic), 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Room 2132.

Germania Club (sic), Germania Building, Germania Place and North Clark Street.

Geselligkeits-Klub der Fidelity Berliner (Berlin Social Club), 2165 Lincoln Avenue.

Good Cheer Club (sic), Independence Park Clubhouse.

Gross Park Damen Klub (Gross Park Ladies' Club), Social Turner Hall.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1

Hamburger Klub (Hamburg Club), Northwest Hall.

II B 3

V A 1

Independent German-American Women's Club (sic), Auditorium Hotel.

Interstate Round Table Club (sic), Atlantic Hotel.

Jungdeutscher Bund (German Youth Association), Robey Street and Winnemac Avenue.

Jungdeutscher Orden (Order of German Youth), 1100 Belmont Avenue.

Katholische Garde von Nord Amerika (Catholic Guard of North America), Saint Boniface School.

Kegel-Klub "Gut Holz" ("Good Wood" Bowling Club), Schubert House.

Kolpina Society (sic), 811 Oakdale Avenue.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

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II A 3 c

II D 1

Konditor Society (sic), 19 West Adams Street.

II B 3

V A 1

Kranken Schwestern des Weltkriegs (Nurses of the World War),
Social Turner Hall.

Lakeview Damenverein (Lakeview Ladies' Society), Immel's Hall, Elston and
Belmont Avenues.

Literarischer Zirkel (Literary Circle), 850 Diversey Parkway.

Literarischer Gesellschaft (Literary Society), Bismark Hotel.

Lonesome Club (sic), 32 West Randolph Street.

Lustige Witwen (Merry Widows), Fleiner's Hall.

Luxemburger Bruderbund (Luxemburg Association), Nicholas Nilles, Secretary,

100-101, PRO. 202

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1 1833 Greenleaf Avenue.

II B 3

V A 1 Luxemburg Club of Rogers Park (sic), 1715 Lunt Avenue.

Lyra Damenverein (Lyra Ladies' Society), M. Wirtt, 1417 South Eleventh Street,
Maywood, Illinois.

Magdeburger Klub (Magdeburg Club), Fleiner's Hall.

Margaretha Damenverein (Margaret Ladies' Society), 445 West 27th Street.

McKinley Park Ladies' Society (sic), 2828 North 75th Avenue, Elmwood Park, Illinois.

Minerva Ladies Society (sic), Lincoln Turner Hall.

Muenchner Kindl, Swiss Clubhouse.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 North Chicago Ladies' Society (sic), 2565 Fullerton Avenue.

II B 3

V A 1 Nordica Frauenverein (Nordica Ladies' Society), Prudential Hall.

Nordseite Mundharmonika Klub (North Side Mouth Harmonica Club), 723 West North Avenue.

Nordseite Sparverein (North Side Saving Club), 1414 Clybourn Avenue.

North Shore Bowling Club, 1414 Clybourn Avenue.

Northwest Ladies' Society, Wicker Park Hall.

Nordwest Pfaelzer Damenverein (Palatinate Ladies' Society of the Northwest),
621 North Sawyer Avenue.

Nordwest Pfaelzer Verein (Palatinate Society of the Northwest), Wicker Park

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1 Hall.

II B 3

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V A 1 Northwestern Terra Cotta Arbeiter Unterstuetzungs Verein (Northwestern Terra Cotta Workmen's Aid Society), John Woelms, Secretary, 3631 North Leavitt Street.

Oldenburger Frauenverein (Oldenburgian Ladies' Society), Wicker Park Hall.

Order of Owls (sic), Marianna Bischke, Secretary, 1912 George Street.

German Painters' Union, 220 West Oak Street.

Palm Social Club, Aldine Hall.

Pfaelzer Klub (Palatinate Club), J. Weber, Secretary, 5722 North Talman Avenue.

Pfaelzer Damen Verein (Palatinate Ladies' Society), 1514 Milwaukee Avenue.

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1 Pfaelzer Nationaler Frauenverein (Palatinate Ladies' National
II B 3 Society), Prudential Hall.

V A 1

Phoenix Frauenverein (Phoenix Ladies' Society), Immel's Hall.

Richard Wagner Musiker Verein (Richard Wagner Musicians' Society), Wicker
Park Hall.

Schach Klub, Norwood (Norwood Chess Club), 5417 Newcastle Avenue.

Schaeferhunde Verein fuer Deutsche (German Sheperd Dog Society), Social Turner
Hall.

Schiller Frauenverein, Nordseite (Schiller Ladies' Society of the North Side),
North Side Turner Hall.

Schlaraffia Chicagoana, Germania Clubhouse.

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III B 2

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

II A 3 c

II D 1 Schwaebisch-Badischer Damenverein (Swabian-Badensian Ladies'
II B 3 Society), Prudential Hall.

V A 1

Schwaebischer Frauenverein (Swabian Ladies' Society), Prudential Hall.

Scharzwaelder Verein (Black Forest Society), 2940 Broadway.

Skat Liga (Skating Club), 2801 Fullerton Avenue.

Socialist Party (sic), North Side Branch, 1638 North Halsted Street.

Steirer Klub (Styrian Club), 1414 Clybourn Avenue.

Steuben Gesellschaft (Steuben Society), Hotel Atlantic.

Technischer Verein (Technical Society), Germania Clubhouse.

III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1 Teutonic Americans (sic), Aldine Hall.

II B 3

V A 1 Teutonic-American Ladies' Society (sic), Diversey Hall.

Thueringer Damenverein (Thuringian Ladies' Society), Lincoln Turner Hall.

Touristen Vereinigung (Tourists' Association), 5514 North Nottingham Avenue.

Trommler und Pfeifer Corps des Zentral Verbandes der Deutschen Militaer-Vereine von Chicago (Fife and Drum Corps of the Associated German Military Organizations of Chicago), Mr. Karl Bauer, Director, 7204 Wentworth Avenue.

Vereinigung Alter Deutscher Studenten (Association of Old German Students), Atlantic Hotel.

Verein Graf Zeppelin (Count Zeppelin Society), 343 South Ardmore Street, Villa Park, Illinois.

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III B 2

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GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 1 d

Abendpost, July 6, 1935.

II A 3 c

II D 1

Viola Frauenverein (Viola Ladies' Society), 646 West North Avenue.

II B 3

V A 1

Waveland Pleasure Club (Sic), 3930 Pine Grove Avenue.

Welcome Ladies' Society (sic), 1438 North Hamlin Avenue.

West Garfield Ladies' Society (sic), 6636 South Troy Street.

Wilson Ladies' Society (sic), 1928 West 21st Place.

Zirkel (Circle), Lincoln Turner Hall.

Zither Klub Harmonie (Harmony Zither Club), 1347 Otto Street.

III B 2

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 10, 1935.

FRIENDS OF NEW GERMANY HOLD SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT

The association of the Friends of New Germany held a "German national evening, " Saturday, at the Lake Shore Athletic Club; the event was attended by many visitors. Its tasteful musical and artistic program did full justice to the purpose of the evening.

The orchestra of the association, under the leadership of conductor Ernst Hennecke, handled the musical part of the program splendidly, proving that it was quite capable of meeting the requirements of the occasion. Conductor Hennecke has, in his orchestra, a thoroughly disciplined body of musicians..... Owing to the small size of the orchestra, only such works were selected as are suitable to small orchestral units--works bordering on chamber music. The orchestral part of the program consisted of the most beautiful pearls of German musical literature--works by Lortzing, Beethoven, Wagner, Mozart, Liszt, Schubert, and Von Weber as well as jolly marches to accompany the entrance

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GERMAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

Abendpost, June 10, 1935.

of the flags and association guards.

The soprano soloist, Frau Ellen Wilson Meibes, who comes from the school of the Duesseldorf municipal theater, sang the aria "Dich, tenre Halle" from Wagner's opera "Tannhaeuser" and, in the latter part of the evening, sang the aria "Wie nahte mir der Schlummer" from Weber's "Freischuetz". She gave the two numbers with artistic expression and fine musical feeling. The pianist Otto Munke, a musician of extraordinary ability, substituted for the piano virtuoso Erwin Goerlitz in the solo part of the "Polonaise No. 2, for Piano and Orchestra," by Liszt. Both he and the orchestra were enthusiastically applauded.

The ladies of the association performed a charming "solstice dance," patterned after old German models. This was very well received, as were the group dances of the dancing master and his school.

The local group leader, Tony Miller, and the district leader of the association, F. Gissibl, pointed out, in their addresses, that the large attendance justified

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GERMAN

II B 1 c (2)

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Abendpost, June 10, 1935.

the idea that, in the future, more attention must be devoted to fostering German music.

The concert was followed by a ball, which held the visitors together for many hours longer.

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II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 16, 1934.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF
THE GERMAN DAY ORGANIZATION

Last Monday, under the chairmanship of Frau Elizabeth Vavrinek, the annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the German Day Organization was held, and officers were elected. There were present, as guests of honor, Herr Gustav A. Brand, the re-elected president of the German Day Organization, and the newly elected vice-president, Herr Frank K. Waldherr. Herr Brand thanked the ladies for their fine co-operation that made for success in the recent German Day celebration. He encouraged the Ladies' Aid Society to continue their work with renewed vigor and energy in preparing for the success of German Day in 1935.

The officers then individually made their reports, all of which were favorable. The president, Frau Vavrinek, in her detailed report, at first spoke of the foundation and organization of the Ladies' Aid Society; she recalled to memory the sacrifices the ladies made last year for the success of German Day, and she concluded with the earnest request (which was directed, not only to those

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 16, 1934.

present, but to all German women) that all contribute their share to make the coming German Day an even greater success.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Frau Elizabeth Vavrinek, president; Frau Lena Schoenstedt, vice-president; Dr. Helen Dugdale, **second** vice-president; Frau Susan Andree, corresponding secretary; Frau Barbara Edinger, treasurer; Frau Lillian Rapp and Frau Anna Richter, chairmen of the entertainment committee; Frau Anna Hanatschek, chairman of the program committee; Frau **Paula Hutter**, chairman of the publicity committee.

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Abendpost, Dec. 13, 1934.

FRIENDS OF NEW GERMANY

At the regular meeting, held last night at the Lincoln Turner Hall by the Friends of New Germany, K. Sautter spoke at length on the purposes and aims of the Bund in the United States. From its endeavors to keep all Germans unified, and to get Germans to profess, openly and freely, their nationality and the prestige of the old homeland, the Bund gets its justification, and thus becomes a nucleus of German-American life as a whole. The speaker concluded his statements with Schiller's words: "Always strive for the whole, and shouldst thou be unable to become a whole, attach thyself as a link that helps make a whole." Applause followed.

Later in the evening, Herr Morton Medenwald, guest speaker, spoke of European politics, using the latest events as proof that Hitler's peace professions are no empty illusions, but that the leader of the German people has time and again followed up his words with deeds. Medenwald was followed by F. Von Fredersdorf, who, in a brief address, spoke of experiences from his own life.

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Abendpost, Dec. 1, 1934.

GUSTAVE A. BRAND AGAIN LEADER OF THE
GERMAN DAY ASSOCIATION
General Convention Unanimously Votes to Hold
German Day in 1935

With the general convention held last night at the Hotel Atlantic, at which the administration board for the next year was elected, the official activities of the German Day Organization for the year 1934 were brought to a close. There are still a number of small details to be attended to, among them the collecting of sums for admission tickets from a few organizations which have failed to send them in.

That the delegates, who are by right the representatives of the great majority of all Germans living in Chicago, were quite satisfied with last year's administration, was proven by the election of officers, which was the main business of yesterday's session. Last year's members of the board of administrators were, in so far as they did not absolutely decline the honor,

Abendpost, Dec. 1, 1934.

re-elected without exception (and in most cases unanimously) by the delegates, representing all who speak and think German, regardless of where their cradle stood.

They proceeded to the election of officers right after passing a unanimous and enthusiastic resolution to hold a German Day next year.

Herr Gustave A. Brand, to whose tireless efforts and selfless devotion we primarily owe the success of last year's German Day, was again entrusted with the leadership of the German-Day Organization, and was unanimously elected president. The first vice-president, Fred Brumund, and the secretary-treasurer, Joe Gies, absolutely declined to be re-elected. The board of administrators for the coming year is now composed of the following:

President, Gustave A. Brand; first vice-president, Frank K. Waldherr; second vice-president, Frau Elisabeth Vavrinek; third vice-president, Joe Beron; fourth vice-president, George Iberle; corresponding secretary,

Abendpost, Dec. 1, 1934.

Afolf Glauche; recording secretary, Fred Lindner; treasurer, Hermann Loesicke; secretary-treasurer, T. J. P. Schlichting; supervisor, Erich Karl Huebener; finance committee: Joe Gies, Theodor Pilgram, and Justus Emme. Unanimous votes were cast for the first vice-president, recording secretary, treasurer, and supervisor, whereas, in the other cases, an absolute majority of votes were decisive.

The election was presided over by the last ex-president of the German-Day Organization, Bernard de Vry. Three other ex-presidents--Adolf Gill, Dr. Jack Kobalter and Captain George Weideling--assisted him as judges of election.

Yesterday's meeting was called to order by President Brand at exactly 8:30 P. M. The president welcomed the delegates and expressed his regret that not every meeting of delegates was as well attended during the last few years as was that of yesterday. There were 131 delegates and board members present.

A gift of \$25 was donated to the old war veterans. Recording secretary

Abendpost, Dec. 1, 1934.

Lindener and treasurer Loesicke read their annual reports. The latter showed that, after paying all current expenses and making all authorized purchases, there will still be a balance of \$1570.50 left over for purposes of charity, and for the beginning of preparations for the next German Day. The other officers, with the exception of the president, who had made his detailed report at the last meeting of delegates, made their reports orally. There followed the customary expressions of gratitude, etc.

It was resolved to leave the representation of the member organizations as at present, namely, for top organizations two delegates, and for smaller organizations one delegate for each 105 members or fraction thereof. The last Friday of each month was again named as regular meeting day for delegates. It was, however, unanimously decided to omit the December session (as was done last year) on account of the holidays.

Those assembled honored the memory of the late chief of the fire department, Arthus F. Seyferlich, by rising from their seats and presenting a wreath

Abendpost, Dec. 1, 1934.

of flowers, in addition to sending condolences to the family.

President Brand again drew attention to the great Saar demonstration to be held next Saturday, in which it is the duty of all Germans to participate. The delegates were further cordially invited to come to the Caritas celebration to be held at the Schubert House, next Tuesday, by the Austrians and Hungarians, also to the reception for the German lady flier, Elli Beinhorn, next Wednesday, at the Lincoln Turner Hall.

The meeting, which was harmonious throughout, came to a close shortly before midnight.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 26, 1934.

DIGNIFIED CORONEL-FALKLAND CELEBRATION BY THE MARINE BUND
Naval Attache, Captain Witthoeft, from the German
Embassy in Washington, Guest of Honor

To Coronel and Falkland, the two great German naval battles, was devoted the memorial celebration, last Saturday night, by the German Marine Bund of North America, Chicago branch, at the Germania Club. The meeting at the same time served as a welcome to the naval attache of the German embassy in Washington, Captain of the Navy Witthoeft.

It was at Coronel, on the coast of Chile, where, for the first time, in November, 1914, a German squadron met an opponent of equal strength in open naval battle, and where, for the first time since Nelson, a British squadron made ready for battle. Coronel symbolizes a victory at sea for the German navy such as was never won before. Five weeks later, the same German squadron succumbed to a much superior opponent at the Falkland Isles. The twentieth

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anniversary of both events occurs this year around this time.

The memorial celebration of the German Navy Bund was held with extreme solemnity in the hall of the Germania Club, which was decorated with flags of the Reich, of the navy, and of the merchant marine. The hall was filled to the last seat, and the ceremonies proceeded with dignity. Following a number of musical numbers by the marine band, the fest was opened with the raising of the flag. Consul General Dr. Jaeger was present, together with his staff, representing the Reich government. Representing the Federal navy was the chief of staff, Wolleston, in place of Vice-Admiral Cluverius, who was unable to attend.

Following a speech of welcome made by Herr Dr. W. Voigt, the German Consul General, Dr. Jaeger, took the floor. He pointed out that the spirit which now permeates the present small German marine is the same that animated the heroes of Coronel and Falkland. Up to this very day it is still ready to lay down everything for the fatherland. Stormy applause was given Dr. Jaeger when he asked the naval attache to use his influence so that, at the next visit of German warships to

WPA (ILL) PHOTOGRAPH

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 26, 1934.

one of the United States ports, a detachment of marines and officers may be sent to visit Chicago.

Particular interest was elicited by the words of the guest of honor, Captain Witthoeft, who was in Chicago for the first time since he took over his post at the German embassy in Washington. After a short preface in German, in which he expressed joy at being allowed to participate in the Chicago memorial celebration of the Navy Bund, Captain Witthoeft continued in English. In his main speech he emphasized that the men belonging to the navies of various nations should bear no personal hatred against each other when the battle, in which they only have done their duty, is over. To prove his contention that where sailors meet, nations meet, Captain Witthoeft (who formerly was an officer on the old Emden, which formed a part of the squadron of Graf Spea) gave a number of examples from his own career, chiefly from the days of the World War.

The memorial address was made by Herr R. Godbarsen, president of the Naval Bund, himself a participant in the naval battles of Coronel and Falkland. With

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impressive words he described the events of the two days, giving a picture of faithfulness to duty on the part of officers and men, many of whom sacrificed their lives for the fatherland. With flags lowered, the singing of the "Lay of the Good Comrade" ended the memorial to those who fell at Coronel and Falkland. In a brief address, Captain Wolleson pointed out the spirit of comradeship among the sailors of all countries.

German veteran organizations of Chicago, who came to honor their comrades of the navy, were the Styrian Ladies' Chorus, (sic) which, directed by H. A. Rehberg, sang a number of songs, and the Schuhplattler organization "Gamsgebirg," which also came to take part in the celebration. Caroline Reichert-Umbreit and Giuseppe Rizonini, of the International Opera Company, sang a number of songs, and Benno Bukow-Greiner and Irma Bremer contributed their share toward the entertainment of the guests.

At the conclusion of the program, a ball took place, which lasted until a late hour.

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The committee responsible for the success of the outstanding memorial celebration consisted of R. Godbarsen, B. Schmidt, H. Kohn, and E. Benlig.

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Abendpost, Nov. 24, 1934.

FASCISM GIVEN NOTICE OF "WAR TO THE END"

Under the auspices of the German branch of the Socialist party, in conjunction with the Reichsbanner and the Workers' Gym and Sport Organization of Chicago, the leader of the Republican Schutzbund and the Workers Defense, Dr. Julius Deutsch, who fled from Austria following the unsuccessful Socialist uprising last February, gave a lecture in the upper hall of the Social Turner Hall, 1651 Belmont Avenue, on the subject, "The February combats and present-day conditions in Austria".

As he was presented by the chairman, Alderman Dreifuss, Dr. Deutsch was enthusiastically greeted by the audience that filled the hall to capacity. His discussions were listened to with tense interest, although in the main they were dealing more with the failures of the Socialist movement during the exciting years of the post-war period in the lands of the former double monarchy than with the results which, according to the speaker's own words, must be reserved for the future.

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Abendpost, Nov. 24, 1934.

In brief outline Dr. Deutsch then explained the conditions which, in his statement, are becoming more and more unbearable for the workingman who is forced to pick up the challenge thrown into his face by capitalism and fascism and to defend himself as much as possible against complete subjection.

"And in spite of all temporary drawbacks and failures," the speaker continued, "we will never rest nor enjoy peace until Fascism has been thoroughly swept from Austria, and the red banner of Socialism has been established to wave over the entire land."

In this connection Dr. Deutsch appealed to the comrades of the whole world to support with all their might the cause of their brothers in Austria, because a victory for the latter would bring only advantages for them too, advantages that can be brought by nothing but true Socialism alone.

Before Dr. Deutsch took the floor, chairman Dreifuss asked Comrade M. Kryzki from Milwaukee to say a few words to the audience. Comrade Kryzki is the

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Abendpost, Nov. 24, 1934.

chairman of the Socialist party of America, and came to Chicago as substitute for Heinrich Bartel, the originally named speaker, who, because of illness, was prevented from attending the Deutsch meeting. Kryzki admonished the audience to make the proper uses from the statements made by the main speaker, because conditions similar to those which led to revolutions in Austria and Germany are also apparent in this country.

The Sangerbund Freiheit and the mixed choir of the organized workers' singing clubs rendered a few songs under the direction of Hy. Kuhl. They were a welcome addition to the evening. Following the speech by Dr. Deutsch a collection was made for the benefit of the Austrian comrades. Later the audience was given an opportunity to engage in debates, which brought further information in the form of answers to the questions of the guests.

WPA (ILL.) FILE

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Nov. 4, 1934.

COFFEE CONCERTS

Complying with several requests, the Friends of the New Germany have revived an old German custom, and reintroduced Sunday afternoon concerts with coffee and cake and other refreshments. They take place regularly, beginning at 8 P.M., at von Themen's restaurant, Western Avenue and Roscoe Street, **across** from the Riverview gate.

The music is played by members of the Bund orchestra, conductor Ernst Heinecke. Admission is free. Guests are cordially welcome.

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Abendpost, Oct. 29, 1934.

FIRST SAAR FESTIVAL OF THE NEWLY
FOUNDED SAARLAND ORGANIZATION

Large Crowd at Celebration in the Germania Clubhouse
Hears Prominent Speakers

At a time when all inhabitants of the Saarland who are of voting age are getting ready to cast their vote on January 13th to return the Saarland to its German homeland, a club of Saarlanders was established in Chicago for the purpose of supporting the homeland in its striving to return the territory to Germany by collecting money. The young club celebrated its founding Saturday night with a Saarfest at the Germania Club. It was quite a success in a financial and in a social way.

The ballroom was decorated with the American and German flags. Hennecke's orchestra played lively music until the dancing began at a late hour. The president of the organization, Joseph Martin, greeted the audience in an

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opening address, in which he gave detailed information about the aims of the organization. He then presented the evening's guests of honor, the consul general, Dr. Rolf Jaeger, the vice-consul, Dr. Strack, Dr. Scherger of the Church of St. Paul, and Tony Miller of the Friends of the New Germany. A prologue, composed by George Siegold, was sung impressively by Frau Phil Mohr.

Consul General Jaeger took the opportunity to wish the Saarlander organization success in its activities for the restoration of the Saar. In brief words, he sketched the struggle with spiritual weapons conducted in Germany for the restoration of the detached territory. Dr. Scherger joined in with the hope that the Saar would always be and remain German. Tony Miller, chairman of the local Chicago group of the Friends of the New Germany, made a speech in which he made comparisons between the situation of the Saarlanders and the formation of the states which succeeded Austria, which owe their existence solely to the principle advocated by Wilson, namely, the right of the people

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Abendpost, Oct. 29, 1934.

to determine their own destiny. What was at the time right for Czechs and Poles, must now be proper for Saarlanders. The words of the speakers were received with applause. Members of the organization, men and women, walked from table to table in the becoming garb of the miners of the Saarland, and sold the familiar badges for donations to the Saar.

Later in the evening, the Schiller Liedertafel declared its readiness to sing a few songs under the direction of its president and vice-conductor, Paul Wagner. They were received with much applause.

At a late hour the guests departed, after a beautifully spent evening. The preparations for the festival were in the hands of President Joseph Martin, the fest president, George Kemmler, the secretary, C. R. Bauer, the treasurer, Hans Dietz, and a number of other committee members.

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Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1934.

FRIENDS OF NEW GERMANY

A large number of visitors made their appearance on debating night, last Wednesday, at the Lincoln Turner Hall. The first part of the program was a moving picture lecture, dealing with the marching of millions, on the first of May, at Tempelhof Field, in Berlin. It was received with great applause.

During the second part of the program, three speakers took the floor: the district leader of the Middle West, Fritz Gissibl; the secretary of the Dawa (German-American Propaganda Office), Herr Spier; and a member of the Bund, Herr Kruse, from Portland, Oregon, who brought friendly greetings from his local group to the Chicagoans. Herr Spier was brief, because, as he expressed it, he "needed his powder" for the coming Dawa congress, and did not want to blast all of it.

District leader Gissibl spoke in his customary fiery manner, and, as usual,

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Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1954.

managed to captivate his audience, who rewarded him with great applause.

Let it be pointed out that next Wednesday, October 24, two speakers from the East will be heard, namely Bund O. D. Fuehrer J. Schuster, Brooklyn (speaking in German), and Bundes Werbeleiter (propaganda leader) Louis Zahne, New York (speaking in English). The meeting will begin, as usual, at 8:30 P. M.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1934.

DEBATE NIGHT AT LINCOLN TURNHALLE

The Bund of the Friends of the New Germany held a public debate, last Wednesday night, in the Lincoln Turnhalle. The affair was attended by about five hundred persons. The main speaker was Captain Peter V. Armstrong, erstwhile officer in the Russian and German armies, who spoke on the topic, "The Enemies of America". The speaker showed that, concerning historical proof for the causes of the present general misery of the world and the threatening peril of Bolshevism, he is an authority not to be underestimated.

The second speaker was Wilhelm Schoenherr, whose topic, "A walk through the world," was timely. The humorous, yet impressive, manner of his speech won lively applause from the audience.

Herr Bauer, accompanied on the piano by Frau Reher, sang Wagner's "Lied an den Abendstern," and the ballad, "Die drei Wanderer". The renditions were excellent, and both artists reaped the ovations they merited.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1934.

At last, the gauleiter (district leader) of the Middle West, Fritz Gissible, took the floor for a few brief remarks, which culminated in an appeal to all to turn the approaching first Gantag (popular assembly of the province), scheduled to meet October 20th in the Palmer House, into a powerful manifestation for German nationalism.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 27, 1934.

LARGE CROWDS AT DISTRICT MEETING OF FRIENDS
OF NEW GERMANY

The two halls of the Germania Club turned out to be too small to accommodate the crowds of people who came, on Saturday night, to attend the district meeting of the Friends of New Germany. Long before the district meeting was officially opened, the two halls were filled to the last seat. Many had to content themselves with standing room at the entrance or in the galleries. The great ballroom was richly draped with the colors of New Germany. The front rows were reserved for the delegates from the individual local groups of the district.

To the solemn strains of the march from "Tannhaeuser," the flag orderlies from the local groups entered the hall. The public rose to its feet to greet the flag. After a brief address by the leader of the local groups, T. Miller, there followed the singing of the American national anthem by all. Hitler's pet march, the "Badenweiler," was played as a prelude to the speech made by the new district leader, Fritz Gissible, who was inducted into

Abendpost, Aug. 27, 1934.

office on that occasion. The speaker touched upon the aims of the movement in his speech. This movement has taken it upon itself to unify the Germans of America on a nationalistic basis, and to be instrumental in fostering and maintaining good relations between the two countries. Notwithstanding the difficulties which congressional investigation has laid in its way, the Bund will continue in the pursuance of that aim.

The first verse of the Deutschland song was sung with vigor at the end of his address.

The local groups of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, and Hammond sent greetings from their organizations through their group leaders. They gave reports of experiences in their circles of activities; these reports were quite interesting. Then followed a few more pieces of orchestra music, and a piano recital by Dr. Klumm. The official part of the meeting came to a close with everyone singing the "Horst Wessel" song. Although the hall was overcrowded, those who wanted to dance found room and opportunity to do so.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 16, 1934.

GERMAN CLUB

The German Club recently held its annual picnic at its shady Camp Hoffman on the Desplaines river. There is reason to be satisfied with the affair, and with the number of visitors.

Besides the members and guests the Chicago Singverein and the Steuben Club Booster announced their willingness to come, and actually came in large numbers. On the picnic grounds, in the dance hall, and in the dining room there was a lively "bustle", which increased in the afternoon, when others began to arrive who could not come in the forenoon. Food brought along, as well as that provided by the housekeeper, Mrs. H. E. Muller, had an excellent taste in the fresh air. Later, the guests gave themselves to the entertainment of the afternoon provided by the German Club. Horseshoe throwing, rope pulling, baseball, sausage eating, and running afforded entertainment for young and old. The best performers were rewarded with beautiful

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prizes. It is needless to mention that ample care was taken of the young folks who wished to dance.

Among the guests who came to the picnic there were Mayor Kelly, many judges, politicians and officials.

The entertainment committee, under the direction of its chairman, William F. Jacobs, and its vice-chairman, Joseph P. Immel, did its best to insure the success of the fest. Another committee, with Judge Walter P. Steffen as its honorary president, Arthur Meier as its president, and Mr. Albert M. Weinberger a member, directed the games of skill.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 1, 1934.

THE SWABIAN SAENGERBUND SINGS AT THE FAIR

In the Hall of States at the World's Fair, the Swabian Saengerbund will sing today, Sunday, between 4 and 5 P.M. H. A. Rehberg is director, the solo soprano is Frau Hildegard Kramer.

Following is the Program:

1. SonntagsfeierWengert,
2. DorfreigenH. Marx,
3. Old Folks at HomeStephen C. Foster,

Arranged by Van der Stucken,

Baritone solo: Walter Mueller,

4. GotenzugFassbender

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, July 1, 1934.

11. Der Spielmann ist da. Heyne,
12. Jolly Blacksmith Folk song.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 28, 1933.

GERMAN WOMANHOOD

First Evening in the Reichsheim Complete Success

The "German Womanhood" a branch of the Friends of New Germany, yesterday offered the public its first performance and achieved a complete success. The leader of the local group opened the program and cordially welcomed all present. Following the welcoming address, Mrs. Melida Hinkner, who recently returned from Germany, brought greetings from the homeland. The leader of the local group of the Friends of New Germany discussed the duties of women in the National Socialistic organization. He pointed out that National Socialism denies to women a place in politics. If, in spite of that, the Bund, as a National Socialistic organization, is trying to include the women also, it does not do so in an effort to prepare them for political activity. The scope of uniting the women lies rather in the field of social activity. It should be one of the purposes of woman-

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hood to give aid and support to the unemployed of the group. A further significant purpose is the creation of a German school. From these two purposes sufficient and gratifying activities may result for the women.

Following this speech, representatives of the North German Lloyd showed a film; "A journey through Germany". The exceedingly beautiful photographs from the homeland were enthusiastically received.

The members and guests remained until a late hour, and a social evening was enjoyed by all.

WPA (ILL.) PKOJ. 30273

Abendpost, July 17, 1933.

GERMAN CLUB [HOLDS PICNIC]

The German Club of Chicago held its annual summer festival and picnic yesterday in Ehrhardt's Grove, as has been its custom for years. Many members and their friends participated. Almost before noon a large number of automobiles had come, and during the early afternoon a regular migration of people set in. It is probable that toward evening over a thousand people were in the beautiful, big park on the bank of the Des Plaines River.

They all got their money's worth, too, thanks to the efforts of the arrangements committee, whose chairman was William F. Jacobs. The program was so well filled that there was not a tiresome moment. There were sack races and baseball, golf and tugs of war, and in between something good to eat and drink. A man cannot very well ask for anything more....

[Translator's note: At the end of the article the names of those who officiated at the picnic are given.]



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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 22, 1933.

DEUTSCHER VOLKSBUND IN NEW HOME

Yesterday evening the new clubhouse of the Deutsche Volksbund (German People's Alliance) was solemnly dedicated. The clubhouse is on the corner of Byron and Ashland Avenues. It is simple but attractive, and was erected under the supervision of a committee headed by Mr. Clemens Rath. In the building there is a reception room, an office, and a large hall with stage, cloakroom, and the other usual arrangements. The furnishings are simple, durable, and in good taste.

On all sides the guest beholds the black, white, and red colors, and the swastika, for the Deutsche Volksbund is the organization of local Germans who are pledged to Adolf Hitler's cause. The leader (Fuehrer) of the Bund, Mr. Fritz Gissibl, heartily welcomed the members and guests who were present. He thanked those who had co-operated in the building and decorating of the clubhouse, and expressed the hope that it would develop into a home and meeting place for the whole German community of Chicago.

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Mr. Gissibl also stated that the National Socialists had ceased to be a party; that in Germany they were the embodiment of the will of the German people, while abroad they were the representatives of the German race. Then, in short, clear sentences, the speaker set forth the principles and purposes of National Socialism, and announced, among other things, that the Volksbund would soon establish a German school in Chicago.

Consul Wilhelm Tannenberg and Vice-Consul Noehring, of the local German General Consulate, were present as representatives of the German Government. Consul Tannenberg extended the greetings and best wishes of the General Consulate and of the German Government, and expressed his hope that the new home of the Volksbund would be a concentration point for German forces abroad. This was the conclusion of the official part of the program.....

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THE TIME AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

In spite of the severe blow struck the United States by the death of Lincoln, the scarcity of gold and silver, and other factors, the German societies began to flourish during the period after the Civil War.

The Germania Men's Chorus sang at the bier of Lincoln, and even the English papers of those times admitted that the singing of this chorus was one of the most striking features of the funeral ceremonies.

The Chicago Sharpshooters Society, already organized in 1863, increased so rapidly in memberships it could take the risk of buying a shooting stand in Lakeview for thirty thousand dollars.



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The North American Sharpshooters Festival was held at the new stand, and was attended by a large number of sharpshooters.

In 1869 the Turners held their union festivals, which was very lively. The Turner Society Vorwarts obtained first prize through a guest turner, John Gloy, a cabinetmaker, who arrived only lately from Germany.

Festival followed festival. Chicago became more and more the center of meetings of the united societies. Carl Schurz was working as editor on the Post, which was published in Watertown, Wisconsin. The war of 1870-71 was tensely followed; the news of victory received with great enthusiasm, and the founding of the German Empire celebrated with elaborate festivals. This condition lasted till after the Great Fire in 1871, when, after the clearing up and rebuilding of the city, the German talent for organization came again to the fore. But then it began to go downwards as a result of political



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differences. From this dissension they could not easily recover, but as long as the German Empire stood powerful, a holding together was felt which quite often could be observed. The social life progressed and was industriously cultivated.



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NINTH FOUNDATION FESTIVAL

Foundation Festival of the Club Heimat in Germana Clubhouse
Took a Brilliant Course

With a successful festival, which drew a large following from the circles of the young German element, the social Club Heimat celebrated its ninth anniversary in the Germana Clubhouse.

During the nine years of its existence this Society has developed to the extent of becoming a factor in the preservation of German customs and the cultivation of sociability, a fact which was evident from the large attendance that came to this affair.

The festival committee devoted the larger part of the evening to dancing, which was made enjoyable by the music of Henry Johnk's orchestra. The intermissions were filled by violin and piano selections.

In a small room, a violinist, accompanied on the piano, started a round of



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German songs and asked the audience to join the club members in singing old home songs.

The performance was opened by the orchestra with the overture to Weber's "Freischutz."

With a soft and pleasant voice, Mrs. Charlotte Arnold sang "On the wings of song," by Mendelssohn, and "Violets," by Mozart. She was rewarded with great applause. "The Wanderer," by Schubert, sang by Mr. Otto Bauer, a member of the Club Heimat, gave him an opportunity to show his beautiful voice.

The president of the club expressed his pleasure at seeing so many people present at the festival. His words were followed by Mr. Bauer, who sang "The two Grenadiers," by Schumann. Miss Anne Marie Gerts concluded the song offerings with "Moon night," by Schumann, and "Spring," by Hildach, which were given great applause.

A musical piece, "Piazza del populo," was played by Henry Johnk's orchestra.



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The singers were accompanied on the piano by Mr. Robert Felsenmeyer.

The preparation of the festival was in charge of a committee which, not including the president, was made up with the following persons: Justin Schneemann, vice president; Adolf Guenther, cashier; Fritz Bauer, secretary; George Laukemann; Gerhard Moltenbauer, Walter Muhr, and Robert Felsenmeyer.



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LIVELY PACE AT THE PRELIMINARY WORK FOR THE GERMAN DAY
Advance Sale of Admission Cards Is Main Point

An important step forward in the preparations for this year's German Day celebration was made at the meeting of delegates held yesterday evening at the banquet hall of the Atlantic Hotel, under the presidency of Bernard de Vry. During the meeting several propositions of the president were read. The offer of 3,000 propaganda buttons by the German group of the Exposition was accepted with thanks, and it was agreed to sell them at the price of one dollar apiece. The money thus collected, together with the proceeds derived from the sale of admission cards, will be used to cover the expenses of this year's festival.



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When the details of the festival came under discussion, it was agreed that there should be a large parade followed by a short act in the Exposition Building, where, under its present seat arrangement, the lions share will undoubtedly fall to the singers, a reason why the speeches should be short. In the matter of speeches, president De Vry said that he will look around for suitable personalities.

A Good Beginning

The substitute financial secretary, Hermann Loesicke, reported that over one thousand dollars has been collected by twenty societies from the advance sale of admission cards. He stressed the necessity of selling at least twenty per cent of the admission cards before May 15, the deadline,



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so that the money thus collected may be used to cover parts of the expenses of the association.

In connection with this, an urgent request is made for all societies to order the admission cards from Mr. Loesicke before May 12, including cash with order since all sales are to be paid in advance.

The different committees are working hard on this matter and hope to be able to make a favorable report at the next meeting of delegates.

Missing Fire

From delegate Jacob L. Leimann, who signed himself as "Leader of the



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Central Union of Russian-German Unions and member of the Germanic Union," a written proposition was received that only "Germans or Americans of Aryan-German descent be allowed to participate in the meetings, because otherwise the German Day Association will lose its importance as an organization." The motion was rejected by a large majority. A long debate followed the question whether it was necessary that the Austrians should celebrate on another day, August 27. Vice-president Waldherr, and Dr. Kobalter, president of the Austrian group, gave the necessary explanations, stating that this is done at the special request of the World's Fair management, which claims that all countries having a consular representative in the city may reserve one day for this purpose. Delegates of the German Day Committee, representing Austrian societies, pointed out that they are working diligently for the success of both organizations.



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Welcome Present

The Women's Section of the German group made a contribution of \$100 to help defray the expenses of the German Day, a gift which was gratefully accepted.



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Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost),
Dec. 18, 1932.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION OF SECTION 28 OF THE G.U.V.

Tonight at 7 P.M. Section 28 of the G.U.V. celebrates its Christmas festival in both halls of the Lincoln Turnhalle, 1005 Diversey Parkway. Complying with a good old German custom, the main part of the festival is going to be the giving of presents to children--for is not Christmas time a special holiday of joy to all children! In addition, there is going to be a Christmas entertainment at which Hartwig's orchestra will supply the music, and the singing section will give Christmas carols. The carols on the list are "Stille Nacht" and Hymne an die Nacht".

The section cordially invites all its members and friends, together with their friends, to come to this German Christmas celebration, and promises that the necessary refreshments will be taken care of to the best of its abilities.

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They will, as we have found out, be dispensed at cost. The celebration will wind up with a social evening and family ball. For the latter, Hartwig's orchestra will provide the music--hence, all guests may well anticipate beautiful and gay hours. The admission fee of thirty-five cents has been decided upon to give everyone the opportunity to take part in the festivities, and to celebrate Christmas once again. It is a holiday at which all troubling thoughts should be forgotten, and one should rejoice with the children, as one of them.

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Abendpost, Oct. 17, 1932.

AUTUMN BALL OF THE CLUB HEIMAT

The social club Heimat held its annual autumn ball at the Germania Club-house last Saturday. The club spared no expense in its efforts to make the occasion a success.

This club, with 114 active members, had an attendance at its party which might well arouse the envy of other clubs in German circles. The young people came by the hundreds, so that both halls were filled to the last seat. While dancing was in progress the crowding was unpleasantly noticeable.

The program of the evening--so far as there was a program--was directed mainly toward pleasing the young people who made up the larger part of those present. There was dancing and music almost without a pause. In the great hall the Johnk orchestra took over and had plenty to do to satisfy the wishes of the dancers for more music. During intermissions pianist Harry Koenigsmann played popular songs, thus doing his bit toward keeping



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the audience in a pleasant mood. His playing was often drowned out by the loud singing of the guests, which showed that everyone was in boisterously good humor and was having a good time.

The ladies present were all decked out in party dresses. They conducted a beauty contest, but no prizes were awarded. The moving spirit of the entire festival and of the club as well was Mr. Walter Muhr, who acted as maitre de plaisir and supervised all diversions. This is the custom at all German parties. Mr. Muhr occupies the position of vice-president of the club. He has repeatedly alternated between this position and that of president. He is the only one of the present members who has belonged to the club from its foundation, and we owe it to his persevering efforts that the club has survived its periods of crisis and has been preserved to this day.

Because of the active co-operation of the other members, the party was brought to a harmonious close, and the guests were held together to the



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early hours of the morning.

The preparations for the party lay in the hands of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Julius Kruse, president; Walter Muhr, vice-president; Fritz Baner, secretary; Herbert Vollmeister, treasurer; Robert Fesenmeier, bummel president; Herbert Moldenhauer, steward; Otto Mansei, scientific adviser; also Herbert Medrow and Harry Miek, ex-presidents of the club.



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NEWS FROM THE GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS' BUND

Presided over by William Joern, a general meeting of the committee for the fall festival of the German-American Citizens' Bund was held last Friday, in conjunction with a membership drive. It was decided that all present should function as a committee for the fall festival.

Present, were the following gentlemen: William Joern, Chris Clausen, Gust Gross, Emil Rapp, Theo Schlichting, Fred Rixmann, Gust Scheel, Henry Neumann, Wenzel Wiese, Fred Brumund, John Beierwaltes, Herman Joern, Eugen Klomfass, and Otto Lausar.

The Schiller Liedertafel is expected to take part in the program, as reported by Secretary Clausen. The Schleswig-Holstein Singers' Bund will be asked to participate, so that a mass chorus may be heard. John Beierwaltes and Emil Rapp will call on the former and Ernst Brosius on the latter to extend the invitation.

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A committee was appointed to take care of further entertainment. It is composed of John Cremer, Ernst Brosius, Gust Scheel, and Fred Rixmann. Contact should be made with the ladies' squad of the Illinois Turn District.

Hartwig's orchestra is to provide music.

The following additional committees were named:

Reception: Fred Rixmann, Ernst Brosing, and William Joern.

Tickets: W. Thiel, Herman Joern, and Henry Neumann.

Bar: Emil Rapp and Gust Scheel.

Finances: Alfred Clausen, Charles Bischoff, Otto Lausar, and Theo Schlichting.

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Publicity: Ernst Brosius.

Arrangements were made for a radio broadcast and other publicity, as well as for invitations to officials and political candidates. The latter, however, should only be introduced. Only the city's representative, if present, should be permitted to speak. [Editor's note: How nice!]

The next meeting is to take place on Monday, October 17.

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF FAITHFUL CO-OPERATION
WITH GERMAN BUND

District 335 Celebrates Silver Jubilee--Federal
President Herklotz Guest of Honor

District 335 of the German Aid Bund celebrated, last Saturday night, the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence. Numerous members and friends participated. It took place at the Lincoln Hall. The festival committee, ably presided over by Frank Waldherr as president and by James J. Heidy as secretary, made all preparations in an excellent manner. A ball brought the affair to a successful close.

The musical part of the program was taken over by Joseph Brauner's orchestra and by the singing section of the German Aid Bund. They took care of their part of the program to the satisfaction of all. The orchestra played a number of marches with the same perfection as they played selections from operas and operettas. The singing section gave the songs "Kroent den Tag"

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and "Schoen ist die Jugend," under the able direction of Ludwig Lohmiller. Their selections were well received.

The president of the festival, Waldherr, welcomed the guests in the name of District 335 with words coming from the heart, and thanked them for the large attendance. It was proof that the appeal for co-operation was not made in vain. In the name of the district which gave the festival, the chairman gave assurance that the members have not forgotten it, and that on the next occasion they will repay favors with favors.

A telegram of congratulation came from Mayor Cermak.

The main address was given by Chief President Ernst Herklotz who came from Pittsburg to Chicago especially for the festival.

"With pleasure did I comply with the invitation," said the president, "because District 335 has always been one of those which have adhered to the flag. It

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had an outstanding part in the development of the entire Bund as well as of the District of Chicago. Particularly in this connection may be mentioned the secretary of many years' standing in the district, Mr. James J. Heidy, whose tireless co-operation succeeded in bringing the district to the top."

In the course of his address President Herklotz made mention of the reorganization of the Bund which was recently completed. About a hundred fraternal organizations in all parts of the country saw the need to make similar changes. It is already beginning to show that the preponderant majority of the members realize not only the need but also the purposefulness of these changes. In spite of the decrease in membership, unavoidable under the circumstances, and which even the German Aid Bund could not escape, it numbers today 48,000 members. Now it is up to the faithful co-operation of all members to bring these numbers back to their former size. Financially, the Bund stands today on a better footing than ever before.

Besides the federal president, who in the course of the evening could scarcely

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find time to do anything but shake the hands of the many coming to greet him, there were many guests of honor whom President Waldherr presented on the stage.

There were, to begin with, Dr. Georg Schneider and Herr Christ Stephan, two of the founders of the district who could have never been made to stay away from this day of honor. Also present were the chief representatives Adolf Danneberg, president of the Chicago Central Committee, Willy H. Speer, Henry Schlosser, Valentin Dietz, Paul Poppendont, Joseph Schabhuettl, and James J. Heidy. From special districts there were President Bruno Morositz (334), Ida Krause (379), Philipp Saherer (409), Ernst Reiffert (495), and Karl Kovacz (572), Dr. J. W. Kobalter, ex-president of 335, brought greetings and congratulations as special representative of the Austrian Consul General.

To the festival committee, which made all preparations in the best manner, we owe thanks for the success of the festival. It consisted of the following

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members: President of the District, Stephen Turinsky, festival president Frank K. Waldherr, secretary James Heidy; Joe Schabhuettl, treasurer; Eugene Bastius, ticket manager; Joseph Braunecker; Frank Dirnbauer; Mathew Donis; Henry Groenbeck; D. J. W. Kobalter; John Lenz; Mary Pertzel; Fred Pulver; Rudolph Russ; Michael Sihant.

A pleasant surprise was prepared by President Turinsky for his district; he presented them with a pretty memorial wreath made of silver.

Of the organizations, besides the various districts of the German Aid Bund, the following sent representatives: Stock im Eisen, Organization of Schuh Plattlers, Gamsgebirg, Vienna Gemuetlichkeit, German American Sick Aid Society of Musicians, the three Styrian Societies.

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ALL GERMAN-AMERICANS MOURN THE DEATH OF RICHARD BARTHOLD

The German-Americans of Missouri, particularly those in St. Louis, mourn sincerely the passing of Richard Barthold. Barthold was well-known in this country and in Germany, and his death came unexpectedly after a short illness.

The services he rendered to the German cause in America and to America herself have been acknowledged by his generation.

Barthold a self-made man, was born Nov. 2, 1855 in Schleich, Germany, and came to America at the age of sixteen. Immediately after his arrival, he became a printer's apprentice in Brooklyn. He worked later for newspapers in Philadelphia and in 1874 came to St. Louis. Six years later he married Cecelia Niedner and in the following year worked as a journalist in New York and in Albany, N. Y. In 1885 he returned to St. Louis to take over the editorship of The Tribune, an evening paper printed in German.



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In 1888 he was appointed a member of the School Board of St. Louis, serving in this capacity until 1892. During the last two years he was president of the St. Louis School Board as such he has to be thanked for the fact that German was re-introduced in the public schools of St. Louis.

In Congress

Barthold's popularity increased steadily, and in 1892 he was elected to the 53rd. Congress from the 10th Missouri District. From 1893 until 1915 he served uninterruptedly in Congress, finally resigning in order to enjoy the rest of his life in peace and quietness.

Fate, however, decreed otherwise. He was interested in German-American affairs until his death. Even last year he participated in the Conferences for the foundation of a New German-American National Union in Chicago.

His Endeavors for Peace

Barthold's unwearied endeavors after the war to alleviate suffering in the



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old homeland gained him much recognition and praise. But it is in connection with the furtherance of world peace that his name will be always remembered. Thanks to his initiative, the Second International Peace Conference at The Hague, in 1900, was accomplished, because it was Barthold who, as president of the Interparliamentarian Union which held its annual meeting in St. Louis in 1906, threw into the scale his personal influence in favor of the most important resolution passed at this meeting, namely, the resolution demanding that the governments of all civilized countries send delegates to the new Peace Conference.

After Congress had resolved to erect a monument to General von Steuben in the Capitol City, to be created by the well-known sculptor Arthur Jaegers, and of which a replica was to be made and presented to the German Reich, in 1911. President Taft appointed Congressman Richard Barthold and the New York publisher Charles B. Wolfram as special ambassadors to present the statue of Steuben to the German Emperor in Potsdam.

Only a few weeks ago, the University City of Jena honored Barthold with honorary citizenship.



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FESTIVAL OF ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION

The local group of the German National Clerks Association celebrated last Saturday its 24th anniversary with one of its well-known social evenings, which are based on amusements. This gave an opportunity to those who enjoy dancing to do it to their hearts' content.

A large number of old and new adherents assembled in the ballroom of the Germania Club, and soon they were dancing to the tunes of an excellent orchestra, which played mostly German airs. The association spent a good deal of money on this occasion, and the lovely room with its elegant decorations made a truly festive impression. The management of the association, whose president, Mr. Zeglin, together with Mr. Schoene, president of the festival committee, decided not to encumber the program with a large variety of artistic performances, being well

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aware of the fact that the majority of the youth preferred dancing to listening to speeches, etc.

A pleasant intermission was caused by a few singing performances by Miss Gertrude Clauss, for which she selected the Waltz of the Muses from La Boheme, "Yours is my heart," "For you alone," and a few more songs from different Operettas. Her lovely soprano made it easy for her to gain rich applause from the audience which expressed its appreciation also by presenting several beautiful bouquets to her.

The evening was rounded off by a cello solo by the leader of the orchestra, Mr. Derer, who performed in a masterly way a potpourri of Rhemish songs. The company retired late at mid-night, after spending a wonderful evening.

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YESTERDAY'S SUCCESSFUL FESTIVALS

The Plattduetsche Grotgilde of the United States held its 42nd annual picnic yesterday. Favorable weather conditions brought large crowds of German-Americans to Riverview Park, where the festival was held. John Kractus' band and orchestra, supplemented by the drum and whistler's corps of the Central Organization of German Warriors, and of the Social Turn Society, kept the animated spirit of the public alive by making their regular rounds on the picnic grounds.....

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The football game played between Plattduetsche Grotgilde and the German Sport Club of Chicago ended with a score of 4 to 0 in favor of the German Sport Club. The game was followed with intense interest. Mr. William Sack, the Grand Master of the Plattduetsche Grotgilde, who was also president of the festival, presented the beaming victors with miniature silver footballs. The rope pulling contest in which a number



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of men of the World War Veterans Organization, and members of the sport club, Hansa, participated, was also followed with great enthusiasm. The World War veterans emerged victorious, although their opponents put up a fine battle. A silver loving cup was the victors' reward. This was the veterans third trophy won in similar contests during the current year.....

Fred Lindner, president of the German World War Veterans Organization, in a short address, expressed the gratitude of his men and of the organization. He praised the veterans' opponents for playing an excellent game. Preceding the picnic in Riverview Park, a short commemoration speech was held at the monument of Fritz Reuter, in Humboldt Park. The laying of a wreath at the foot of the statue by Mr. William Sack, Grand Master of the Plattduetsche Grotgilde, was followed by a short speech, delivered by Professor E. von Schroetter..... Represented at the festival were the following organizations: Branches



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of the Plattduetsche Grotgilde of Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Hammond, Michigan City, and Elgin. Strongly represented also was the Schwaben Aid Society, as well as various local military and Warriors Societies, and the Schiller Liedertafel. The last mentioned society, under the direction of its assistant conductor, Fritz Rathert, sang songs to the delight of the listeners.

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Yesterday's festival introduced the 34th convention of the Plattduetsche Grotgilde of the United States which opened today. Nearly one hundred delegates are expected to attend the session.



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EXCELLENT GERMAN CONCERT AT RAVINIA PARK

At the German Concert held at Ravinia Park yesterday "The German Constitution Day" was the subject of the two speakers. An all-German musical program was played by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under the direction of the orchestra's assistant conductor, Mr. Eric De Lamarter. The program consisted of the following compositions: The "Fourth Symphony," by Schumann; the "Academical Festival Overture," by Brahms; the "Bachanal" from Tannhaeuser, and the "Ride of the Valkyries" by Wagner. The German Constitution Day was also observed with two addresses by prominent men. The first was a short address, explaining the history leading to the development of the Constitution, delivered by Doctor Schaller, the German Vice-Consul. He was followed on the speaker's



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platform by Professor Frank Spiecker of the Northwestern University, brother of the former chief of the German press.

Spiecker's Address:

"We could not avail ourselves of a more opportune time to speak of the German Fatherland than today on the eve of the twelfth anniversary when the German nation, under most adverse conditions, adopted the Constitution. The memory of that day will and must remain sacred to every German. In profound gratitude we think today of those German men and women at Weimar who delivered the nation from chaos by introducing more sane and orderly conditions. They have also restored the people's courage to build anew upon the ruins of the Reich. They have revived their sense of justice, a heritage of the



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German people. Today, we recall with deep gratitude the services rendered to the German nation by these apostles of justice and peace. It was no easy task indeed. The German nation is reminiscent of the hours of gloom which confronted the new Reich. We all know that old and young were victims of deplorable conditions, which then prevailed. Simultaneously, we must pay tribute to the American Nation for her readiness to extend relief to the German people. The Star Spangled Banner made a triumphant entry of good will into Germany when that nation experienced the gloom of its darkest hours, the humanitarianism of which will never be forgotten by us.

In gratitude, we also think of those statesmen, whose fatal illness was the direct result of the strain and the difficult task of their duty, that of

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reconstructing Germany. I speak with reference to Walter Rathenau, Ebert, and Stresemann, whose health was thus undermined. However, other men took their places, resuming the work and the responsibility of their predecessors.

The German horizon has been, and still is, threatened by clouds, heralding stormy weather. Misery and want obscure the sun rays which try to penetrate and shine upon a suffering people. Observers and others know that a collapse of Germany was imminent during the past few weeks. The worse has been suspected. But the grave situation has cleared, at least temporarily, with due recognition for the able leader, now at the helm of the state. Irrespective of the enmities confronting him, and despite the difficult sailing of the ship of state, Reich's-chancellor Bruening steers his ship with a strong and steady hand, compelling us to give him unanimous admiration. He pursues one course only, the course of friendship among nations. The sole aim of the German chancellor



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is to attain a friendly relationship between all nations as well as mutual regard and mutual understanding. Upon this basis, all political negotiations should be conducted. It should bring salvation to the people of the world.

Our best wishes accompany Mr. Bruening for a safe landing, the benefit of which shall be shared by all nations.

Nevertheless, this German statesman had the encouragement and the moral support of one man not mentioned yet. This man was Herbert Hoover, President of the United States. The moratorium plan of the President inspired that statesman with renewed vigor and renewed hope to safely anchor his ship.

If he reaches port safely, which, in the interest of the human race we hope he



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will, the services of the man who assisted him in steering the ship through a stormy sea must be duly recognized. To this man, who is none other than the President of the United States, I, a subject of the German Reich, and enjoying this nation's hospitality, have the special privilege and the great honor to extend the heartfelt gratitude of the German people.... May peace and happiness settle upon the German nation. This is our wish and salute to the German Reich, on the anniversary of the Constitution Day. We also salute the aged President, von Hindenburg, the father of the Reich. May he lead Germany once more to victory, not by the method of War, but through the all uniting love and peace, encircling not only Germany, but the whole world. May the Allmighty will it so!"



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A musical selection, unusually interesting, followed the speech. It was the concerto in G minor by Bruch, presented by the concert master, John Weicher, who was loudly applauded for the poetical interpretation of this work.



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CELEBRATION OF THE CONSTITUTION INVOLVING THE EMPIRE'S BANNER

In spite of the cloudburst Saturday night, which preceded the celebration of the Constitution involving the Empire's Banner held at the Lincoln Turner Halle, it was well attended. . . . The Constitution celebration, which was under the musical leadership of Mr. Johnk, for past years has been enjoying the reputation of presenting a select program of German classical music, good speeches, etc. Therefore, it is attended by that class of people who seek satisfaction in a higher type of entertainment. . . . Mr. Fritz Bremer, president of the Empire's Banner in this country, welcomed the large audience heartily, among whom were guests from Elgin, Elmhurst, Geneva, Gary, and Hammond, Indiana. He spoke enthusiastically of the great celebration of the Constitution, involving the Empire's Banner, which was held this year in Coblenz on the Rhein, Germany.

The speaker was confident that some day the Empire's flag, black, red, and gold, will fly over a united people of the German Empire, pledging themselves to the performance of duty and social justice. Thus, the proud



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colors of 1848 may be raised again over a free and happy Germany.

Mr. Bremer emphasized that the principles upon which that organization was founded must not be mistaken for an organization with political purposes. "Moreover," said he, "it has been established in order to help preserve the reverence for the flag, for the Constitution, and keep the Republic alive. And only a nation as the American nation, whose devotion for the Constitution and reverence for the flag is so pronounced, can appreciate our endeavor. None of us wish to establish a German republic in this United States!" exclaimed the speaker, for which he received a stormy applause. "To fulfill our duty toward America is our chief ambition. We wish to take active part in the building of the structure of social justice of this nation. Furthermore, we wish to promote peace among nations, firmly believing in a government representing the people. Therefore, I appeal to the friends of the German people, who believe in truth and the sublimity of republican ideals to join our movement." Mr. Bremer was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his address. This was significant of one thing only, the audience agreed with him.

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The Schleswig-Holstein Singing Society, was then heard in selections of German national songs of extraordinary beauty. The second part of the program was introduced with the playing of the "Empire's Banner March," which was followed by the overture to "Egmont." The next selection on the program was the recitation of "Constitution Day," "Still I like thee," and "Awake," the rendition of which Mr. Blasse was loudly acclaimed. Following a cello solo played by Mr. R. Haugan, was the festive address given by E. von Schroetter.

At the conclusion, the audience stood at attention sang "Deutschland, Deutschland, uber Alles," and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The German consulate of Chicago was represented by Doctor Schaller, the German vice-Consul. He, too, delivered a short address, in which he pointed out the significance of Baron von Stein, referring to him as the Luther in political Germany.

The interesting pamphlet issued by the Empire's Banner Organization of Chicago

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disclosed that congratulatory dispatches from German political leaders have been received.

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Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1931.

THE OLD SETTLER'S FESTIVAL HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL

I regret the fact deeply that I have never been here before. The opportunity is excellent to meet friends of long ago. Here where the music of German waltzes penetrates the ether, years pass into oblivion. One could hear similar remarks quite frequently from the lips of white haired men and women, who, regardless of time, preserved an astonishing sturdy physique. This was the prevailing spirit among the old settlers at the 57th annual picnic held at Riverview Park.....The Little German Band added to the enjoyment, playing inspiring national and other popular songs, steadily moving from one spot or the other about the grounds.

According to the announcement made by the arrangement committee of the Chicago Turn Community, under whose auspices the festival was held, the number of old settlers who wished to participate in the contest exceeded the entry of last year.....Proud and happy citizens registered as participants in the contest. One could discern upon their faces great satisfaction



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GERMAN

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because of the privilege and distinction which they claimed for themselves.

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With a happy smile on their lips, and a dreamy look in their eyes, these people of yesteryear dwelt reminiscently in the past, while waltzing to the strains of the enchanting music. The dancers moved about with much grace and youthful gestures. Outstanding among these was Major Albert E. Gage, and his partner, dancing a charming minuet. Although the burden of years was heavy, the spirit of youth did not vanish in the persons of Julius Klose, and Marie Braecklin, contestants for the prize....Mr. Charles Schneider, director of the dances, planned a variety of entertainments for which he and the performers were wildly applauded. When the orchestra intoned songs of long ago, as "When the Swallows fly Homeward", "Old Folks at Home", etc., the entire audience joined the orchestra in singing these favored and unforgettable tunes. It was quite evident that among the weaker sex, the more aged predominated among the competitors, and, thus,



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Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1931.

when the first chords of dance music, familiar strains to which they danced many years ago, were introduced, a little old lady came twirling through the hall, holding a handbag tight in her arm, in deep reflection of the days when she was carried away by vigor and youth, now only a memory.

The first number was a song presentation by Mr. Emil Miersack, who danced a polka, in which he was joined by his friend, Henry Steinborn. Then came a solo dance performed by Major Albert Gage, a talent not discovered heretofore. In this happy atmosphere, hours had passed unnoticed. However, the hands on the clock indicated that time was near when the winners of the contest should be announced.

The participants and the audience eagerly awaited the result of the competition. Amidst loud acclaim, the first prize was awarded to Marie Braecklin, 6116 North Hermitage Avenue and Julius Klose, 443 Ohio Street, 87 and



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II B 1 a

Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1931.

96 years old, respectively....Prizes were also received by eight other couples.

The honorary members on this occasion then took their places in the center of the hall, each couple receiving a huge bouquet of beautiful sword lilies. This was followed by a graceful polonaise, led by Major Alfred Gage, to which the audience responded with loud applause.

The guests of honor were then escorted to an ideal spot on the picnic grounds, where photographers were ready for action. Reluctantly, they submitted to this part of the program, but seemed reconciled when told that their pictures would appear on the screen in the weekly review, and would be shown throughout the country. Major Albert Gage was urged to dance for the benefit of the photographers, which he and his partner obligingly did.....

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Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1931.

With the distribution of medals, the climax of the evening had been reached.....

After a short recreation period, the orchestra secured the attention of the audience and the honored members in the hall, and the old settlers took their places in front of the orchestra. Thus the stage was set for the speech, delivered by the president of the festival, Mr. L. O. Greiner. In his short address, the president expressed the gratitude of the Turn Community, under whose auspices the festival took place, and for the interest and excellent response from the public. "Thus," he said, "co-builders of our metropolis, gathered in a reminiscent mood again.".....

The following persons were decorated with medals:

1. The oldest settler of Chicago and Cook County; Major Albert E. Gage,



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10 North LaSalle Street. (1845)

2. The oldest female settler of Chicago and Cook County; Sarah Cornell, 2145 South Millard Avenue. (1848)

3. The oldest foreign born [Germany excluded] settler of Chicago and Cook County; Jacob Bremmer, 10414 Ewing Avenue, (1851), born in Luxemburg.

4. The oldest foreign born [Germany excluded] female settler of Chicago and Cook County; Marie Fuertsch, 1527 Howard Street, (1871) born in Austria.

5. The oldest German born settler of Chicago and Cook County; Gottlieb Klein, 1261 West 102nd Place, (1851) eighty seven years of age.



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6. The oldest German born female settler of Chicago and Cook County; Anna Letto, 1033 Wellington Avenue, (1848), ninety years of age.

7. Louis Heidbrink, 2040 Fremont Avenue, was presented with the medal as a mark of distinction for his continuous services as teacher and organist of the St. James Lutheran Church, since 1880.

8. Theodore Reese, 1557 Wells Street, received a medal for his continuous residence since 1871, at the above address.

9. Andrew and Dora Specht, 10805 Hale Avenue, were recipients of a medal as the result of the biggest total of their combined ages will show. Mr. Spècht's age is 84, while Mrs. Specht is 81 years old. They have been married 60 years and 11 months.

10. Julia Schreiber, 6227 Peoria Street, received a medal for her record



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as the breadwinner for the largest family. She has forty-four descendants.

11. Louis Volkmann, 4111 Addison Avenue, was awarded a prize for being the oldest veteran in the Army service of the United States. He was attached to the 57th Illinois Infantry Company G. He is ninety-one years old. As customary, this prize was given by the Abendpost.....

The last strains of the orchestra had long since died away, and the crowd dispersed when a singing quartet composed of Messrs. Adolph Gill, William Weinsheimer, Charley Schneider, and August W. Fleck, gave an exhibition of their talents, regardless of their age, totaling 280 years. It was a delight to listen to German and English songs, rendered in a fashion as only artists could.....

Well deserved tribute was also paid to singing societies, which performed



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under the direction of Joe Kellers. The ovation given to the singers expressed the appreciation for the German song infinitely better than words could ever do. Needless to say, that the festival was enjoyed to the utmost by members of other nationalities too.....Congratulations to the Turn Community for its splendid work which we hope will go on.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 25, 1930.

GERMAN-AMERICANS OF CHICAGO PARTICIPATE
IN THE HEARST RECEPTION

Mr. J. W. Kobalter sent the following resolution to the Editor of the
Sonntagpost:

Having been notified that the City and County administration invited William Randolph Hearst to be a guest of Chicago on October 9 and, because we are of the opinion that every good American citizen should make it his duty to turn this reception into a great success and, because we consider it our duty to protest against the interference by foreign powers of the right to express our opinions, and to uphold freedom of speech, and because we are of the opinion, that this protest can only be noticeably expressed by making the reception of our guest of honor a great and impressive success!

Be it resolved, that we request all citizens of German extraction to join in the reception and festivities at Soldiers Field October 9; arranged in honor



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of W. R. Hearst, and,

Be it furthermore resolved, that we request all German-Americans to assemble Wednesday, October 1, at 8 o'clock in the evening, to form an organization, which shall carry out the performance of this resolution, signed by:

Ernest J. Kruetgen, Chairman; Oscar A. Stoffel, German Club; A.F.W. Siebel, Chicago-Singverein; Jack Kobalter, United German-Austrian-Hungarian Societies; Reinhold Oeschler, Defensive Alliance; William Rothman, Steuben Club; John Cramer, Mutual Aid Society; Leopold Saltiel, Illinois Turner district; Fred Rixman, Citizens-Bund; Albert Wehrwein, United Singers; Paul Kirch, Central Union of Military Societies; William Sack, Low-German Society; Joseph Keller, United Men's Chorus.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 30, 1930.

CITIZENS' BUND CELEBRATES ITS 12th. PEOPLE'S FESTIVAL
Prominent Politicians Meet at German Festival in Riverview Park

The German-American Citizens' Bund can look back with satisfaction upon its 12th. people's festival, which was held in Riverview Park yesterday afternoon. Henry Johnk's orchestra furnished the music and executed its task in a very commendable manner.

George Weideling, as first vice-president of the bund, had the management of

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the festival in his hands in the absence of Mr. Rixmann, who is in Germany at the present time. After a humorous speech of welcome, he introduced a first speaker Dr. George Scherger, who in his address dwelled on the question: "Have the Germans a future in this country?" which he, in an exceedingly optimistic manner, answered with a "yes."

The speaker declared that because the Germans in this country have played such an important role in the past and have found deserved recognition, it is again time that Germanism should be acknowledged anew and its worth appreciated. Besides, it is untrue that half of our population is English, as Mr. Dawes, of our neighboring town of Evanston, declared. We ought to protest vigorously against such statements. Therefore we should oppose the new immigration law because, on the basis of this law, the English send us negroes from the West Indies as British subjects. Is their blood purer than those of the German immigrant: "We are not any longer in a land of freedom,"



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Professor Scherger emphasized, "since narrow-minded puritanism attempts to make saints of us through their laws." The Germans have a different conception of the word "freedom." Our ideal of freedom is the same as those of Washington and Jefferson, namely, personal freedom and independence from all foreign obligation. Therefore, we German-Americans are real Americans who reject internationalism. German art, music, and inventions make us proud of our extraction, and the time will come when the world will recover through the use of German character.

The festival manager then read a telegram from Mr. Rixmann, in which the latter expressed his wish for the success of the festival.

Other guests of the day were **introduced**, namely: Otto F. Reich, candidate for the office of president of the County Board, who declared that his



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intention, as a German, is to help the German group secure an honest management worthy of their confidence and support, and who furthermore reminded us of the fact that in the near future Germany will be free again.

The following were introduced and requested to give short addresses of welcome: Robert Sweitzer, County Clerk; James Kearns, of the Municipal Court; John E. Traeger, and Walter W. L. Meyer, Democratic candidate for Assessor of Cook County; Jos. Graher, Z. A. Kardom; Leon Edelman, Judge of the Municipal Court; Judge Joseph Burke, Wm. Tegtmeier, G. Seidl, Edward Barrett, and Nat Rurell. Of course, Sheriff John Traeger and Ernest Kruetgen had also to welcome the audience. In their case no introduction was necessary because they are already well known.

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Louis Link, honorary president of the Citizens' Bund, spoke in English, recalling former times and declaring his pleasure at being able to notice that Germans whose names have a good reputation and who are dependable are entering the ranks of candidates for public office.

During the course of the festival a resolution was read and adopted which contains in extract the following statement: "We Americans of German descent declare again to be true to the ideals of Washington and reject foreign interventions, as well as the league of Nations, including its World Court in Hague; we protest against the "National Origin Clause" of the immigration law and support the proposal of Senator Shipstead to create a Commission to establish the proof of the war guilt in an impartial manner, as well as the repeal of the 18th Amendment; furthermore, the Volstead and Jones laws, and express vigorously our wish that all German-Americans of Chicago should become members of the Citizens' Bund, so that they may be able to form a great union in the battle for real freedom and equal representation in public life.

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Abendpost, June 20, 1930.

FROM SOCIETY CIRCLES.

At a meeting, which was held by the German-American citizens bund of the 47th ward at the Paul Revere hall last night, Alderman John J. Hoeller spoke about the duty of every German-American citizen to promote German culture and language in this country and to strive to preserve German unity.

The election of officers showed the following results: President: Henry Thorsen; Vice President: John Schuster; Secretary: Louis J. Pult, 2106 Irving Pk. Blvd; Treasurer: Ernst Hoepke; Inner Guard: John Ruckbaum; Delegate of the German-American citizens bund: Henry Hosp.

After the conclusion of the speeches by the president and secretary, in which they appealed for further cooperation, a pleasant evening followed.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1929.

GERMAN-DAY COMMITTEE ELECTS OFFICIALS FOR 1930

Amid strong participation, this year's delegates met at the general convention held at the Hotel Atlantic to select the officials for the ensuing year. J. W. Kobalter was re-elected president of the committee.

After submission of the year's reports, which were read by the president, the financial secretary and the treasurer of the committee, the new officers were elected. Delegates were present in huge numbers, and the hall proved too small for the purpose, many having to be content with standing room.

Scores of candidates were nominated, but all declined excepting J. W. Kobalter and Leopold Saltiel, speaker of the Illinois Gymnastic District, who were willing to accept if elected. The ballots showed one hundred and twenty-four votes for Kobalter and seventy-seven for Saltiel. Thus the former president was re-elected.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1929.

George Weideling, Dr. William Teichmann, and Fred Rixmann obtained the largest number of votes for the next office, and so became first, second, and third vice-presidents. Among the ladies, Mrs. Huch was given the highest number; whereupon she qualified as fourth vice-president.

The other election results are: Prommrich replaces Justus Emme as correspondence secretary; William Behrens becomes recording secretary; Joe Schmittel, financial secretary; Herman Loesicke, treasurer; and A. Glauche, supervisor.

William Behrens, Schmittel, and Loesicke acted in the same capacity last year. The election of committee chairmen had to be postponed for the December delegation due to the late hour. Induction of officers will then be on the agenda. Justus Emmer was nominated honorary secretary in recognition of his valued services during the preceding year.

The Reports of 1929



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1929.

Financial secretary Schmittel gave an account of receipts and expenditures in 1929. He showed that admissions and other sources up to November 18, produced an income of \$7,980.25, and that expenditures mounted to \$8,664.24. The German-Day Celebration Committee, also, paid \$1,500 rent for the Stadium. Mr. Schmittel declared that some clubs have refrained, even unto the present day, from giving an account of the blocks of tickets entrusted to them; and that participants in the historical groups failed to return costumes loaned to them.

Treasurer Loesicke, in speaking about the financial aspect of the committee, showed that a surplus of the German-Day celebration in 1928 apparently covers the recent loss, and that the present fund, therefore, amounts to \$637.47.

The assembly relieved its officials of further responsibility after the statement of account was found correct and accepted.

In his report about the last German-Day celebration, Dr. Kobalter enumerated the difficulties which arose due to the extensive program. He thanked all officials and delegates for their cooperation, the press for its support, and

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the South Park Board for its courtesy in reducing the rent of the Stadium
by five hundred dollars.



Abendpost, Oct. 22, 1929.

CARL SCHURZ CIVIC ASSOCIATION

The Secretary of State granted a charter to the Carl Schurz Civic Association.

It is the object of this Society to disseminate information about the life and work of this great German-American. The signers of the petition were: Richard P. Gerret, Mrs. Anna Schaedler, and George W. Angerstein, all of Chicago, Illinois.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1929.

IMPRESSIVE CELEBRATION
German Veterans 44th Anniversary and Hindenburg Festival

The German comrades celebrated their forty-fourth anniversary combined with Hindenburg's eighty-second birthday. The guests appeared somewhat late but in large numbers nevertheless, and the festival proceeded splendidly.

Jung's orchestra played a march, followed by an overture, whereupon Comrade Schlosser, president of the Association, greeted the assembly and introduced the speaker of the evening, Comrade Argut, president of the Central Alliance of the German Military Clubs.

Mr. Argut gave a short, chronological account of the German Veterans' movement.

A large picture of Hindenburg, draped with the former and present German flag, was mounted over the orchestra's podium. While the orchestra played the



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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1929.

"Hindenburg March," two soldiers of the old and new army, one dressed in blue, the other in a grey uniform, stood on each side of the picture, presenting arms in honor of the General Field Marshal.

A selection of songs by Mrs. Brune were met with great acclaim.

The orchestra played German marches and folk songs with great zest, finally providing good dance music to the satisfaction of all.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1929.

DOCTOR BOESS GIVEN RECEPTION BY GERMAN CLUBS OF CHICAGO

Chicago's guests from abroad, Doctor Boess, mayor of Berlin and other members of the Study Commission, will leave Chicago this evening to visit Milwaukee, from where, after a short stay, the party will visit several cities on the Pacific coast.

Prior to the departure, the German Day Committee had arranged an informal reception at the Hotel Atlantic for the Mayor and his party, and although time was short for the necessary preparations, about five hundred German-Americans, representatives of local German organizations, filled the Winter Garden of the Atlantic Hotel. German and American flags, as well as many club banners which ornamented the place, did much in giving a festive appearance to the occasion. The reception was arranged in accordance with Doctor Boess's wish, who desired to become familiarized with our Germanism, even in its remoter aspects.



Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1929.

Doctor Boess and his companions were greeted in the hall of the hotel by Dr. J. W. Kobalter, president of the German Day Committee, who escorted him to the Winter garden, where the Concordia Male Chorus sang "This is the Day of the Lord."

Here Doctor Kobalter gave the welcoming address, greeting Doctor Boess and his associates in the name of Chicago's German clubs. He referred in terse words to the history of the German Day and the ambitions connected therewith. It is on this day that Chicago Germans, as well as their clubs and organizations, meet every year in overwhelming numbers so as to impress our American co-citizens by the realization of the importance of the Germans.

Digressing, the speaker mentioned the demise of Doctor Streseman, German minister of foreign affairs, to whose family, as well as to Hindenburg, Germany's president, telegrams had been sent by the German Day Committee. In connection therewith, he also expressed the conviction that Chicago's



Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1929.

Germans will always show the profoundest interest in all untoward or happy events befalling their old homeland.

In closing his address, the speaker requested Doctor Boess to submit the assurances of our sympathy for the fate of the Fatherland to President Hindenburg, and expressed the hope that the Mayor may visit Chicago again during the World Fair of 1933, adding also that the Berlin Club of Chicago had nominated Doctor Boess honorary member.

The Reply of Doctor Boess

Heartily thanking the assembly for their cordial reception, Doctor Boess assured his listeners that he would gladly take the proffered greetings to the president of Germany. Germany is thankful to America because the latter, one of the great powers, was the first to withdraw its army of occupation from German soil, and therefore Germany is fully convinced now and has confidence in America's peaceloving attitude.



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City treasurer Peterson spoke a few words in German, stressing the racial relationship of Germany and Sweden, and then followed more or less lengthy speeches by various club members, giving assurances of their faithfulness towards their former homeland, even in their capacity as American citizens.

The various speeches were interspersed with songs.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct, 5, 1929.

DOCTOR BOESS'S RECEPTION AT THE HOTEL
ATLANTIC

Doctor Boess, Mayor of Berlin, and the members of the Study Commission, were given yesterday evening a festive reception, arranged by the German Day Committee and German-Americans of Chicago.

The picture shows Dr. Boess to the right, Dr. J. E. Kobalter, president of the German Day Committee, in the center, and Captain G. Weideling, the vice-president.



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Abendpost, Sep. 18, 1929.

TURNER JUBILEE.

A social gathering was held in honor of Oscar Spath, teacher of gymnastics, last night at the Vorwarts Turner Hall. Mr. Spath received a golden diploma on the occasion of being a member of the American Union of Turners for 50 years.

At the gathering, which was arranged by the Vorwarts Turn Verein, representatives of different clubs and societies, all the old friends of Oscar Spath, and the first speaker of the Illinois Turner Section, Leopold Saltiel, were present. The first speaker, Theodore Gross, honored the merits of the turner, Oscar Spath, who took the greatest interest in turner affairs. The services which he rendered were important in the history of gymnastics in Chicago, and are closely connected with its development. In the name of the Vorwarts Turn Verein, he congratulated the honored guest and presented him with the golden diploma of the Turner Union.

Mr. Spath thanked him in a stirring speech and accepted the congratulations of all present. Then a letter was read from Dr. Carl Spath, his oldest son, and the consulting physician at the Gymnastic Teachers Seminary of Indianapolis.

Abendpost, Sep. 18, 1929.

Besides his wife three daughters and two sons-in-law attended the celebration.

Leopold Saltiel delivered the congratulations of all gymnasts of the district, and thanked Mr. Sputh for his self sacrificing activity for the gymnastic exercises. Mr. Saltiel expressed hope that Turner Sputh might be in the position for many years yet to place his experiences and services at the disposition of the Vorwarts Turn-Verein and the Illinois district.

Several other turners spoke and, in humorous speeches referred to the years of their youth, when they received their first gymnastic instructions from teacher Oscar Sputh. Teachers Lautenbach, and Friedrich Ludwig Jahn mentioned the honors won by Mr. Sputh at the athletic sports of 1889 in Cincinnati, and praised him as a true adviser of all young gymnastic instructors, whom he had supported with word and action. Turners Emil Petri and Sonnenleitner, who are already in possession of Golden diplomas, welcomed Oscar Sputh as a new member in their midst.

Mrs. Klefs and husband entertained the guests with piano and song recitals.

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Abendpost, Nov. 25, 1928.

GERMAN



YOUNG GERMAN SOCIETY

The anniversary celebration of the Young German Society, held yesterday evening with the co-operation of the societies General von Steuben, Teutonic Sons of America, and Steel Helmet, was a great success. After a welcoming address by Grand Master Kurt Ends, the Benediction of the Colors took place. The celebration bore a strictly national character and was well attended. An excellent orchestra added to the enjoyment by playing German songs and marches.

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Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1928

FOUNDATION FESTIVAL OF SCHILLER LODGE A GREAT SUCCESS

A fine musical program and lovely dance sponsored by the Schiller Lodge found great approbation.

For weeks, an active Festival Committee made it their object to prepare for the fourth Foundation Festival of the Schiller Lodge, I. O. F. A., which preparation extended into the smallest details, in order to offer all visitors and music lovers a program which should surpass all expectations.

The Festival began at 8 o'clock in the large room of the Turner Hall, under the leadership of the conductor, Hugo Jung, the Schiller Orchestra, consisting of thirteen musicians, opened the concert with the old, but always new march, "Old Comrades." Several other compositions were played which were all heartily applauded by the audience. The prologue by J.C. Hoch, recited by Miss Fanny Geip, deserves special mention.



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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1928

Splendid singing by the Orpheus Men's chorus, interspersed with solos and group dancing, executed by pupils of the Huntinghouse academy for dancing, were on program.

The festival speech by Mr. Hoch closed the program. He expressed his pleasure and satisfaction about the celebration and the exceptionally large attendance. The festival committee consisted of the president, Erwin A. G. Schnurpfeil, treasurer, Hans Schmidt, and the secretary, Erich Paschky. After the concert, dancing began, which lasted until the early morning hours.



Abendpost, Apr. 16, 1928.

SILVER JUBILEE OF THE "HARMONY."



The "Harmony Ladies Association" celebrated its Silver Jubilee yesterday in Wicker Park Hall, where besides the members, a large number of friends and patrons of the association appeared. First there were orchestra performances, after that humoristic lectures, dance numbers, piano duets and songs, sung by Miss Neva Fanning.

The president of the association, Mrs. Ottilia Gruger, in her speech of the evening, thanked all those who helped to bring the association to its present level, and expressed the hope that in the course of the next 25 years, the number of its members will be greatly increased, and that with all the present members again participating they may be able to celebrate their golden jubilee.

A dance that followed lasted until late in the evening.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Apr. 16, 1928.

TWO SOCIETIES CELEBRATE THEIR 25TH BIRTHDAY.

Liberal Community and Concordia Women's Club Celebrate Their Jubilee.

"We are a small group amidst the ocean of superstition. Although we possess a one thousand year old civilization, it will take thousands of years till humanity acquires true knowledge and till the wheel of progress will bring mankind to its goal." The well known lawyer Leopold Saltiel spoke these words yesterday, on the occasion of the 25 year Jubilee, of the Southwest Side Liberal Community, which was held in the Vorwarts Turner Hall.

He related the great struggles which this organization had to weather since founding. He then added: "We want to be free not only in thoughts, but we also strive to free ourselves of bad habits, of hatred, envy, greediness and lies. We set ourselves a high, almost unattainable aim, and we must fight without fear if we expect success."

Loud applause rewarded the speaker. At the festival, which well arranged in every respect, a number of singing societies appeared, amongst them the singing section of the Milwaukee Free Community, the singing section of the

Abendpost, Apr. 16, 1928.

Liberal Community, the Concordia Men's Chorus, the singing society "Freiheit," the glee club "Unity," the Westside Singing Club, and others.

Great pains were taken to make the festival pleasant for all the visitors.. It was a great success.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 25, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE SWABIAN
SOCIETY. A CONTRIBUTION TO GERMANISM.

It was in the year 1878, when the desire to found a society of their country men was expressed by the Chicago Swabians. Such organizations existed already in New York and Philadelphia. So it came about that on Sunday, March 31st, 1878, 23 men met at Karl Taxis locality, corner State and Adams Streets. At this meeting the Swabian Society was founded.

At its third gathering the statutes were established. They begin thus: "The purpose of the society consists in the yearly observance of the well known Cannstadter folks festival and in the cultivation of German cheerfulness as well as in the assistance to its members and their families and in general charity."

A beautiful aim for any society. The Swabian Society during the 50 years of its existence has shown by its actions that it was in earnest with the fulfillment of those high aims and duties. At the fourth meeting they proceeded to the election of officers. Ernst Himmel who today yet is the honorary president, was elected president. G. Federer who was temporary president became

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vice-president, Franz Demmler, secretary; Louis Glanz, treasurer and Adolph Hartmann, financial secretary.

At the following meeting they started already the preparations for the first Cannstadter folks festival which was going to take place Sunday, August 25, 1878 in Ogden Grove. Hand in hand with the founding of the society goes the singing section, but which dissolved in 1880 on account of lack of participation.

The Swabian singers union took its place in 1894. It appeared for the first time at that year's festival under the direction of Dr. Brodbeck. The two so successfull folks festivals were the occasion for the first contribution on Nov. 18, 1879 of 50,000 dollars for the erection of a Schiller monument. Seven years later in May, 1886, it was dedicated amidst the participation of a large number of Germans, in Lincoln Park. And while we are speaking of monuments, we wish to say that the erection of a Goethe monument took place in the year 1890.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 27, 1928.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF "SCHLARAFFIA
CHICAGOANA."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A festive atmosphere pervaded the celebration. Dr. Hugo F. Simon, the local Consul General of Germany, who was an honorary guest, referred in his speech to the idealistic aims of Schlaraffia. Dr. Simon expressed his great surprise in finding here in America a society which although loyal to its adopted land had remained German in spirit.

At the beginning of the banquet, Mr. Oscar J. Ruh, took the floor. Having welcomed the visitors, he remembered those who had made it possible for the "Schlaraffia Chicagoana" to celebrate its 40th anniversary. He remembered in particular those Schlaraffes who had passed away. In the name of the widows of former Schlaraffes, Mrs. Herzog spoke a few words of thanks. A rich musical program was given by members of the Schlaraffia.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 23, 1927.

GOVERNOR ZIMMERMAN OF WISCONSIN SPEAKS ABOUT GERMANISM IN AMERICA

"At least 26% of the American population is of German extraction, and what these 26% have, and still will accomplish in the brilliant development of the American nation, cannot be adequately expressed."

These words of appreciation for the German element in America were uttered by Governor F. R. Zimmerman of Wisconsin, an American of German extraction. He spoke at the first luncheon of the German Club at the Morrison Hotel, yesterday afternoon, and was loudly applauded by four hundred fifty attentive listeners.

Governor Zimmerman who, according to his own words, is of Swabian descent through his father, and of Bavarian descent through his mother, spoke particularly on the history of German immigration in

Abendpost, Oct. 23, 1927

America. He eulogized all the great Germans such as Carl Schurz, Franz Sigel, Robert and Peter Muhlenberg, Baron Von Steuben and others whose lives are entwined with the history of the United States. The speaker received a stormy applause.

Michael F. Girtten, president of the German Club, also the Austrian Consul General, presided at the luncheon. A musical trio under the leadership of Otto G. Beyer, and the Apollo Quartet, offered a splendid entertainment.



Abendpost, May 18, 1927.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL MONTH OF MAY.

The Rhenish Society and Others Celebrate the
Arrival of the Month of May.

"May is here and the trees are breaking out," everybody must have sung this once in his life, when the first warm breeze of May struck his nose. The members of the Rhenish society celebrated yesterday evening in the Social Turner Hall a jolly May festival, which was attended by a number of guests. Last winter's festivals have shown, that it is not difficult with the Rheinlanders to get into the right spirit and already at the beginning of the festival yesterday evening a jolliness could be observed. A good orchestra played gay tunes, and it could be seen that in the month of May not only the trees, but often humans also break out.

Dancing usually causes hunger and thirst. The former could be easily satisfied, but with thirst it was different. Although the committee did everything in its power, but "times and circumstances decide the man" and to a real May festival belongs a genuine May bowl. But as we are living in a

Abendpost, May 18, 1927.

different time, they drank with closed eyes, lemonade, and it is said that some got tipsy from it.

The height of the festival was reached, when the May queen was crowned and when they parted at an early hour, old and young were sure, that they had enjoyed a few very pleasant hours through the Rhenish Society.

PA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

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Abendpost, Jan. 10, 1927.

FESTIVALS OF GERMAN SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

Again this week-end numerous German clubs and societies held lovely festivals and entertainments which were attended by gay crowds, and everywhere a splendid time was had by everyone.

The German Veterans Comradeship held its first masquerade of the year at the Lincoln Turner Hall. The committee had prepared wisely to accommodate a large crowd, so the ball was a success in every respect. Similar very successful festivities were held by the Gross Park Ladies' Society at the Social Turners' Hall, by the Tourist Club at the Belden Hall, the Friends of Nature at the North Side Turner Hall, the German Football Club at Prudential Hall, the Chicago Sport Club at the De Paul Auditorium, and many more. All festivities were distinguished by genuine German cheerfulness and brought to all those who were present, a few really enjoyable and pleasant hours.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 7, 1927.

THE GERMAN WAR VETERANS.

Shortly after the conclusion of the Franco-German war of 1870-71, many of the combatants emigrated to the United States; about 500 of these came to Chicago. Only about 45 of them are still alive. Most of them were successful and lived comfortably. But others, because of sickness, fate, and old age, became completely destitute and incapacitated for work. Therefore a benevolent fund was established, which is managed by an executive committee, consisting of seven prominent citizens, six members of the German war veterans union of Chicago, and five members of the old veterans union. Ever since, a big and dignified festival is given annually, the profits of which are turned over to the management of the benevolent fund. The first of these festivals was held 15 years ago and the amount of \$10,000 was raised and distributed among the suffering. At that time

Abendpost, Jan. 7, 1927.

58 veterans were living, now only 15 are left and the youngest of them is 78 years old. Of the patrons, who were always willing to help a good cause, several have died during the last year. Therefore, the German people of Chicago are requested to appear on January 20th in great numbers at the Germania Club. The admission fee will be one dollar. There will be no dancing, no collection will be taken up, but there will be excellent singing and instrumental performances, a festival speech, prologues, and so forth.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1926.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SOCIETY OF GERMAN BUSINESSMEN.

German businessmen and employees who are desirous of meeting colleagues of their profession may have this opportunity every two weeks by attending the meeting of the society of German businessmen of 1858 (local group of the guild union of employees) - G. D. A.

This local group has made it its duty to help German businessmen and employees, especially the newly immigrated members of the G. D. A., to seek new means of existence; this was already accomplished very successfully last year.

But still more could be accomplished, if the German businessmen and employees of the local groups, would join one of the largest unions in the

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

world, in order to build up a great community in Chicago, because only through mutual assistance is it possible to justify the many demands.

Besides professional questions, the local groups also arrange all kinds of entertainments for its members. The meetings take place at the Germania Club.

Abendpost, Apr. 21, 1926.

GERMAN

GERMAN CLUB

Reverend Siebenburg Toastmaster
at the Next Luncheon

The last luncheon of the German Club to be held this winter will take place on Saturday at 1 P.M. at Hotel Morrison. All participants in the Club's trip to Germany are invited. Reverend Fr. Siebenburg [Editors note: The name appears thus in the newspaper, but is correctly spelled "Seidenburg"] of the Sociology Department of Loyola University will be the speaker of the day. He will answer Clarence Darrow's lecture on evolution, given a short time ago. Mr. Leon Errol, outstanding comic actor of the Ziegfield Follies will display his talent in several skits. Mr. Richard Czerwonky and his trio will provide the musical entertainment.

For this year's election of officers to be held Tuesday night at the Hotel Atlantic the following candidates received endorsements: A. F. W. Siebel for president; Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Michael F. Girtten and William H. Beckman for vice-presidents; Charles W. Peters for treasurer; Charles Wurster for secretary; William Scherwat, George H. Weideling, and Louis W. Fischer for members of the board.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1926.

GERMAN WAR VETERANS' ORGANIZATION

Next Meeting Takes Place Sunday

The German Veterans' Organization of Chicago, the oldest and largest of the local military organizations, holds its regular meetings on the first and third Sunday of every month, beginning at 2 P.M. At every second monthly meeting, there is a membership campaign, followed by family dances and other entertainment. New members may join at any meeting if they are in possession of their military papers.

The German Veterans' Organization was founded in 1874, has considerable funds at its disposal, and is thus in a position to pay its members promptly for sick aid or funeral expenses. There are also other funds from which comrades can receive immediate help in times of need. The organization now has 300 members, two thirds of whom are veterans of the World War. They find here the best opportunity to associate with comrades. Their winter headquarters

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Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1926.

are in the Lincoln Turner Hall, but in the summer in the gay Casino Restaurant of the beautiful and shadowy Riverview Park.

The next meeting will take place on Sunday, April 18, at 2 P.M., in the Lincoln Turner Hall.

III B 2
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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 4, 1926.

THE TIME FOR INDEPENDENT THINKING IS HERE,
SAYS DR. BRADLEY

Mayor Dever Also Speaks at Luncheon of the German Club

Yesterday's luncheon of the German Club held at the Morrison Hotel was one of the most enjoyable of this season. The program and entertainment were delightful and rich in variety. The two comedians Kolb and Dill, the singer Lydia Lechner, the Fritz Renksch trio, and--last but not least--the well-known orator Dr. Preston Bradley, the pastor of the People's Church, all combined to make the occasion a success.

The spacious Cameo Hall was filled to the last seat. At the speakers' table were seated the principal speaker of the occasion, Dr. Bradley, and Mayor Dever, Corporation Counsel Busch, Judge Horner of the Probate Court, Postmaster Lueder, as well as other personalities prominent in Chicago's public life.



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While the luxuries of the table were being enjoyed, the two comedians mentioned above provided a welcome spice to the banquet.....

When the banquet was finished, the chairman of the Club, with a few words appropriate to the occasion, introduced Dr. Preston Bradley, pastor of the People's Church, to the gathering.

"The Window of the World" was the title chosen by the speaker for his lecture. This title probably was rather misleading to some of his listeners but the manner in which Dr. Bradley treated his subject and the effervescent humor which here and there gave spice to his words, held the interest of his audience from beginning to end.

"We are living in an age of reactions" [this unusual plural is used in the original], said Dr. Bradley in opening his speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause. "These reactions have opened the gates for a challenge to all ideals of civilization. The government must furnish proof



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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 4, 1926.

that it can offer sufficient resistance to these reactions; our educational system must provide such proof; religion must also supply it. Ours is an age of confirmation and verification and not one of experimentation.

"The peoples of all countries of the world are using their thinking capacities more than ever before in the history of mankind. They do not permit themselves to be misguided by passionate appeals or by prejudices, or to be misled by the mob. The number of those who do their own thinking is larger today than ever before, and the realization of this fact brings forth hope for a better future. People are no longer so easily misled and intimidated; they are trying to solve their own problems by their own efforts. They know how closely their mutual interests are bound up with one another. They know that they live in a world in which a great deal is in need of improvement, and they are striving to secure the triumph of those principles which appear to them capable of making the world better. Mankind must progress as a unified whole, or else its future will be crushed against the rock of hatred and prejudice. Racial hatred and religious prejudices will never



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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 4, 1926.

build a world of peace and of truth." .

After the applause occasioned by Dr. Bradley's speech had died down and after a few musical offerings were heard, Mayor Dever, introduced by Corporation Counsel Busch, took the floor for a short address. He expressed his thanks for the honor of the invitation extended him and then spoke about the problems which will occupy him in the immediate future in his capacity as head of the city of Chicago..... His words were likewise received with great applause.

The musical part of the program was masterfully taken care of by the Fritz Renksch trio and by Miss Lydia Lechner, whose splendid voice beautifully rendered several songs.



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GERMAN



Abendpost, Dec. 27, 1925.

A CHRISTMAS TREE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
OF THE GERMAN CLUB.

In the magnificently decorated Cameo ballroom of the Morrison hotel, the German club celebrated yesterday afternoon its Christmas festival, at which members and their families were present in considerable numbers. A Christmas tree, ornamented with candles, gew gaws and pretty presents shone in the center of the room and the shouts, the laughter, and the jubilation of the children proved how well the arrangers understood the preparation of a festival for little ones.

Judge Sherwat acted as Santa Claus, and distributed the presents to the boys and girls in a humorous manner. F. W. Siebel, the club president, made a speech, received with great applause, in which he explained to the children, the history of the Christ Child in a touching manner. Another speaker was Congressman Rathbone. Sweet, well known Christmas carols were afterwards sung, and happiness and satisfaction were reflected from the faces of grownups and little ones, when the beautiful festival came to an end. Oscar A. Stoffel merited great praise for the successful arrangement of the festivity.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Nov. 15, 1925.

ERECTION OF WIEBOLDT HALL IS
PRAISED IN THE WHOLE WORLD.

The Affiliated German Group Receives
Many Enthusiastic Comments.

The founding of the Affiliated German Group of the City of Chicago, in connection with the planned erection of Wieboldt Hall, construction of which has already begun on the campus of the University of Chicago, has not only in this country, but also in Europe caused great satisfaction and enthusiasm. From **Germany**, Sweden, Denmark and other countries, cablegrams contain very flattering sentiments and express the hope that this foundation will pave the way to increase a better understanding of the cultural work of the German countries which had such an influence upon the development of America.

William A. Wieboldt is honorary president and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, president of the affiliated German group. In a speech made a week ago on the occasion of the festivities, Dr. Schmidt emphasized that the midwest and particularly Chicago, is most suited and most logical for the erection of a museum, in which the millions of people of German extraction could see and observe the

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way their ancestors lived, produced and contributed to the cultural enrichment of the world.

In the meantime the individual sub-groups, the Germans as well as Danes, Icelanders, Hollanders, Norwegians and Swedes have started their work with great zeal. Mr. and Mrs. Wieboldt donated the building. Now it is the duty of the different sub-groups to which the best known representatives of those nationalities belong to raise the necessary sums to complete the undertaking, already started.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Nov. 8, 1925.

GERMAN SPIRIT BUILDING A MUSEUM
OF SCIENCE IN THIS COUNTRY.

A typical German with graying whiskers, highly intelligent features, modest in his disposition, that is Dr. Oscar von Miller, one of the spiritually great men of Germany. Important American industrialists brought him over as a guest, in order that he should build a museum of technical science, after the pattern of the one built by him in Munich, which is unique of its kind.

Dr. von Miller is for the present a guest of Samuel Insull and Rufus Dawes. Yesterday afternoon he was a guest of honor in the German Club. Introduced by president A. F. W. Siebel, he addressed those present in a short speech: "It gives me great pleasure to spend an hour in the company of men and women of German descent. I was in America for the first time 42 years ago, and again 13 years ago, also in the beautiful city of Chicago. But what great progress the latter has made in commerce and industry, and also culturally. Therefore I congratulate you for living in a country where means can be found and the ways are open to make yourselves useful and to participate in its upbuilding. It was difficult for Germans after the war to regain their old position, but I do not doubt that they

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will be successful. Forty-two years ago, I was, with Karl Schurz, a guest of Henry Villard in New York, the builder of the Northern Pacific R. R. and at that time there were many Germans to whom the Americans looked up with admiration and I do not doubt that the time will come when this will again be the case.

"During the war, when we all were starving, and we did not know where we could get bread for our children, you helped us. Should America ever experience hard times, we shall help her, even if not with money, because we are very poor, but with deeds. And in the meantime we prove to the world, that the German culture still exists, and that the whole world must be grateful to Germany for what she accomplished. I only want to mention the German discovery of the remedy against sleeping sickness which will save the lives of thousands of people. Our old enemies, the French and Belgians, were the first who procured this remedy.

"In many other domains, has Germany won first place, and became a path breaker on the domain of the dirigibles and aeroplanes. Its planes fly from London to Italy, to Sweden, Russia and Persia. The German flying net is spread all over. I only desire to mention one other domain, the building of the museum for



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science and technic in Munich. It is the largest in the world, its passages are nine miles long. The whole German nation lent its assistance, all classes. Great scientists like Emil Fischer, Rontgen, great artists, great industrialists supplying all building materials, and even the artisans, because they refused to accept pay for their work on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, and all this in spite of great need! It is German work, and in the small city of Munich, not one third as large as Chicago, 6,000 people visit this museum daily, and 12,000 on Sundays. Of course there are a good many foreigners among them.

"In New York and Washington, an executive committee has been formed for the purpose of building a similar museum, and I was asked to assist the committee with my experience." The celebrated guest concluded amidst great applause. And still another enjoyment was offered to those present. Mr. Otto F. Reich showed a number of beautiful pictures from his latest European trip like the Steamer Deutschland, Cajutes, landing in Kuxhaven, Alster pavillion, Sans Souci, the Zoo, palaces in Berlin and Potsdam, Dresden, Nuremberg, Munich, Castle of Heidelberg, tower in Bingen on the Rhine, Cologne cathedral, Munich court brewery, promenade square, Innsbruck, Bavarian Alps, the Dolomites, Naples, Rome, Lucerne, etc.etc. And the speaker attested how energetically Germany is

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GERMAN



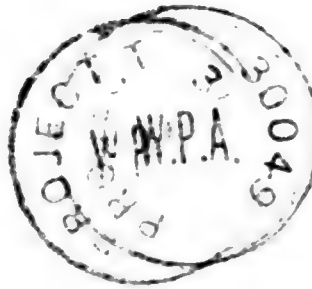
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working, how modest and friendly the people are, its love for flowers and music, etc.

Mr. Wolfgang Wittich, lyric tenor formerly with the Leipzig Opera, at present member of the "Gypsy Love" Operetta troupe, sang "Musicians' Love", "Ardent Love" and a few more German folk songs accompanied by messrs. Fritz Renk and Otto Beyer. They were excellent performances, as were those of the Renk trio, who played during the supper.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Oct. 30, 1925.

CULTURAL UNION FOUNDED BY GERMAN
GROUPS OF CHICAGO.

The United German groups of the city of Chicago, an organization for promotion of the study of the German language and literature at the Chicago University, has just been founded. The group will also strive to uphold and introduce such traditions of the old world, as will add to the best of the new world. The group will participate at the cornerstone laying of "Wieboldt Hall" on November 6th, the University building which is dedicated to the study of modern languages and to which the Wieboldt Foundation contributed \$500,000.

The United German group will work hand in hand with the University of Chicago, because the members of the group acknowledge, that the University on the basis of long experience, is particularly fit to promote the cultural knowledge of their homelands. Prominent members of Germanic nationalities belong to the group, Chicagoans who very often solved successfully important problems of national welfare.

The main executives of the United German group, all Chicagoans, are: Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, president; William A. Wieboldt, honorary president; Cornelius Teninga, financial secretary. German: Bernard DeVry, E. J. Kruetgen, A. F. W.



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Siebel, Max L. Teich, and Henry Zander. The University of Chicago is represented by its president Dr. Max Mason, Philip S. Allen, professor and president of the group of German language and literature; Professor Ferdinand Shevill of the history group, and Dr. H. Y. Atchison.

Mr. Otto L. Schmidt, president of the executive committee, made the following declaration today: According to reports of the census of the year 1920, more than 50 percent of Germans, Scandinavians, Hollanders and Flemish, who were born abroad, live in the middle west, whose industrial and spiritual center is Chicago. This fact is the more noteworthy, because these twelve states only contain 28 out of 100 of the total population of the United States. Considering that the city of Chicago is the real center of the masses of German descent, many far seeing members of this race have intended for a long time to avail themselves of the opportunity to offer to all who study world problems, in a suitable manner, to glance into the literary, historical and cultural values of the German language and literature and to emphasize as an important factor, the welding together of all elements, constituting American civilization.

The University of Chicago offered these leading men an excellent opportunity, which should not be neglected, to show the value of German civilization. The

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expression Germanic in this sense, is a philologic expression and interprets as such the fact that the German, Scandinavian and Holland-Dutch languages are from the same origin, and developed apart from other language types, therefore so to say are sisters and cousins. Although English is another Germanic language, it naturally occupies such a position in America, that it must be considered as a separate division. In the modern language groups, French, Italian and Spanish must be considered.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Oct. 18, 1925.

PRAISE FOR THE GERMAN-AMERICAN.

Pastor Adolph Korell, M. D. R., speaks at celebration of the German Club. Almost too beautiful was the opening of the winter season of the German Club, the program so copious, that Mr. Otto F. Reich had to postpone his illustrated travelogue on Germany until the next meeting. The attendance was very good, filling the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel, and many beautiful heartstirring things were said. For the first time in the Club's history, the former presidents of the Club were honored.

"One year ago, Dr. Hugo Eckener, Navigator of the Zeppelin, was our guest," said President Giebel, welcoming those present, "today there are members of the German Parliament. And when the German members of the inter-parliamentarian congress in Washington appear Monday evening at the Germania Club, we want to show them, of what the German-American element



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of Chicago, consists. For that reason everybody should participate in the reception and the banquet following it." The speaker rendered great praise to the former presidents of the Club stating, that they could, without prejudice and with their experience, promote the Club's interest to better advantage than anybody else and that they were always willing to assist with advice and deed. He then presented the gentlemen. Only Mr. Henry Zander was absent, having accompanied his ailing wife on a recreation trip, but he sent his best regards to all. He pointed out that the Club proved its loyalty during the war, by placing twenty-eight million dollars worth of liberty bonds and procuring 1,038 members for the Red Cross. At that time Mr. Zander was the president of the Club. Mr. Oscar A. Kropf, the first president, from 1913 to 1916, quoted Goethe: "The eternal feminine draws us," and by that he complimented the many ladies present. "The ideas which hovered before us, when we founded the Club," he said, "and I can see only Wm. Rochmann Schmidt and our old and good friend John Traeger, of all the founders - was to give the German element the same position, which other nationalities enjoy. The German instruction

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has the same claim in the public schools, as that of any other cultural language. We therefore desire to create an organization, which will weld the German element, not through the force of language, but through the ties of blood. Therefore we ask as one condition of admission only the proof of German descent. We should be just as powerful, as any other nationality in regard to American citizenship, not only in regard to duties, but also in those of rights. We of German blood can be proud of our ancestors, and no matter what unpleasantness happened during the last years, we as loyal citizens of this country are proud of our Germanism. Only recently President Coolidge stated in his Omaha speech, that the time of race hatred and prejudice has passed, that the spirit of reconciliation must march through the country, so that the races can recover. We had our wars with England, and in spite of that, we did not kill the English language. Therefore we want to hold high German literature, German philosophy, the German art of centuries, and cultivate German ideals not as separate elements, but as full fledged Americans, and with German industriousness. German honesty and German progress show a great example to the other elements, through working together for the benefit of the country, for which our ancestors and our youth have fought.



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The German In Public Offices.

Mr. Wm. Rothmann complained that the German element takes very little part in the administration of state, city and country. Only a few like Edward Litsinger, Judge Brentano Charles Dieters, Arthur Lueder and a few more represent the German element in public life, while one-third of the city's population is of German blood. The Club should promote the election of qualified representatives of the German elements of which there is no dearth. And to such he pledges his support.

Mr. John F. Voight described the history of the German elements in the United States. A German scholar gave the name of the true discoverer of America, Americus Vespucci, to the country, and a few days ago Columbus was celebrated as the discoverer. The strong German preponderance in Washington's body guard, Germantown, and Pastorius were quoted by the speaker.



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The first declaration of independence originated in Germantown. More than 200,000 Germans fought in the ranks of the Northern Army in 1861 to 1865, a larger percentage than furnished by any other element of the population. More than 500 officers were of high rank. And in the last war, the German element, although with a bleeding heart, proved its attachment. It is characteristic that the German, wherever he settles, roots deeply. And so should it be here also; but the German Club, instead of 3,000 members, ought to have thirty thousand, because in that case it could accomplish something really useful, to the benefit of the city, which is bound to become the largest of the country. And the German element has a great share in it.

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GERMAN



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Dec. 8, 1924.

A WORTHY CLOSE

The festivities on the occasion of the German war veterans golden jubilee, came to a close yesterday evening with a festival dance. All the upper rooms of the Lincoln Turner Hall could scarcely hold the number of guests, who came to celebrate this day in honor of the beloved and respected association, and all enjoyed themselves immensely. The executive committee deserves thanks for not arranging an extensive program. The ballroom, which was especially suited for dances, was used all evening, while in the large hall the older comrades congregated with their friends and exchanged old memories. The singing section, under their able conductor Mr. Waldemar Christof, performed a few songs to great applause. A few more songs humorous performances offered a welcome variety. Unfortunately, the president of the festival, Mr. Wilhelm Schmidt, was prevented from participating through illness. The other members of the executive committee - there are too many to cite their names - discharged their not so easy tasks in a creditable way, so that everything went off smoothly and all visitors enjoyed a pleasant evening. The president of the association, Mr. John H. Schmidt, welcomed the visitors with a few hearty words and later presented the only surviving founder of the association, Mr. Joseph Schlenker. It was an affecting scene, to see this



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brave warrior of former great times, in the midst of younger comrades, on the stage surrounded, the imperial standard donated by old Emperor Wilhelm, and the association's banner. Earlier in the evening the golden rail was fastened.

Elaborate speeches were dispensed with. Besides the president of the association Mr. Schlenker made a short address, in which he referred to the founding and development of the German Warriors' Association and expressed the hope that the younger comrades would follow in the footsteps of the older ones and work diligently in the interest and for the benefit of the association.

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GERMAN

Abendpost Nov. 11, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SCHILLERS BIRTHDAY

Following an old custom the Swabian Society celebrated yesterday in the Northside Turner Hall, the anniversary of Frederick Schiller's birthday, who was born 165 years ago in Swabia. Johann Frederick Schiller is not only a Swabian, he was one of the greatest Germans who ever lived, and for this reason, representatives from all sections of Germany, besides the members of the society, were present to help celebrate the beautiful festival.

The Schiller celebration by the Swabian Society is always more like a family affair, and so it was this year too. The Genefelder Liederkranz which was strongly represented, took over four numbers, and executed them under the direction of the second leader Joseph Keller, in a brilliant manner. Especially Seidl's "The sun went down" and Socinet's "The Sailors Grave" pleased those present. The audience listened with close attention, and demanded additional songs which were gladly given by the society.

After president Wm. Jauss's short speech of welcome, Pastor Alfred Meyer followed with a memorial address, which lasted more than one hour, but in spite of it

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the guests displayed a great interest to the end. The theme was: "The tenth is bigger than the eleventh." The speaker pointed to the fact, that November 10th is the birthday of the great man to whom the festival was dedicated, the greatest apostle of liberty who planted the ideas of liberty so deeply into the German people, in contrast to November 11th, the day of the Armistice, the day of Germany's disgrace, the day on which its slavery started. The tenth is bigger than the eleventh the speaker continued, because it deals with a deception, which must be corrected. On November 11th the German people were deceived by a far superior enemy with hypocritical words, the fourteen points were not kept. That bill is therefore false. The real fact is, that on November 10th, the greatest thought of liberty was brought to the German people in Frederick Schiller; this thought of liberty is deep rooted and it will live forever, as long as the German tongue is heard. A nation that produces a man like Schiller, cannot be destroyed by force or underhanded tricks. Frederick Schiller lives and therefore the German people will shake off the chains of slavery in spite of the Versailles Treaty. The tenth of November is greater than the eleventh.

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that period of strife, and thus we find a large contingent emigrating to America, and particularly to the then thriving, rapidly growing Chicago.

In 1874, Joseph Schlenker, the present honorary president of the Club, called upon all comrades at arms to help found a veterans club, and twenty-one former soldiers of the war of 1866 [Austro-German War] and 1870-71, [Franco-German War], presented themselves at the "Old Quincy No. 9," a hostelry owned by Felix Schanz, which was the favorite meeting place of Chicago's Germans. Here it was that the German Veterans' Club originated. At the first session, it was decided that not only veterans, but anyone who wore the Kaiser's uniform [soldiers and officers who did not participate in wars. Translator] should be eligible.



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On December twentieth, five additional members entered the ranks, among them John J. Corleis, honorary member who still lives.

Of the original founders, only J. Schlenker is alive. At the general session in 1924, when preparations were considered for the present festival, he was elected honorary president for life.

It soon became apparent that the tree was planted in fertile soil. After a short time, the membership increased, which proved of benefit to the treasury. From a modest capital of thirty dollars, the fund grew to large proportions. The Club's quarters at Felix Schanz's soon proved inadequate, and it became necessary to move to Kaltenbach's hall, 55 North Clark Street. After a short time, even this location could not cope with the increasing demand for additional space, and after several changes of address, the Club finally found permanent



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quarters at the Lincoln Turner Hall.

In 1916 there were 331 members, but the World War period brought about a considerable decrease in membership. Thus in 1917 only 269 members were registered and this number shrank to a mere 241 in 1918. In recent years new veterans, soldiers of the World War, came to our shores, and this increased the membership list by a hundred and fifty.

The young founders longed for a beautiful flag, an understandable yearning, but the funds could not quite cope with the situation, and therefore a petition was sent to the former Emperor Wilhelm I. But the answer and pretty present proved a protracted proposition. Great was their joy however, when in December, 1876, the erstwhile German consul brought the welcome news that the Kaiser had acceded to their wish. On December third a festive dedication was proclaimed and Chicago's larger clubs came in full numbers. Even today this emblem is regarded as a precious relic



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which is still preserved in the Club's banner repository.

The Deutsche Kriegerverein of Chicago [German Veterans Club] soon became known throughout America, and wherever German war veterans or soldiers met, new clubs were organized after the pattern of the Chicago association. In order to unite all these clubs into a single group, the German Veterans' Alliance of North America was formed, and many organizations of the West and Northwest became affiliated with it. The greater affinity thus provided was strengthened by reciprocal visits and correspondence.

The old records give accounts of extensive festivities. One of especial splendor was the silver jubilee celebration of August 14-15, 1899, at the North Side Turner Hall. It was at this festival, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Club that the



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former president J. Schlenker received the Crown Medal, Fourth Class, from Emperor Wilhelm II, and the Fredric Medal, Second Class, from the King of Wuerttemberg, both decorations being presented by the German consul, a significant honor for the entire Club.

A singing section was also contemplated and finally organized. Today it boasts of forty-two singers.

Member Visits Bismarck

On April 1, 1895, the Club celebrated the 80th birthday of Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor." A resolution was passed nominating the Fuerst [Bismarck's German title. Tr.] as honorary member, and the former president of the Association, Joseph Schlenker, was requested to give the diploma personally to the Iron Chancellor. And so



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Schlenker, as well as Club members and their families, left for Germany, where the American visitors were most cordially received.

During the fall parade, when the Berlin troops marched on the Tempelhof Field, the Americans were given a place of honor, the Kaiser welcoming the German veterans from America in a hearty manner.

Then followed the memorable reception in Friedrichsruhe [Fredric's Rest], where the visitors met the aged Chancellor, Fuerst Bismarck, and the dedicatory services at the Kaiser Wilhelm-Gedaechtniskirche [Memorial Church] in Berlin, and finally, the historical jubilee plays of the Leipzig military clubs. These had been produced before, but were repeated in honor of the American guests. All these incidents have been indelibly impressed in the minds of the participants. The Club is in possession of a handwritten, autographed note, signed by its honorary member Fuerst Otto von Bismarck, which is also carefully



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preserved as a cherished memento.

In the Service of Brotherly Love

In the beginning of the World War, the Club functioned almost entirely in the field of benevolence, collecting donations for the Red Cross. During the terrible post war period, the Club was instrumental in filling many a little stomach and mitigating considerable sorrow and distress.

As time progressed, many members were nominated to honorary ranks in recognition of their valuable work for the Club. Among the still living, we list the following: Herr Heinrich Krukenberg, of Nurenberg; Mayor Sauerborn, of Montabauer; Mr. Adam Ortseifen, of Chicago; Comrade Joseph Schlenker, founder and honorary president of the Club; John D. Corleis, co-founder; Count Johann von Bernstorff, former German



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ambassador in Washington; Horace Brand, of Chicago; Comrade O. K. Wille, Royal Music director, leader of the Tsingtau [China] Band #3; etc. [Twelve names are listed. Translator.]

The festivities in connection with the Club's golden jubilee also combine the thirtieth anniversary of the German Veterans Alliance's delegation of North America.

Through the courtesy of Wilhelm Schmidt, president of the Riverview Park Company, one of the oldest regular, as well as honorary, members of the Club, the festival committee was given all necessary space gratuitously. The festival Committee of the Central Alliance of our local military clubs, which is responsible for the arrangements of the Alliance's festival, as well as the Festival Committee of the Veterans Club, which celebrates its golden anniversary, co-operate in their work, and therefore a splendid celebration may be expected.



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The only founder of the German Veterans Club still living is Joseph Schlenker. Regardless of his advanced age, he is still very active in club affairs, and as a sequence to the golden jubilee he has been nominated honorary president for the remainder of his declining years.

In memory of this exceptional festival, golden club-emblems have been designed and will be given to all members. An artistically and highly embellished complete history of the Club has been published, the work of George Meyer, secretary of long standing. He also functions in the same official capacity for the German Veterans Alliance of North America. Extensive illustrations and much interesting matter about the Club's early struggles are presented in the book.



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The Program

Martin Ballmann's large orchestra will give three festival concerts. Saturday, September 6, great reception concert, in honor of out-of-town delegates of the Alliance; a military program; "Battle Medley" by Saro, and selections by singers of the German Veterans Club, led by Waldemar Christoph; the German Military Song Club, directed by Joh. Wagner, and the Song Division of The Veterans Club of Town of Lake, under the leadership of W. Breitenbach. Before the concert, from six to eight o'clock, reception of out-of-town delegates at the depots and dinner at the Casino, given by the German Veterans Club.

On Sunday, September 7, 9 A. M., delegate session in the upper hall of the Casino, summer headquarters of the Club. Afternoon: Picnic at two o'clock in the little grove at the Casino, and concert by



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Ballmann's orchestra; 8 P. M.: Gala festival concert in collaboration with a huge chorus of six hundred Chicago singers, under the leadership of H. A. Rehberg.

Monday, Sept. 8, 9 A. M., final delegate session. Afternoon: Excursion in large autobuses. Evening at six o'clock: Banquet, only for members, the ladies and Alliance delegates; Dr. Pedro Ilgen will be the speaker.

At 8 P. M., great jubilee ball in the immense hall at the Park. Festive ornamentation and Elfin illumination has been provided. The music for the occasion will be given by a select orchestra under the direction of the well-known leader W. Christoph. German dance melodies have been chosen.

Admission to the concert is free; to the picnic, 50 cents; to the ball, 50 cents.



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On the sixth of December, the actual founders' day, a special dinner will be given. [List of names of festival committee members follows. Tr.]

The Concert Program

Saturday, September 6, 8:30 P.M.

Part I.

1. "Jubilee March," Martin Ballmann.

2. Great medley of German folk songs by Ballmann, with "Sing Along, High and Pellucidly," "Wreathed with Leaves," "Wuerzburg's Bells," "The God Who Created Iron," "Soon I'll Graze On the [River] Neckar," "When I Stand During the Dark Midnight Hour," "Arise, Sailors!"



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"Eat, Eat, Eat," "Fare Well, Then," "It's All the Same to Me,"
"Aennchen [Anny] of Tharau," "Good Moon, You Are So Quiet," "Hansel and
Gretel," "Three Fellows Walked Along," "Hail, Comrades," Alliance's
song, "What is the German's Fatherland?" "Emperor Friedrich March,"
Friedemann.

3. "Faithfulness," Wengert; "The Valley Where I Was Born," F. Ullrich,
sung by the Military Song Club of Chicago, Director John Leo (Hans)
Wagner.

4. Special group of popular melodies by Ballmann, such as "Little
Glow Worm," "Little Doll, Apple of my Eye," "The Jovial Coppersmith,"
"Let's Drink Another Drop," "Oh Susanna," "Bumming Peter," "The
Happy Young Woodchoppers," "May They Live Happily."



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5. German Memories of 1870-71. A great medley of military melodies and music by Saro. Description. Introduction: Intense, pervading peace; chorus of the farmers; King Wilhelm contentedly at home; France declares war; the King's proclamation to his people; "The God Who Grew Iron" [title of a song. Translator]; reply of the German people, "They shall not have him"; calling of the reserves and aged defendants; preparations for departure; night; marching; troops are leaving; on the train; arrival of regiments on the Rhine; combined troops; marching; German soldiers amidst shouts of glee cross the French frontier; encampment in enemy territory; orderly retreat of the cavalry; French drums beat a tattoo; French retreat (In the distance); "Partant Pour La Syrie" (Going to Syria); dawn; both armies are alarmed; attack; battle music; victory of the Germans; marching to Paris; before Paris; encampment; drums and fifes call for



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prayer; prayer; peace.

6. Chorus a cappella. Song section of the German Veterans Club of Chicago, "Love for the Homeland," Wengert; "Listen, the Oaks are Whispering," Gelbke; military march, "Strengthened by Faithfulness," F. Herold, dedicated to the song section of the German Veterans Club of Chicago by F. Herold, royal Prussian band leader, 1892, and sung by the singing division and the Military Song Club, with accompaniment by Ballmann's orchestra under the direction of Waldemar Christoph. This march was arranged for military music by Comrade Martin Ballmann.

Part II

7. Overture of the operetta "Light Cavalry," by Suppe, and "Old Comrades," parade march by Teike, with bells and bell-tree.



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8. Chorus a cappella, A. Wrede's "Night Song of the Warriors," and "German Words," by the Singing Section of the Veterans Club of Town of Lake under the direction of W. Breitenbach.

9. German soldiers' martial melodies, such as Volstedt's "The Trumpeter of the Emperor," Teike's "Graf Zeppelin March," arranged by M. Ballmann," "German Liberty March" (Steel Helmet March), arranged for military band by M. Ballman.

10. "The Sentinel Parade," Eilenberg; "Radetzky March," Strauss.

Sunday, September 7, 3-6 P.M.

Part I

1. March, "Swell Troop," composed by Lehnhardt; overture, "The King's



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Lieutenant," by Erkel.

2. Scenes from the opera "The Trumpeteer of Saekkingen," Nessler.
3. Blessing of swords and oath, dramatic scene from the opera "The Huguenots," Meyerbeer; "With God for the Nation and Fatherland," fanfare march, by Franz.
4. "A Moon Night on the Alster," romantic Waltz, by Fetras; "Anvil Polka and Parade of the Tin Soldiers," by Parlow-Jessel.
5. "One Night in Berlin," great medley of German songs, Hoffmann; "The Hohenfriedberger," composed by Fredric the Great.
6. Great phantasy from the opera "Martha," by Flotow.



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"The Smithy in the Forest," idyl, Michaelis.

Part II

7. Great festival march from the opera "Tannhauser"; march from the opera "Hansel and Gretel," by Humperdinck.
8. Scenes from the opera "Lohengrin," Wagner.
9. Large selection of German military and folk songs, Martin Ballmann.
10. "Wine, Women, and Song," concert-waltz, Strauss; "Guard Hunters on Horseback," march, Lincke.



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Sunday, September 7, 8:30 P.M.

Martin Ballmann's great festival orchestra under the direction of Comrade Martin Ballmann, with the collaboration of a chorus of six hundred members of the Allied Singers of Chicago, under the leadership of H. A. Rehberg.

Part I

1. "A Greeting to the Land of our Birth," German march, Martin Ballmann; overture of "Poet and Peasant," Suppe; march, "On the Rhine, That's Where I Like to Live," Ballmann, including the "Rhine Song," by Peters.

2. Selection of popular German songs, Ballmann.



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3. Mass chorus of six hundred. The Allied Singers of Chicago, "A Boy Saw a Little Rose on the Heath," H. Werner; "As It Was at Home," S. Wohlgemuth; directed by H. A. Rehberg.
4. "During Times of Peace," patriotic poem in commemoration of a glorious period, Lewe.
5. A group of German marches, collected by Martin Ballmann; "Fanfare March"; "King Karl"; "Grand Duke of Baden"; "Sankt Hubertus," Bavarian Hunters' march.
6. Song, "By the Sea," Schubert; "The Chase in the Black Forest, humorous episode, Voelker.

Part II

7. Mass chorus of Allied Singers of Chicago's six hundred members,



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"The Mighty Roar From the Tower," Janoske; Altniederl's Old
Netherland/ prayer (with orchestra), Kremser; director H. A.
Rehberg.

8. March, "In the Homeland, in the Homeland"; song, "The Pied Piper
of Hamelin, Neuendorff; "Duëppeler Trench March," Piefke.

9. Memoirs of Richard Wagner, Germany's great composer. Scenes from
Wagner operas, "The Nibelungs' March."

10. "The Mill in the Black Forest," romantic sketch, Eilenberg.

Ballmann's "American March," Ballmann.



Abendpost, Aug. 25, 1924.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

Conforming to an annual custom, the members of the Concordia Male Chorus, their families and friends enjoyed an outing on August 17-18, visiting brother Franz Larwin, at his home, Camp Lake, Wisconsin. Ideal weather prevailed when the singers arrived in Trevor, where the hotel proprietor provided automobiles to continue the journey. About sixty guests were present. At the hostelry Mrs. Larwin served supper, which proved most acceptable and delectable after the long trip.

The festivities, under President Thuerling's leadership, developed into a genial, social affair. The members, directed by C. A. Boehler, sang several selections. Humorous recitations followed, and finally a dance, lasting far beyond the midnight hour.



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Sunday morning, after breakfast, proved a fitting occasion for the song "It is Sunday, the Day of the Lord." And then respite was granted until noon.

The after dinner period provided an opportunity for more singing, and afterwards the guests enjoyed themselves amid such divers activities as fishing, boating, snipe hunting, etc., throughout the afternoon until it was time to think of home. After an excellent supper, the guests departed for Chicago.



Abendpost, Aug. 25, 1924.

UNISON GIVES STRENGTH

Motto of Allied Austro-Hungarian Clubs
at Yesterday's Summer Festival

The summer festival of the Allied Austro-Hungarian Clubs of North America, Chicago Alliance, was given at Harms Park. It has been highly successful, due in a great measure to the favorable weather. An auto parade, comprising more than a hundred festively decorated cars, started from Dayton Street and North Avenue. Members of the Club, representatives of other German associations of Chicago, and businessmen of the North and Northwest side were present. Festival marshal Charles Heck did justice to his calling, and with proper circumspection, led his followers safely through the streets of the North side to Harms Park. Many a jovial greeting was exchanged with the throngs on the sidewalk, where occasional acquaintances



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could be recognized.

When the participants arrived at their destination, a social, festive spirit soon asserted itself, becoming considerably intensified by an addition of four hundred singing, flag waving guests from Milwaukee. They were members of five Austro-Hungarian clubs who came by special train to join in the festivities. . . . [The names of six Milwaukee German organizations are listed. Translator].

Chicago was represented by members of nineteen organizations. As Alliance president, Doctor T. W. Kobalter, declared in his festival speech that it represented a brotherly union, not only of Chicago, but of Milwaukee's clubs as well. The festivities then became synonymous of a German-American day, in every respect.



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Ample entertainment was provided, splendid in every particular. Young and old found amusement at the Vienna Prater, a faultless replica beyond criticism. Slides and a merry-go-round proved very attractive; also arrangements had been made whereby Fortuna could be tempted with a nickel, and other kindred pleasant diversions to regale all. Exceptional liveliness prevailed at the dance hall, where couples stopped only long enough during intermissions to strengthen themselves with refreshments for the next round. . . .

As members of singing societies were present, festive melodies were not lacking, and thus one heard the last song, and had the final dance until the stars twinkled in the sky. . . .



Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1924.

CHICAGO TURN COMMUNITY CELEBRATES FIFTIETH ANNUAL
OLD SETTLERS' FESTIVAL



"Welcome ye Aged, come to the celebration!"
"Good wishes for the fiftieth time, and many a greeting!"
"Forget the age, enjoy the day's vacation
And banish thy life's narrowness during this festive meeting!"

They heeded the call, the men and the women who helped to create Chicago's greatness, as Mayor Dever so aptly expressed it in his festival speech

Neither the raucous clamour of war, nor periods of distress could deter them, whenever the Turn Gemeinde announced that festive day; a tradition of half a century. Thousands crowded into Brand's Park, a living testimonial that the Annual Old Settlers Picnic enjoyed acclaim far beyond the confines of our city. Although a prolonged rain in the afternoon softened the ground considerably, it did not detract from the festivities. The arrangements proved so appealing



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that everybody felt satisfied, regardless of the uncontrolled precipitation.

At the very beginning, many visitors arrived, hurrying to be among the early registrants. For weeks, the older element lived in keen expectancy of that moment. As the afternoon hours approached, increased registration became apparent, providing extra labors for the committee in charge. When the heavens opened their flood gates, several open-air entertainments had to be abandoned; particularly the foot races of the children.

As usual, the prize dance of the old people proved a great attraction, and not less than twenty-eight couples took part in the performance. Nine were honored with bouquets

Mayor Dever in his festival speech said that he considered it his duty to be here as this represents a mile stone in the City of Chicago
"On one day a year we should forget our personal interests as far as possible to celebrate with the men and women to whom we are so greatly indebted."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 7, 1924.

GERMAN FESTIVAL

Express Hope That Germany May Face a Better Future

A genuine German festival was held yesterday at Brand's Park, given by the German-American Citizens Alliance. From early afternoon until late at night, new arrivals helped increase the crowd, and few were the men or women of importance in German associations who didn't come. Singers, gymnasts, Pommeranians, Austrians, agricultural organizations, women's societies, in fact, everybody affiliated with the Alliance, was present, which accounted for the great activity that prevailed during the festival.

Thanks to a very fortunate selection by the Festival Committee, Congressman Henry R. Rathbone was scheduled as principal speaker. He was introduced by Louis J. Link, former president of the German-American Citizens Alliance and its honorary president by unanimous acclaim since this association's last election.



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Rathbone's Speech

Rathbone spoke of the work of the German-Americans in behalf of the Union, of the great American Lincoln, whom the world loved for no other reason than his true, heartfelt sympathy for the oppressed; he congratulated the German people for their resistance to Poincare, and expressed the hope that the world will face a better future, especially Germany, which still suffers from the aftermath of the war, pointing to an innate sense of common justice which requires that Germany be given full credit for its reparations; also, that all the debtors of the United States, particularly the French, should pay their debts, which all together amount to eleven billion dollars, a stupendous sum. His closing words were:

"We have just celebrated the Fourth of July. The Declaration of Independence is a true expression of Americanism. I stand irrevocably for a thorough and just revision of the so-called Peace Treaty of Versailles, and hope confidently that the time will come when America will be the moral leader of the world.



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But as far as the German-Americans are concerned, the creed of old "Attinghausen," in Schiller's William Tell, still prevails: "Let us be a single people of brethren, never separating in danger and distress!"

True Festival Spirit

That the young and the aged found such splendid diversion is entirely due to the Festival Committee under the capable leadership of the president, Lorenz Schlegel. There was music and dancing for the younger generation and comfortable places for an exchange of reminiscences between the older groups. Adequate provisions had been made to satiate the hungry and the thirsty. Ice-cream and candy booths did their share in making the youngsters extricate the more or less hard-earned nickles and dimes from their elders; in short, everything was so arranged as to create happiness.



Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1924.

STEUBEN SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Large Gathering for Nonmembers Scheduled Next Sunday in Main
Hall of Chicago Lincoln Club

The Koerner unit of the Steuben Society of America is planning a large gathering for nonmembers on next Sunday, April 6. The purpose of this gathering is to acquaint nonmembers with the aims and aspirations of this association of American citizens of German descent--an organization which is now growing by leaps and bounds. Branches of this organization, which was founded in May 1919, are today found in all States. From Boston to San Diego and Seattle, from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande--in every city the influence of the organization upon public life is a decisive one.

Every American citizen who is of German extraction, who enjoys a good reputation, and who is imbued with racial pride is acceptable--without regard to religious creed or political party affiliation. All those who seriously desire to secure for American citizens of German extraction that position in national





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life to which they are entitled by virtue of their contributions to the upbuilding and development of this great country of ours are welcome as members. May it never again occur that a German name be enough to degrade its bearer to the status of a second-class citizen.

The Steuben Society regards as the paramount duty of its members the loyal performance of all the duties of a citizen, intimate acquaintance with the ideals of the founders of this republic, and a thorough going study of American history.

No American of German descent should fail to attend the gathering to be held in the Lincoln Club on Sunday afternoon at 3 P. M.

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Abendpost, Nov. 22, 1923.

GERMAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The family evening arranged by the German Press Association yesterday, in the local of the Chicago Lincoln Club, was very successful. The entertainment committee, under the leadership of Mr. Martin Ballmann, arranged an excellent and varied program, which offered the visitors, who appeared in considerable numbers, a few very pleasant hours. The evening was started in buoyant spirits, through a piano recital by Mr. Stephen Albrecht, after which the president of the society, Mr. Karl Kreitzer welcomed the guests with a few well chosen words. There followed a selection of musical numbers....

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Abendpost, July 24, 1923.

TEUTONIC AMERICANS.

The Teutonic Americans is a society of German people. The principles of the society are to fight hostility and defamation against the German race, and intercede for truth and justice, also for the maintenance of the independence and freedom of our country, as well as for the rights of a free man. They promote the German language and the great achievements of culture; they aim to preserve a good understanding with the country of their birth.

The foundation of the German-American Bürgerbund and the German American Relief society are mainly the merit of the "Teutonic Americans."

The society was founded in 1915. Courageously they also defended their principals during the war. All members of the same race, who acknowledge the principles of this society, should not fail to join same.

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GERMAN

Sontagspost, Feb. 25, 1923.

AN AIM WORTH STRIVING FOR.



The Germania clubs luncheon in the Cameo room of the Morrison Hotel yesterday morning was in every respect worthy of its predecessors. The program, furnished by the Fritz Renk trio, was at its usual ideal height. Besides Mr. Renk, the cellist, Walter Brauer of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra excelled with two songs. The president of the club, Mr. Otto F. Reich opened with the request to help raise the membership to 5,000. He said amongst others: "In the big drive of the American Welfare Association for the support of the starving children of Germany and Austria, our club has done the utmost, especially is it admirable how our ladies have worked from house to house.

We proved that we belong to a club, that is not called upon in vain, where charity is concerned. We never had in the clubs history so many members, but we intend to expand even more, our prime purpose being to win 5,000 members. For this reason I ask you, that every member should get one other member, because we want to become the largest club in the city, in order to be able to exercise charity in a still larger measure.

Sontagspost, Feb. 23, 1923.



Mr. Reich was followed by Professor George L. Scherger, who was on the program to relate his experiences in Europe. Professor Scherger answered a request to give his views about the shameless French occupation of the Ruhr province, first. He had the following to say: "Chaotic conditions prevail in Europe with the exception of England at present, which must lead to a terrible catastrophe in a short time. The most regrettable aspect of the whole thing is, that we are mainly to blame for such terrible conditions. The German people, unconquered in the field, believed in the 14 points which Woodrow Wilson drew up, the German people believed in the honesty of this government, when it surrendered its arms in November, 1918, in the shameful treaty of Versailles which it signed in the belief of our magnanimity. And what did our government do? Did she protect her former enemy? Had the German people guessed in 1918, how much the promises of a president of the United States were worth, they would have fought to the last man."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 7, 1919.

GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AID SOCIETY

Thursday afternoon [November 6, 1919] at a meeting of the executive committee of the German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society in the Atlantic Hotel, several important resolutions were adopted. The chairman was Mr. Ferdinand Walther, first vice-president; present were also Messrs. Harry Rubens, Hermann Paepcke, Paul F. Muller, Otto C. Schneider, Dr. Carl Beck, Gustave F. Fischer, Dr. Leopold Neumann, A. D. Weiner, Arthur Hercz, Julius Goldzier, and Mrs. Josie S. Buhl.

Mr. Rubens reported on the purchase of milk, codliver oil and hospital supplies in New York. The co-operation of the New York committee had made it possible, in spite of great difficulties, to purchase the above-named items in large quantities and at comparatively low prices. But the strike of the longshoremen delayed the shipment of the goods at this time.

Hope was expressed in New York that this strike would soon come to an end.

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Preparations were made to effect an immediate shipment.

Mr. Chas. H. Wacker reported that he had made arrangements with a large Chicago packing house for ten thousand dollars worth of lard to be shipped from the firm's warehouses in Europe to Berlin. He was given the assurance that the shipment would reach its destination within three days. This lard was to be turned over to the German Red Cross for distribution among the destitute.

Dr. Lange, who left Vienna in September, and who was attached to the General Hospital during the war, gave the committee a detailed account of the great distress in Vienna and Austria.

Whereupon it was resolved to make an additional purchase of five thousand dollars worth of lard to be turned over to the Austrian Red Cross in Vienna for distribution.

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Furthermore, it was resolved to send another shipment of five thousand dollars worth of lard to the Harz mountain region to help the destitute there.

The total amount spent by the Aid Society since October 1, for the relief of suffering in Austria and Germany is as follows:

For the nutrition of children in Austria.	\$10,000
For milk to Germany	10,000
For lard to Germany	15,000
For codliver oil to Germany	5,000
For hospital supplies to Germany	5,000
For lard to Vienna	<u>5,000</u>
Grand total:	\$50,000

On motion of Dr. Neumann it was resolved that the officers and all those who had contributed and worked for this cause during these many years be

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tendered the gratitude of the Society for their untiring efforts and sacrifices.

In conclusion, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"The German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society was founded shortly after the outbreak of the World War and continued its mission of love diligently and efficiently until the United States entered the struggle, at which time it naturally was compelled to discontinue its activity.

"During the former period the Society enjoyed splendid successes, although conditions in Germany were not nearly as bad then as they have been since the end of the War, and consequently the demands made upon the charitable spirit of Chicago cannot be compared with the present urgent need. However, the Society succeeded in collecting seven hundred thousand dollars during that period; and large contributions of clothing, books, and other useful

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items for war prisoners were made.

"The directors of our Society thought it advisable not to resume their activities immediately after the Armistice, but to wait until the hatred and resentment fanned by the war had abated. Although perhaps it would have been wiser to have postponed the relief campaign to a later date, the general call of distress from all parts of Germany and Austria was so insistent, that it was resolved to resume the relief work at once. This was done several weeks ago, and during this short time we have collected considerable amounts. We have used this money, together with the funds on hand, for the purchase of milk, lard, hospital supplies, medicine, etc.

"Several months before we resumed our work, a new aid society under the name of Deutsch-Amerikanische Hilfe (German-American Aid) was founded. The purpose of this organization was also to collect funds for the destitute. This Society appealed particularly to German clubs, and that they

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found generous response and support can be seen from the gratifying results of their collections.

"In addition, there are also the aid societies of a more defined, compatriotic landsmannschaftlichen character, such as the Austro-Hungarian Aid Society, or the Bavarian Club.

"The name of our Society, 'German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society,' was appropriate to the situation which prevailed at the time of the outbreak of the War. The dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy--a result of the War--makes this name unsuitable now, and calls for a change in accordance with present conditions.

"The German-American Aid and our own Society pursue the same objective, and they appeal to the same public. This condition can only cause confusion, especially now, when it is advisable to change the name of our Society.

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"Realizing this condition, an earnest attempt has been made by both Societies to consolidate, either by establishing a new society or by some other means. In spite of strong efforts, these attempts at amalgamation have been unsuccessful. After prolonged negotiations it was found that there were marked differences of opinion impossible to settle, as, for instance: the type of propaganda to be employed; how to procure aid on a large scale; and how to avoid the dangerous obstacles which are still presenting themselves during the present political situation, especially since the peace treaty has not even been ratified. Therefore, a consolidation under present conditions was out of the question; it did not seem to help our cause.

"But the cause--to help our suffering German men, women, and children living in utter destitution in the old country--is too sacred for any other considerations except to make our work successful now that we have carried the burden for so long. Whereas the new Society will begin its work with new vigor, and to obviate any confusion among the public and to guarantee a smooth functioning of this charitable undertaking; therefore be it

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"Resolved, That the German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society be discontinued for the time being, and leave the field of operations to the association named the "German-American Aid," in the firm hope that this association will prove to be fully equal to the task and the responsibility connected with this noble and beautiful purpose; furthermore be it

"Resolved, That our Society utilize all funds on hand for the immediate purchase of food and other necessary incidentals.

"All pledges made to our Society and still outstanding, shall be turned over, upon receipt, to the German-American Aid, and our officers are empowered to effectuate such transfers.

"After all pending business transactions have been settled, the books of the Society shall be audited by a certified public accountant and the officers are instructed to publish the findings of such an audit.

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"German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society:

(signed) "Julius Goldzier, secretary,
"Chas. H. Wacker, president."

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BUND DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHER BUERGER

Abendpost, Feb. 3, 1919.

GERMAN

IV The Chicago branch of the Bund Deutsch-Amerikanischer Buerger (Federation of German-American Citizens) held its first public meeting last evening in the Lincoln Turner Hall. The session was well attended, especially by German societies. The Gesangverein Hermann Schwestern (Choral Section of the Hermann Sisters), under the leadership of Mr. Johannes Schulze, contributed to the enjoyment of the evening by rendering several vocal selections. The Gesangverein Harmonie, Fidelia, Harugari Choral Federation, Schweizer Maennerchor (Swiss Male Chorus), and Mozart Maennerchor, all members of the Bund Deutsch-Amerikanischer Buerger, also sang. They were led by Mr. H. von Oppen, and merited the applause of the audience. Several vocal solo numbers, too, were rendered.

Ferdinand Walther, president, opened the meeting, whereupon Judge Michael F. Girtten spoke on the topic, "Training in American Citizenship"

Mr. Girtten declared that Germans are not strangers in this country, but that

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I J their presence in America dates back to colonial times. "They earned
I G their right to American citizenship by participating in the movement
IV for America's independence, and by fighting for America's liberty
in the Revolutionary War." The speaker stressed the necessity of
holding on to the achievements of those struggles, the Constitution and representative government. He reminded the audience of Washington's "Farewell Address" to the American people and Thomas Jefferson's letters and addresses and called them a "precious heritage". He declared that, as long as our people cling to our American form of government, nothing can hinder the successful development of the American people.

"Unfortunately," he said, "we have failed to give this matter its due attention during the past few years. Therefore, it is necessary that we recover what we have lost. To that end we of German descent must reassert our rights, and it is our special duty to acquaint ourselves with the prevalent social problems, and help solve them, and also study our national needs. The philosophy of Adam Smith, of England, must be abandoned, must be applied no more by our

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I J industrialists. The employers in America must learn to treat their
I G employees as human beings, and fellow citizens, and not as material
IV things. Employers and employees must work together, and not against
each other, so that conditions as they exist in Russia do not gain a
foothold in our country. To solve this problem, we need pamphlets, lectures,
and newspapers. It is incumbent upon the public press to introduce immigrants
to American life. From the very beginning the Americans of German descent have
contributed to the development of American culture....They never dreamed of
establishing a second Germany here. They were never anything but good Ameri-
cans, for this country is their home. But they have sinned, by 'keeping their
light under a bushel,' and they received the punishment for this sin during
the World War. Now it is up to them to see that their contributions to the
cultural development of America receive due recognition, and participation in
the primary election and in the regular election is an effective means to that
end. The American nation must become a thinking nation; then it will remain
an independent nation."

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I J The Reverend Alfred Meyer was the second speaker of the evening. His
I G subject was "The Preservation of German Culture". He expressed the
IV following thoughts:

"It is wrong to think that Americans of German descent would enjoy more honor and success, if they would practice camouflage in order to conceal their German origin. The opposite is true. They can retain the respect of their fellow citizens only by honest deportment and concerted action. Americans of German descent can look back to a glorious past, and just recently their loyalty was put to a severe test, but it was not found wanting. While it is true that Disraeli said that a German is the 'best fertilizer for culture,' his words can be interpreted to mean only that this 'fertilizer' sheds its nature in the act of impregnation....Because we love this country, we must see to it that German culture does not perish here. We must foster German culture--music, art, science, dramatics, and **physical** culture."

In conclusion the Reverend Meyer requested the audience to try to gain new

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I J members for the Bund Deutsch-Amerikanischer Buerger, and to show more
I G interest in local, state and national politics, not as a German party,
IV but as individual American citizens, in order to avert attacks and
to elect men who understand and respect German ideas and German character.

Thereupon the secretary of the Bund spoke about the purpose of the organization.

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IV The Schwaben Verein held its quarterly meeting last evening at the North Side Turnhalle. President Emanuel Gall was chairman. After the minutes of the preceding quarterly meeting and those of the meetings of the board of directors had been read by Secretary Henry Hieber, current business was the order of the day. It was voted to commemorate the anniversary of the society's organization in the usual manner, on March 31, in the North Side Turnhalle.

All members were urged to attend the Sunday afternoon concert to be held on January 26 at the North Side Turnhalle.

Thereupon two very important resolutions were passed: First, to resign from the United Societies For Local Self-Government and, secondly, to join

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SCHWABEN VEREIN OF CHICAGO

Union with Independent Voters Association



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the newly organized Independent Voters Association of Chicago and Cook County. This step was taken after Messrs. Albert Wehrwein and Wilhelm Kramer had given detailed information concerning the object and aims of the society, and had read its declaration of principles, which were then approved by the Schwaben Verein.

This declaration is as follows: "As advocates of sound politics it is imperative that we urge our fellow citizens to exercise their natural and constitutional rights and duties in all questions pertaining to the public welfare.

"We indorse the aims of the societies which are members of our alliance.

"We advocate unrestricted suffrage for women, and will do what we can to induce feminine voters to make use of their right to vote.



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"The executive committee will examine all candidates for public office as to their qualifications. Adherence to the principles of personal liberty and local self-government will be a requisite for indorsement.

"We favor every movement against prohibition and monopolies.

"The right to amend these **principles** is reserved by the alliance."

The Independent Voters Association will soon hold its first general meeting and elect officers. No one who holds a political office, or is a candidate for one, may be elected to office.

The Schwaben Verein elected the following as its delegates to the general meeting of the Alliance: Messrs. Julius Schmidt, Wilhelm Kramer, Heinrich



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I F 3 Hieber, F. Ruedel, and Henry F. Runkel.

II C

I K Since the movement to erect a monument to the great German poets

IV Schiller and Goethe emanated from the Schwaben Verein, and since the society also gave the movement no small financial support, its members are naturally highly indignant because of the proposal to change the name of Goethe Street. Therefore it was resolved to send a letter of protest to all aldermen, apprising them of the fact that the change of the name "Goethe Street" to "Boxwood Place" would be considered an affront to all Americans of German descent.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 25, 1917.



GERMAN AMERICAN SOCIETIES.

Nearly every day we are informed that another German-American society has given up its usual activities; that festivals, many of which serve charitable purposes, have been postponed; that meetings and conventions will not be held while the war lasts. The news is that the German American National Alliance will not hold its regular biennial meeting, which was scheduled, for this year, to be in Milwaukee.

While we understand the motives which prompt the directors of the various societies to such action, we cannot but regret them. The action will be taken by all enemies of the German-Americans as a proof that their contention that these societies are not American but German is right. It will be considered as an admission of the fact, that the German Empire and the United States are at war, influences them in a way which will be interpreted, of course, to mean that the fate of Germany affects them more than that of their own country. This suspicion must not prevent the German-American societies from pursuing their peaceful and legitimate activities. Should a general voluntary suspension of all festivities be caused by the war, it would only be natural that the German-American societies should follow. Theaters, concerts, dances and other entertainments are going on as usual. We do not want to discuss the question at this juncture whether be right or wrong. We only want to



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point out that as long as they are not given up by others, the German-American societies should not give them up either, even if they were satisfied that, as a matter of principle, the pleasure life of the country should be suspended on account of the war.

The only German-American societies, which rightfully suspended their activities, were those which collected funds to help the war sufferers in Germany. It is impossible to assist an enemy of the country even in that purely charitable way. But it is absolutely proper to cultivate the understanding of the German language, to continue athletic exercise, in Turner societies, etc. In time of war, when hatred is so easily produced and misdirected, it is even more necessary to continue activities, such as for instance, those of the German Society in Chicago. Why should it be improper to do what this society did, when it tried to establish a better understanding between the Americans of German and of other descent on the higher plains of literature, art, and science? A proposition to destroy and abolish the German language was made in Canada and was promptly rejected. The Germans studied much more French when the danger of war with France became imminent, and they continue to do so while the war lasts.

The propaganda for good relations between the United States and Germany was legitimate before the war, and did not become less so when carried on by German American



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individuals or societies. The propaganda for good relations between fellow citizens of German as well as of all other descent remains legitimate and should be continued by all German-American individuals and societies, even at the risk that they be called to explain, which they will be able to do in any case.

This refers particularly to the German American National Alliance. Suspicion has distorted the proper view of the objects of this great organization and of the way in which it carried them out. It is an organization absolutely loyal to the United States, accepting only citizens as members and working as hard as possible for the naturalization of every German who comes to this country to stay. To hold its biennial convention this year is still more necessary than ever.

The course of many German societies has to be laid out. The tremendous task to prevent the straining of relations between fellow citizens within the country has to be undertaken. Over zeal and over zest should be stopped in both directions. We are living here in our house under our flag, and shall continue to do so forever. "Let the consuls see that the commonwealth does not suffer any detriment" as the Romans used to say. The leading men among the German-Americans should see to it that no more harm be done. No better way is open for them, than the free and clear



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discussion of objects, ways and means, at a perfectly legitimate convention of a perfectly legitimate organization.

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Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1916.

YOUNG MEN'S CHORUS
Delightful Evening Among Members and Relatives

True to its tradition of being a faithful exponent of German social activities and German songs, the Young Men's Chorus gave its third entertainment of the winter in the North Side Turner Hall. During the celebration lively dances predominated, interspersed with musical and humorous interludes, which seemed to transform the hours into minutes. The chorus sang under the leadership of director, Hans Biedermann. The offerings of the Music Club, a division of the Young Men's Choral Association, were rewarded with great applause. Mr. H. Ruhwiedel was the leader. Their zither numbers, "Constable March" and "Gambrinus Gavotte," were excellent. A bevy of humorous selections were contributed by Carl Rupprath and others.

All preparations for the festival were in charge of a committee of ten headed by Mr. Theodore Pilgram.

Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1916.

ORDER OF THE HERMANN SISTERS INAUGURATION OF OFFICIALS

The yearly convention of the Hermann Sisters was held at the North Side Turnhall yesterday. It was a festive meeting, given for the purpose of inaugurating main officials and committee members. The affair was attended by a large number of guests and members of the Order. Margarete Drinkhause, ex-grand president gave a very impressive speech, which was followed by the ceremonies, in which Martha Janke and Alvin Spalding ex-grand presidents, officiated. They were assisted by Marie Weissbecker, the grand leader. The program went on, with the collaboration of twenty-four drill guards from Harmony Lodge No. 3 under the leadership of "Captain" Anna Brookmann. The performance of the guards ended with a fancy drill. Grand officials, former and present, were presented with cut glassware, as a token of affection.

Then came the ball, a very jovial affair, as the constant growth of the Order and the good attendance had buoyed up the spirit of the assembly.



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The present directorate comprises the following: Marie Herzog ex-grand president; Auguste Beckmann, grand president. [A list of twenty-two names is given].



Abendpost, Feb. 22, 1916.

CARNIVAL OF THE GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION

One of the main features of this year's carnival festivities was the great masquerade of the Chicago Gymnastic Association. The celebration had been eagerly expected for weeks, and the dance-craving crowd made the customary preparations long ago. All the chambers in the spacious Turner Hall were filled, the jovial throng manifesting a true carnival spirit. The quality and originality of the masks excelled, and according to the judgment of old-timers, nothing better was ever witnessed before. As if preconceived by all the participants, the usual hackneyed and monotonous costumes were conspicuous by their absence, a very fortunate occurrence. Variety reigned supreme and many original masks were to be seen everywhere. The cooks carried huge posters, announcing in bold letters that their soups were free from ptomain poison and arsenic. [Allusion to the recent banquet in which Mundelein, and others became violently ill shortly after partaking of food. Trans.] Women with braids in rococo style and modern dresses, Harlequin and Columbines, Knights and ladies, slender pages and clowns of all kinds, and naturally, the doubles of Charley



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Chaplin, were to be found all over the place. In conformity with this traditional Turner festival, all made merry in prolonged and lively dancing. A large orchestra was untiring in its efforts to provide Terpsichorean amusements.

In addition to the regular orchestra, one of the adjacent halls, where dancers and partners were enjoying invigorating, cool wines tete a tete, boasted of a Hungarian band. All in all it was a successful affair, designed to "lick the blues," and as such it fulfilled its mission to a dot.

[A list with the names of the members who made the carnival possible is given. Trans.]



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Abendpost, Feb. 22, 1916.

ANNIVERSARY

"K - Bread" [War Bread] Was Introduced in Germany One Year
Ago Yesterday

Bread cards were introduced in Germany on February 21, 1915, exactly one year ago yesterday. The leader of our German Labor Aid Society of Chicago introduced the bread here two months ago. One of our largest German bakeries produces it now regularly according to the original chemical formula. "K-bread" is baked under the constant supervision of Dr. M. Niven, a circumstance which gives the public adequate assurance of obtaining full value for their money (ten cents a loaf), as well as proper hygienic safeguards. The new product may be obtained at the office of the German Labor Aid, Room 76, 154 W. Randolph Street, and at G. W. Cramer's, 3434 N. Halsted Street; the Bismarck Hotel, the Kaiserhof, etc. [A list of twelve places given]



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Abendpost, Feb. 21, 1916.

CHICAGO GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION

To-night's Great Masquerade at the North Side Turner Hall, Intellectual
Entertainment

Although the Chicago Gymnastic Association did not intend to give a general prize masquerade this year, it decided not to let the carnival period pass without some festivity. Even though the affair has been given little publicity, the probability is that the hall will be filled by a record crowd.

Next Wednesday evening's program will be a lecture on X-rays by Dr. Max Schmidhofer, who will explain the subject by means of practical demonstrations.



Abendpost, Feb. 21, 1916.

YESTERDAY'S CLUB FESTIVITIES

Third and Last Harlequins' Session of the Rhine Club

Soon we'll say, good-by, Prince Carnival. On Rose-Monday, March 6, the great annual masquerade (it will be the 25th) and the 25th carnival season of the Rheinischen Verein (Club of the Rhine) will be a thing of the past. The silver jubilee season, is so far as the three "Dunce-cap meetings" are concerned, met with the customary success, and yesterday's assembly at Yondorf's Hall was no exception, for the stragglers found difficulty in obtaining seats, only a few being available on the balcony. An ocean of gay-colored head protectors greeted the observer. The walls, too, were suitably decorated and adorned with the emblems of the day. Music galore; songs and near beer, the only substitute available, kept up at the proper tempo the ardor of the participants.

While the crowd found amusement in singing and conversation, some of those endowed with the social talents added their share by reciting monologues.



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After secretary Mathias Biesdorf's reading of "The Day's Roster," Mr. Gottfried Koehl expressed "foolish observations" about Schiller's works. He was relieved by Mrs. Gretchen Gerard's recitation, "The Book Saleslady;" and in turn came a wet-nurse, impersonated by Fritz Schroeder, who brought pandemonium. Similar appreciation rewarded the succeeding numbers: "German Punches," by Fritz Grobel, "An Ardent Wooer," by Heinrich Wegener, who added the couplet "Congress in Washington." Next came Heinrich Bungartz's "The Sermon on the Mountain;" then "The Warming Stone," which proved highly effective thanks to the efforts of Gustav Gillmann, Otto Roth, Helene Schroeder, and Miss Bonnem. Lively dancing concluded the program. The program was arranged by Mr. John Cremer, president of the club, and a group of members.

Aurora Turnverein

Yesterday's festivities to celebrate the fifty-second anniversary of the Aurora Turnverein were held at Wicker Park Hall and brought such a response that the Park's large assembly hall and even the adjacent rooms were crowded to over-

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flowing. The popularity of the club had much to do with it; to say nothing of the generous program which had been announced, in which there was offered not only many gymnastic numbers but also moving-pictures showing the great parade of "The Allied Associations for Local Option," an event that took place last November, as well as views of the war. The festivities began in the afternoon with orchestra numbers and several gymnastic acts. This was the order of procedure: Dumb bell exercises for boys, 2nd class; flag exercises for boys and girls of the 1st class; club swinging, 2nd class, for girls; [A long list follows in which older people are also included]; aesthetic dance by the girls of the 2nd class; and performances with regular equipment by the older, active members. All movements showed painstaking exactness, the result of capable leadership by our tried and true instructor E. A. Strobel.

A very pleasing number was the portrayal of "The Star-Spangled Banner," in which Miss Evelyn Feyereisen appeared as Columbia, while the Misses Ruth Feyereisen and Vera Johnson sang the solo parts, accompanied on the piano by Miss Margarethe Johnson. The chairman of the Entertainment Committee,

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John Bobeng, presented diplomas to all members affiliated with the club for twenty-five years. Six Turners were eligible; and Mr. Peter Ellert, who showed continuous participation for forty years, was given a beautiful "Bierstein" beer-mug).

The moving pictures, were received with enthusiasm; even though they showed little which may be construed as new.

The main speech was entrusted to August Behrens, one of the former senior speakers of the Aurora. He described the development of the club and its fluctuating periods of distress and prosperity. His speech was very interesting. "The Aurora has always been a pioneer of freedom, willing to support any cause beneficial to mankind, and it will follow this path in the future," he said.

The festival was exceedingly successful due to the extensive preparations made by the Turner members John Bobeng, chairman, and others.

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German Veterans' Club

The various socials given by the German Veterans' Club during the winter have been growing in popularity, and yesterday's large attendance is ample proof of this assertion. The two lower halls were crowded; one served for a social gathering and lectures, the other was reserved for dancing. Doctor Gerhard, one of the members, acted as chairman. Doctor Nachtigall gave a very interesting and informative lecture, "The Development of Cancer and its Treatment," during the course of which he discussed the subject in terms easily understood by the uninitiated. The lecture over, there followed a number of musical selections, the reading of Mrs. Martha Kiehl's poem on the present war, Carl Schledorn's recitation of "The Flag of Dijon," a monologue by Hans Stunkel, and other numbers.



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Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1916.

CHARITY BAZAAR

At a meeting held yesterday at the Germania Club House, Mrs. Carl Buehl, president, and Mrs. Emil Eitel, secretary, as well as other women present, decided to dedicate their services to the charity festival to be given at the Coliseum during the end of March and up to April 5. At least, they intend to work alternately. It is very desirable now that all, or nearly all, German women's societies co-operate in this work. The net proceeds are destined for the war sufferers of Germany and Austro-Hungary. On Tuesday, Feb. 29, 2:30 P.M., another meeting will be held at the Germania Club House, and it is hoped that many representatives of women's clubs will be there.

Mrs. Albertine Meixner was elected chairman of the Donation Committee and Mrs. Christian Erickson vice-chairman. The books are available at the office



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of the Hamburg-American Line, and the German Austro-Hungarian Aid Society,
Randolph and La Salle Streets.



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COLUMBIA LADIES CLUB'S EVENING ENTERTAINMENT
AT THE GERMANIA CLUB HOUSE

Yesterday's social affair was an offering of great refinement but not to the detriment of cordiality. The numerous ladies and gentlemen, the latter in full dress suits, showed a jovial disposition and conversed freely prior to the commencement of the regular festivity. The artistic offerings were given on the somewhat small, but very practically located stage in the dining room. Mrs. Berthold Singer, president of the club, welcomed the guests in her usual cordial, unostentatious manner, announced that Miss Elsa Holinger was indisposed and could not appear that evening to sing as she had promised and that Miss Louise Fisch would take her place with several vocal selections. Miss Fisch, endowed with a sympathetic, well-trained soprano voice, sang excellently. Miss Salman played the piano accompaniment.

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Then followed a one-act comedy by O. E. Hartleben, "The Story of the **Missing** Button," with Joseph Danner, Ulrich Haupt, W. Schubert, and Mrs. Annie Haupt, all of the German Theater. The performance was a **success** to judge by the applause.

During the following intermission, the audience gathered in the large ball-room, where a repast was served. Later Mrs. Justine Megener, a member of the club, gave a very **effective** recital entitled "An Executive Session in the Home of Mme. President." The work is her own composition; **ninety-nine** humorous verses. She sang them, the last lines being repeated by the assembly. A dance concluded the program.

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GERMAN

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II A 3 b

Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1916.

NEW GERMAN THEATER (BUSH TEMPLE)

Today Last Performance of "Kasernenluft"

Tomorrow Benefit Performance for Emilie Schoenfeld.

In conformity with a general request of the members of the German military and veteran's associations of Chicago, who will honor us with their presence tonight after congregating at a "Liedertafel," the directorate Haupt-Danner resolved to give Stein and Soehngen's great play once more.

This may be the final performance of this colossal success, and whoever failed to see it in the past should avail himself of the opportunity to visit the theater to-night.

Tomorrow there will be presented the operetta "The beautiful Helena," by J. Offenbach, selected by Miss Emilie Schoenfeld for her benefit.
German actors are often given the privilege of selecting a particular



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play, generally one in which he or she is outstanding, for a benefit performance, the net proceeds of which are given to the actor. Transl.]

Miss Schoenfeld will play the title role and Director Ullrich Haupt will be in charge of all details. He promises a splendid performance.

Friday evening there will be a second showing of the insane farce "The Jovial Double Marriage," by Kurt Kraatz.

If you wish to enjoy a few hours of boundless fun, then by all means see it.



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Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1916.

TEUTONIC SONS OF AMERICA
Special Performance at the German Theater

The Teutonic Sons of America invite you to come to the special performance of the German Theater, Bush Temple, next Monday evening. The proceeds accrue partly to the German Theater and the Red Cross. The popular plays "Lorle" (Little Laura), dialectical and "Dorf und Stadt" (Village and City), by Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer, are on the program. An excellent cast presents the divers characters. It is hoped that the attendance will be large, because the play, intrinsically, is based on the innate sentiment of the people, and has not been given for a long time.

Particular attention is called to the distribution, free of charge, of the well-known picture of the Emperor, which has a market value of one dollar. It will be given absolutely free to all ticketholders. Prices are the same as usual, \$1.00, 75 cents, 50 cents, and 35 cents; box seats \$2.



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Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1916.

WORK OF LOVE; IT IS EVERY GERMAN'S DUTY TO PARTICIPATE

The following contributions have been sent to the Abendpost for the German Austro-Hungarian Aid Society. This account includes last evening's receipts, exclusive of formerly acknowledged items:

[The names of donors are appended]

The sums range from \$0.84, contents of the Abendpost's Collection Box, to \$5.00: total \$85.84

Former receipted sums-----	\$44,003.62
Entire fund-----	\$44,089.64.

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Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1916.

FESTIVAL OF THE GERMAN FRIENDS IN MEMORY
OF THE NATION'S BIRTH

Many German men and women filled the Northside Turn-hall to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of Germany, fully aware of the realization of their illustrious forefathers' dream, and realizing the importance of the present foreboding era which engulfs the Empire and its people, cognizant of the fearful sacrifice which the rebirth of the Nation requires.

It was appropriate then that this festival should also be combined with the activities of the German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society, the association through which Chicago's Germanity proves its sacrificial spirit to the homeland in its best and most approved manner.

German music and German song, an insight into the activities of the Aid Society, and the gripping words of a gifted speaker, emphasized the spirit of the festival.

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It is gratifying to be a German, said Dr. Hofmann, whereupon he gave a lucid description of present Germany, the emperor and people, who now endure denunciation and slander, even vituperous attacks from adversaries in this land. In connection therewith, he added the admonition not to let the heritage of the Fatherland perish, but to protect it with fervent, religious zeal, and never to lag in our loving efforts towards Germania; to give and give again to ameliorate suffering, as well as to strengthen our own hearts.

The audience listened spellbound to these words and expressed its approval of the speakers and musicians with prolonged applause.

Modest but symbolical and fitting decorations graced the hall, in conformity to the festive mood. The entrance was transformed into an archway of German colors, flanked on both sides by two towering pine trees; the stage was ornamented with green foliage; on the rostrum the American and German colors were displayed. At the opening ceremonies, the Festival Committee, members

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of the Aid Society, and a number of young ladies in the becoming uniform of the Red Cross, were seated on the stage, while Mr. **Ferdinand Walther** addressed the assembly with a few cordial remarks and casually referred to his past. He was present, one of the godfathers of the German nation so to speak, when he stood before Paris forty-five years ago.

Thereupon, Miss Elsa Holinger proceeded to the piano, intoning our national song "America," to which the entire audience responded.

Mr. Charles H. Wacker, president of the German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society, was the master of ceremonies. . . . He thanked the German Americans, the members of the press who assisted the cause, and fittingly introduced Mrs. Brentano as the zealous, enthusiastic, and talented lady who condescends to sing tonight; Miss May Doelling, a pianist; and Pastor Hofmann, a renowned speaker whose address will remain indelibly impressed in your memory, . . .

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closing with the words, "We hope to attain that position where we can look with satisfaction upon our attainment in the field of humanitarianism and mercy." After his introductory remarks, Miss Mae Doelling, the Chicago German artist, gave several piano selections. Her reputation reaches far beyond our local confines and requires no further recapitulation here.

The secretary of the Aid Society, Mr. Julius Goldzier, then referred to the general report.

"A printed statement of our activities is now available to all and therefore I shall not detain you from enjoying tonight's varied program by quoting needless repetition. . . . Although not fully realizing our expectations, we have no cause to feel ashamed of our proceeds. We are living in an age where billions have become a custom, millions are mere trifles now, and considering that standard, the sums which we have asked for this work of



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love are small indeed, but they were donated by people who are not blessed with surplus wealth, and this circumstance makes the gifts doubly valuable to us and the eventual recipients; it is genuine philanthropy, a sacrificial spirit for the sake of duty and love.

"I wish I were blessed with eloquence, so that I might adequately convey to you that overpowering sentiment which pervades me during these momentous times. Across the ocean, uncounted thousands dedicate their lives, their blood, everything, to attain an ideal. And they divest themselves of all earthly possessions, not for profit or for gain, but to bring liberty, happiness, and human respect to future generations, and to assure their heritage for ever. Since the dawn of creation, we have not witnessed a similar display of faith, perseverance, obsequious relinquishment, and patriotism, than has been shown by our brethren. . . . Who can estimate the river of blood which flowed in defending the hearth, without thinking of the immeasurable streams of tears shed by our wives?



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"All the desolate homesteads, how many widows and orphans have we, the number of unfortunate surviving cripples, who knows? Who can realize it all?

"But we, who have been spared, who have not become a part of the **horrors of** war, this frightful calamity admonishes us to perform a sacred duty. It is our privilege to interfere, to lessen pain and suffering. We must conform **to** this epochal period and show a loving memory to those who are enshrouded in the battle.

"As the war abroad brings wounds, we must endeavor to heal them. We must always consider the widows and fatherless children, **forever** think of those who lost their health and limbs to preserve the honor and existence of the Fatherland.

"The Aid Society has now functioned for eighteen months in this quest for love and, with its puny might, tried to bring help to those who needed it most. We have thought of the pitiful prisoners in the Siberian wilderness,

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and, I believe, you can be proud of it, your society brought their fearful plight to the attention of a gasping world. Now we may hope to save the lives of thousands who would perish otherwise.

"We have done our utmost to support widows, orphans, cripples, the blind, and others, wherever need was greatest. We are in the field and shall continue as long as necessity requires it. . . . Our driving force was not mercy, but a sense of duty. What little we provide, we give as a token of gratitude to the place of our birth. . . . We esteem the land of our choice, we love it, because it is the Nation of our children and their offspring.

"Nevertheless, there are thousands of golden threads that draw us across the ocean, towards those who are engulfed in the most severe fight this world has ever known. The bands of relationship and sympathy unite us with Germany and its Allies. Even if we proclaim neutrality, honest impartiality, which shall preserve our peace, we have a right to express our sympathy and will

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defend it, regardless of bribable, rotten politicians and an acitating press.

"Can we forget the soothing environs where our cradle stood, deny the land where mother's voice first awakened our sense of hearing, and despise the earth that covers the bones of our forefathers? It can only be demanded of those who lack what we Germans possess,--sentiment.

"It is up to you to support this Society, your association, so that the future history of the World War may contain one golden leaf which proclaims a work of love, mercy, and humaneness equalling the war in magnitude. . . . Prove yourselves worthy of the momentous time!"

Mrs. Theodor Brentano, a lady well-known in German society circles, appeared now and was most cordially received. She has often and gladly used her talents in the furtherance of German associations, and delighted the audience with her perfect and artistic performance. Her vocal selections comprised songs of

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this evening to introduce the German American Fichte, Pastor Julius Hofmann."

Dr. Hofmann, well remembered from the Schiller Festival of the Schwabenverein, was given a hearty reception. His speech:

"Festival of the German Friends! It is a joy to live, to be a German; it is a duty and an overpowering ordeal, but let us rejoice in German accomplishments. Among the departed and future generations, we enjoy one privilege: we can envision the transfiguration of the Germanic soul, but our fathers, who so fervently created the unification of Germany, were denied this. We are enabled to witness this magnificent materialization, because we are a part of it, it is in our blood which seethes; their hope is ours, just as the eventual victory will be ours. Former labors are ripening, bearing a fruit our progenitors could not see.

"Johannes Scherr called the new Germany a patch-work. Who does not know that

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the creation of the nation was man-made and, therefore, pieced together? In the present, as well as the past, Germany was the "Spirit of the World," a land with a history covering three millenniums; yet it is the most recent nation, a young, virile organism upon whom the others look with respect, esteem, and gratitude.

"However, our adversaries resorted to two lies. They say the present Germany is not the land of Kant and Goethe, and that they do not hate Germany but Prussia. To this we must object. What made Germany great was not Prussianism, but the Teutonic spirit.

"This innate sentiment lacked only form, until the Man of Iron and Blood forged it together. /He refers to Count von Bismarck who united a multitude of kingdoms and duchies under an empire, creating thereby a single army. Von Bismarck has often been called "The Iron Chancellor." Transl.]

"How assiduously the Turners (gymnasts), singers, and poets have labored,

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but ~~it~~ was a formless ambition, based on ideas.

"We celebrate today the founding of the Nation, the realization of a dream. It may be a patch-work, but it proved adequate during the present era. It achieved that inner unity, because today all classes exclaim, 'I recognize no parties, I am a German.' This the government has accomplished!

"Germany is a monarchy, yet, it is not; in the same sense as our Nation (United States) has changed its democratic aspect. Commendation and honor to him who studies the World's history in an impartial, intelligent manner, learning from the emperor who said, 'Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise!' Later, as he gazed upon the grave of a young soldier, 'I did not want it!' and ~~then~~ averted his tear-dimmed eyes.

What a rude awakening; we have lived in a morass of hate without being aware of it. Enemies flattered us to obtain our help, never believing that eventually they must fear us. They intended to destroy Germany, to bring about a retro-

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gression to the year 1848, the period after the wars of liberation, the time of defenselessness, wistful wishing, weakness, famine and want. That is the aim of our enemies.

Disappointment in America

"It appears that a secret understanding exists among them and our Government (United States). The new business principle, 'kill the competitor!' is also being announced here. It is regrettable. We believed this was a new land, the abode for a new spiritual development, yet, we lived to see all our protests answered with that cold, inane reply, 'International Law.' We have not advanced beyond the Old World; we must follow the 'International Law.' The dream, that here we found something new and different, is shattered!



"Conniving England has driven a wedge into the traditional concepts of our American people by alienating the other races from the German-Americans, and

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thereby subtly created an inner weakness. England induced the President to discover that 'Americans can only be born but not made,' the old 'know nothing' affair; and only among the Germans does the hyphen become a crime. [Referring to German-Americans. Transl.]

"We cannot protest too much about this discrimination. We do not look for love nor gratitude; we only wish to be unmolested. We did not migrate to these shores because of poverty or distress, which was the motive of other nationals. We bring valuable additions; everyone of us now continues the history of the German past on the American soil, a record of thousands of years. Future generations can judge a people who said to its best element: 'Go hence!'

Glaring Contrasts

"The German thought is the thought of the State. The American view concedes the State to be a necessary evil; the German conception regards it as a



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valuable power for good. German sentiment considers and weighs the whole, whilst our belief here is: Individual privilege. In Germany, we are fatalistic in life and death. . . . If we must die so that others might live, well and good. . . . The State is supreme.

"This is the German view. They do not sing 'Tipperary'; their choice is: 'A great Fort is Our Lord'..... It is the fundamental reason for the German victories; the willingness to die and thereby save others, the abolition of the ego. We must not forget the afflicted. . . ., must show our readiness to help, that our brethren abroad may feel they are not forgotten. We must support their morals. Give and give again. The festival was indeed necessary to **inculcate** this realization, 'not to be satisfied because we have already contributed.'"

Collection followed. "The Sentinels on the Rhein," was sung by all, -a fitting finale of the festival.

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Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1916.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 10275

CELEBRATION OF EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY

Festival of the Veteran's Central Association for the Benefit
of the Red Cross

All necessary preparations for the forthcoming festivities to be held under the auspices of the Veteran's Central Association, an alliance of all the German Veteran Clubs of Chicago and vicinity, have been completed. In the impending program, particular stress has been laid on quality, and all present will have the satisfaction of having spent an enjoyable evening. Particular attention is called to the financial angle of the celebration: the entire surplus will be given to the German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society.

To quote from the festival announcement: "For this reason, and in the interests of the wounded, the widows, and orphans, we beseech you to

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WPA (ILL) 1001 10278

Abenpost, Jan. 18, 1916.

appear in full numbers. What genuine German heart does not pulsate faster and more vigorously on the recurrence of the day when Emperor William II entered the world? This sentiment does not only prevail in the German homeland, but manifests itself throughout the earth, and particularly in America. With all due respect to the United States, the Emperor's birthday will be celebrated next Thursday, at Schoenhofen's Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues, at 8 P. M. German soldiers will acclaim this event with intense enthusiasm, especially now when Germany maintains its victorious position, although surrounded by a world of enemies. All participants are requested to start at the appointed time. Tables will be reserved for clubs in corpore, provided the latter are punctual. If some clubs not previously listed with us desire to be present, then kindly notify our secretary, Otto Dietz, 410-420 N. Western Ave."

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Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1916.

THE COLLECTION [WAR CONTRIBUTION, CHICAGO]

Herewith we submit the 54th report of the treasurer. The increase of the fund from December 23, 1915, to January 13, 1916 (12 P.M.), was \$4,888.23. The total sum so far is \$351,136.05.

It is gratifying to note the growing interest in the cause, and that contributions have grown during the last fortnight. Our efforts in behalf of the Siberian and Canadian prisoners are being rewarded, and, when we state that donations have been sent from New York, Connecticut, Virginia, Montana, Minnesota, and even from distant Alaska, then it only proves what popular acclaim our call received, and how generously and eagerly the people of the nation are helping the unfortunates of the World War.

We call your attention in these lines to the forthcoming Festival of German Friends, which will be given in connection with our annual convention at the



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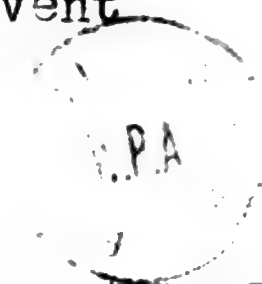
Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1916.

Northside Turnhall next Tuesday, Jan. 18, 8 P.M. The minutes of the society will be submitted then , which will also be distributed in printed form.

A speech by Dr. Julius Hofmann, of Baltimore, on the founding of the German Empire and the significance of this historical event, will undoubtedly be of interest to all German-Americans. Dr. Hofmann is considered to be one of the best and most renowned German speakers in America, and he is probably more able to fascinate and enthuse his audience than any other.

The program appears elsewhere, but we again call the attention of the public to a rare treat: Mrs. Theodor Brentano has consented to sing.

Thousands who have been thrilled by the magic of her soulful voice, have not had an opportunity to hear her in recent times and here, then, a musical event



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is in the offing. Next Tuesday her talent will be devoted to this Work of Love, and we know that she will not merely sing with throat and chest, but her renditions will be animated by a genuine German heartfelt sentiment.

(Signed) German and Austrian-Hungarian Aid Society. Chas. H. Nacker, president; Oscar F. Mayer, treasurer; Julius Goldzier, secretaty; Karl Eitel, chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Melting Pot

Below we append the cash value of all gold and silver which has been sent. These items will be held for ten days before melting so as to guard against mistakes. [A list of names follows. Amounts: highest, Mr. Henry Otto, \$7.40; lowest, Otto Peisert, 2 cents. Transl.]



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F. Bode (for the German Red Cross), \$500. [Contributions of German clubs, associations, etc., are listed. Highest amount, \$391.47, was derived from the sale of articles during the May festival. Lowest sum, \$5.15, collected by the Hamburger Club, accounted for by F. Wolf. Transl.]

Contributions of ten and five dollars. [A long list is published, comprising clubs, individuals, and business houses.]

Contributions of two dollars, one dollar, and fifty cents follow. [Amounts for special purposes, such as "For the Blind Soldiers in Muenchen, Bavaria," are also included; sums range from fifty cents to five dollars. Transl.]

Collection Boxes: Song Club Harmonie, \$38.25; Berghoff Company, \$12.50; Hotel Bismarck (Bar), \$4; Hotel Bismarck (Cigar stand), \$11.



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For the prisoners in Siberia: Net profits of Sylvester Concert, in Montana, \$162; F. Riewe [smallest sum, Transl], \$12.25. [The list of names cover several columns.]

Letter, addressed to the editor of the Abendpost, [for which the latter accepts no responsibility. Transl.] :

"To the Editorial Department of the Abendpost.

"As a result of the World War, the East Prussians and Galicians suffered more than others. Austria-Hungary had to endure greater hardships than Germany, as it is weaker financially, and because food prices have risen tremendously. We are therefore justified to give our recognition to the Austrians and Hungarians who fought so valiantly with their German Brethren, regardless of



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economic handicaps. They deserve our highest praise and unstinted esteem for their bravery.

"Emperor Wilhelm's birthday, on Jan. 27, gives all our former nationals an opportunity to express their brotherly solidarity. No period is more auspicious than the present one to spread gladness to the Emperor and the people by sending small gifts as a token of practical sympathy. During the eighties, when the Kaiser Wilhelm Contribution was organized, only amounts limited to 1 - 10 Pfennige were accepted, and millions were made available for benevolent purposes. I believe that a similar drive, in view of the small amount, would produce a large sum among the Austrians, Hungarians and Germans here; it forms also the basis for a highly suitable birthday present to the Emperor.

"In order to avoid offending the poorer classes, as well as the children, and



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to enable them to participate, the highest amount should be limited to ten cents. If their patriotic response toward their former Fatherland coincides with general expectations, then it should be possible to raise a sum of \$5,000,000, which amount would be sent to the Emperor with the request that it shall be given to the sufferers of both empires, according to his discretion.

"I hope that this suggestion will reach the proper channels, and that responsible people will promote it.

"Respectfully F. H. K."



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Abendpost, Jan. 4, 1916.

DESTITUTE GERMAN VETERANS

Annual Festivity in Commemoration of the Founding of
the German Empire

The administrative council in charge of the Veterans Relief Fund created on Jan. 18, 1911, will hold its annual festivity at the North-side Turn hall on Thursday, Jan. 20, to commemorate the founding of the German Empire 45 years ago. The entire net proceeds will be used to augment the relief fund which has been created for the benefit of the local destitute veterans of Germany's significant period, the years 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. Nearly all of the 160 veterans living here, excluding the injured, were in France on that memorable day, Jan. 18, 1871, when the German Empire was founded in the Royal Palace at Versailles. [Explanatory - We Americans call it the "the Palace," but the German newspaper uses the term "castle," which is probably more appropriate, as this building was formerly a fortress. Transl.]



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Abendpost, Jan. 4, 1916.



Many of the men were already members of the older contingents at that time, and now, unfortunately, about one fourth are in dire distress through no fault of their own, suffering from relapse and ailments attributable to advanced age. [This sentence refers to the "Landwehrleute" or "Home-defense men," old men used for reserves during the Franco-German war of 1870-71.]

Let us hope that Chicago's Germanity will, at least on this day, not forget the German veterans who have been in our midst for the last forty years.

The program will be: Address by Professor Scherger, of the Armour Institute; a cappella singing by the twenty-three United Male Choral

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Clubs of Chicago, under the leadership of Karl Reckzeh; concert by M. Ballmann's entire orchestra; marble groups (impersonated) by the Active Division of the Chicago Turngemeinde (gymnast community, in this sense comprises several clubs. Trans.); Large, animated picture: Deference to the German Emperor and the Emperor and King of Austria-Hungary, Franz Joseph, soldiers of various nations. In the background, George Washington and the Angel of Peace. [The article, in reference to the German Emperor, does not state whether the present ruler is meant or the crowning of the Emperor in 1871. Trans.]

Finale: Imposing theatrical production, "The Siege of Warschau," by Ullrich Haupt. The actors of the German Theater will cooperate, as well as the Song Divisions of the German Veterans Association of

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Chicago and many former soldiers, all in the regular grey field uniforms. Trenches and other realistic displays, etc.

Admission 50 cts. No dancing.



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GERMAN LANGUAGE CLUB

The Central Association "Berlin" Sends Congratulations
To The Chicago Branch

The chairman of the General German Language Club (Allgemeiner Deutsche Sprachuerin) informed the members at a meeting in the Kaiserhof Hotel yesterday, that the club has been given official recognition by the Central Association. A communication by its chairman, Dr. Sarrazin, was read to the assembly. The note expressed congratulations and good wishes for the club's endeavors, and also contained a sum of money to be used for necessary supplies.

Col. General Kluck sent greetings on a post-card - [Col. General. The rank and title is not used in our Army. Transl.]

The club will hold its meetings hereafter every second Wednesday of



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the month, at the Kaiserhof Hotel. At the next session, February 9th, an address will be given by Prof. Starr Cutting.

Drs. Julius Goebel and Martin Schuetze were nominated yesterday as honorary members.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 26, 1915.

MORE PATRIOTIC MEETINGS.

The tremendous success of the meetings which were held on the North and North West Side in regard to the attitude against the incitation of the American people by the newspapers, as well as against the exportation of contraband inspired the people, who have arranged these meetings, to organize the German-Americans of the South and South West Side, also.

Preparations for huge mass meetings are in progress. Gen. Samuel Pearson and Miss Ray Beveridge will be among the speakers, whose topic will be the "European War Crisis". The council consists of Mm. Reichert, Chas. H. Kellerman, Carl F. Ansorge, Heinrich Lange, Herman Brandow, Fred Heine, G. F. Hummel, F. Fredersdorf, Otto Doederlain, Dr. August Strauch.

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Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1914.

CHICAGO SINGVEREIN

The Germans in Chicago must also do their share of the fighting during this great World War. Professor Kuehnemann has pointed out in his lectures that this War is not only being fought with guns and cannon but is even more a clash of the minds and ideologies of people, with the civilization of mankind as a prize. Could any culture exist without German music? What haven't German musicians done for our more immediate home, Chicago! Was not the Thomas Orchestra established by a German, and did not German musicians maintain it for the most part and built it up? During a time when other nationalities were mainly concerned with making a living, a small group of loyal admirers of German tradition labored to preserve and to cultivate lofty cultural achievements. Unfortunately, it must be said that these artists did not get the support of the German population which they had hoped for and were entitled to. Particularly the Germans who are blessed with earthly goods do not care much for the idealistic efforts of their compatriots, but are totally wrapped up in the American ideal of chasing the dollar.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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This is the case again today. A small group of people are cultivating and guarding German culture, and they have to fight against the apathy and indifference of their German compatriots, making the greatest efforts to prepare a lasting and dignified place in Chicago where German chorus singing can prosper. Especially during times like these, when the German is pictured as a barbarian devoid of any culture. The Germans in this country should strive to maintain German culture and to support to their utmost those institutions which have made it their business to preserve that culture. The Chicago Singverein [Singing Society] has been trying for four years to present great German musical compositions in masterly fashion. It is true that they have met with the approval of the greater portion of the public, but as the Singverein have to incur all sorts of expenses in order to represent the Deutschtum in a dignified way, and since half of the concerts were given gratis for charitable purposes, their income is not sufficient to put the Verein on a financially secure basis. It would be very desirable if a solid and dependable nucleus of nonsinging members could be

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formed, with some lifetime members paying a lump sum of one hundred dollars as membership fee, others paying twenty-five dollars annual dues, and the great majority of inactive members paying ten dollars annual dues, which they could make up in most cases by getting free admission tickets.

This would not only relieve the Singverein of the worries over their financial situation and save the active members the troubles of selling admission tickets, but larger compositions could be rehearsed and performed, which is impossible at present on account of the purchase and rental expenses.

Next spring the Singverein will probably perform the poem, "Das Lied von der Glocke" [Ballad of the Bell], which has been set to music by Max Bruch. We hope that the verein will not be handicapped in their work by financial worries, and that they can devote all their time and energy in preparation for this wonderful performance.

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NEW YEARS GREETINGS

Dr. Hexamer, president of the German-American National Bund [Alliance], has released for publication the following New Year's greetings:

"Sincere New Year's greetings to all our members and friends, to the German language press, and to the entire German-American element. We are in the midst of great and world-shaking events. May they influence the minds of people as a thunderstorm cleanses the air of all impurities.

"Never before has there been such a pressing need for unity as during the last months of this declining year. Great things have come to pass, and glorious achievements will be accomplished by the shining example which the German people in arms, with their unity and solidarity of purpose, have set before the Deutschtum [German element] of the world. The greatest

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curse of the German people has always been their disunity and dissension in matters of domestic politics. The German people have rid themselves of that curse, and, by their daily sacrifices in blood and fortune, are proving to the world that German unity is no empty delusion, but has become an accomplished fact. They are inspiring all sections of the population in the old country, regardless of social standing, to do their utmost in defending the honor of the German name and the national existence of the fatherland.

"This glorious effort of our homeland should greatly inspire us German-Americans to cast aside all personal interests and petty grievances, and to show ourselves worthy of the fatherland by proving to our fellow citizens of other nationality that unity of purpose has a meaning for us also.

The German-American National Bund, waging a fight in these critical times,

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during which Germany and her ally, Austria-Hungary, united by a treaty and blood ties, have to stand off a world of enemies, has proved that its founders have pursued the right course and rendered the Deutschtum in the entire nation an incalculable service by appealing to unity within German-America.

"The collections for the relief fund in behalf of the war victims in the homeland, our protest against the continuous violations of neutrality by the United States--which were prompted by sordid greed--our fight for the preservation of personal liberty, our efforts to preserve the German language, German art, and German culture, prove clearly and distinctly that only an organization like the German-American National Bund is capable of accomplishing our primary and foremost objective.

"A year ago I asked German-Americans in the East, South, North and West, to

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abandon forever their equanimity and indifference, as indeed they should in these modern times. We need in our ranks everyone who is of German descent here in America. Since time began, unity has made the Germanic tribes strong enough to weather all storms.

"Make propoganda and work for your Bund! Join German Vereine [associations] which are affiliated with it. Become individual members of your local or state associations or lifelong members of the National Bund itself by one payment of fifty dollars into the 'Iron Fund!'. Only by one hundred per cent co-operation can we hope to have quick and permanent success in finishing the great work which the American German element has to do.

"In conclusion let me give you some especially important advice which every German-American should follow:

Read German newspapers. The mission which the German-American press has

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never shirked, but which it has always considered its sacred duty to fulfill, has always been its dedication to the cause of true liberty, its uncompromising fight for the preservation of the cultural values of our native land, its endeavor to maintain friendly if not cordial relations between here and over there, its defense of the rights of the individual as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and its reverence for personal freedom. Without the German [language] press, whose support the National Bund has enjoyed almost from the start, its leaders never would have been able to carry out their program of unification, which they considered the salvation for the Deutschtum in the entire country. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the German press. May it grow and prosper in the days ahead and continue its work, inspired by its great mission.

"Only through the support of the German press and the many branches and associations of the National Bund can be found the guarantee for great and lasting successes and a good chance to accomplish the objectives which

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II B 3 a

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both have in mind: to create in our adopted country a firm base in order that German culture and German concepts will live to the greater glory of our Germanic heritage, to bring about friendly relations between the homeland and our adopted country, and to preserve science and art.

"May the New Year prove to be happy and prosperous for us all in our common efforts; may it bring closer to us the fulfillment of all those things which we are striving for. May it be a year of salvation, not only for the fatherland, but for all our German brothers here in America.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 5, 1914.

GREAT DEMANDS ON GERMAN SOCIETY

On Friday, September 4, the administrative council of the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society) of Chicago held a meeting under the chairmanship of the president, Mr. Michael F. Girten. The following gentlemen were also present: A. F. Madlener, G. F. Fisher, H. Wollenberger, R. Seifert, F. A. Lackner, P. S. Theurer, E. Kusswurm, Wm. Mannhardt, and F. von Wysow.

The report of the business secretary for the past quarter year gave a vivid picture of the wonderful work done by this, the oldest of Chicago's charitable institutions, which has to meet greater demands than ever during these turbulent times.

During this period 227 families with 675 children, and 508 single persons, including 54 females, received cash relief. Unemployed and homeless people were given 1688 free meals and 202 nightly shelters. For these purposes \$2,188.38 was disbursed, more than double the amount spent during the same

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I G period last year. On recommendation of the Society, 17 persons found free admission in hospitals, 12 in County institutions and 19 were given free medical treatment.

Work was found for 994 people, a comparatively small figure for this time of the year. In comparison to the number of job seekers, which increases daily, the opportunities for employment are decreasing at an alarming rate, and it is extremely difficult to provide jobs.

The influence of the war on the work of the Society is remarkable. During the first few days after the outbreak of the war the number of job seekers declined almost eighty percent only to shoot up suddenly far above the average, and to increase steadily. One of the reasons was that thousands of men of military age, in their eagerness to join the colors, went to New York with or without means, in order to get back to their native land as quickly as possible. Disappointed in their hopes, only a few had the means to come back here, and the others found themselves up against it without a job.

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I G On the other hand, thousands of men have arrived here from the west, hoping to get transportation east, but have had to be disappointed.

Unfortunately, among these men are many professional hoboes who are trying to capitalize on present conditions by pretending to have lost their papers. They enact the role of [German] patriots in an attempt to arouse sympathy and to secure a few dollars at the expense of honest people who really deserve the money. We cannot warn a good hearted public enough against these cheats.

We want to call special attention to the fact that the German Society will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary during the first days of October.

With the kind co-operation of the local branch of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer National Bund, this anniversary will be celebrated as German Day. The net profits will be used to relieve destitution of German and Austro-Hungarian families who have lost their provider in the war. Details will be

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announced in a few days.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 12, 1914.

THE "GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE" HOLDS A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A special general meeting was held, yesterday evening, by the Chicago branch of the "German-American National Alliance" in the Northside Turner Hall, to which a number of societies sent their delegates. After the opening of the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Ferdinand Walther, Mr. Chas. Christmann pointed to its philanthropic objective and made a warm appeal to those present to collect money in their societies and from their friends and acquaintances, for the wounded and to assist the widows and orphans in the old fatherland.

A resolution, drawn up at the Central office of the "German-American National Association" and which was forwarded to the Chicago branch by Dr. Hexamer in New York, was read and unanimously approved. The text is as follows: "Considering, that about one fourth of the United States' population is either of German birth or extraction of people who have done more than their share to insure liberty since colonial days to preserve the union and help the nation in all branches of industry and commerce, also in cultural projects; be it resolved, that we as American citizens insist that the American press impartially convey the views of these people and that



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 12, 1914.

editorials should, as much as possible, refrain from prejudice and hatred against all American citizens and classes.

Because these, although an English speaking people, do not form an English nation, it is therefore no other than right, that in these serious times, the American principle of justice should be maintained to promote further good harmony between citizens of all nationalities and creeds.

And be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution should be submitted to the chief-editor of every newspaper in the city.

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Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1914.

MASS MEETING AT AUDITORIUM

The appeal of the board of directors of the local branch of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Nationalbund has met with the approval of the Germans of this city, and the meeting to be held at the Auditorium tomorrow evening should prove to be a memorable one. However, those who attend will not only have to discuss the cause of the War and its present status, and take measures necessary to force the English-language press to be unbiased and just in its reports and statements concerning persons and events connected with the War, but they will also have to take initial steps to support those who have been wounded or who have suffered material losses. At this meeting the board of directors of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Nationalbund will propose the names of members of a committee which is to take charge of this charity work and solicit funds. Each society participating in the meeting may select a representative, who shall then be eligible for appointment to the committee.

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IV From the ranks of the German, as well as the Austro-Hungarian societies, we have received many suggestions that the German-speaking societies refrain from taking part in entertainments or festivities during the war. These suggestions appear to be in keeping with the seriousness of the present time, and it will be the duty of those present at this meeting to decide whether or not they wish to adopt this suggestion and recommend that other societies follow their course of action.

The following speakers have been announced for the meeting: Reverend Alfred Meyer, of Saint John's Lutheran Church; former Judge Michael F. Girtten; H. O. Lang, president of the Germania Maennerchor; Karl Zwanzig, editor, of Ottawa, Illinois; and Ferdinand Walther, chairman of the board of directors of the local branch of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Nationalbund.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

NOTICE TO SOCIETIES

The Verein Der Vereinigten Oesterreicher Und Baiern (Society of United Austrians and Bavarians) has mobilized all members to appear in full uniform at the Auditorium on Wednesday evening, in order to participate in the mass meeting which has been called by the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Nationalbund to protest against the attitude and conduct of the English-language press.

John Schmitt, president,
Matthew Kunz, secretary

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 28, 1911.

THE TURNERS SILVER JUBILEE

Yesterday, the Central Turn Society celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding. From the hour of the opening a continuous line of people passed through the gates of Riverview Park, where the entertainment took place.

The Arrangement Committee for this very successful entertainment, at which gymnastic exercises played a prominent part, consisted of the turners: Charles Bleich, Chairman; Wm. Heine, Charles Huck, Wm. Glante, Charles Schroeder, Henry Kracke, Hermann Perl, Otto Schmidt, Fred Schwind, Hermann Fischer, Leo Zlenicke, William Christmann, and Eduard Koepke..

The center of interest was, of course, the gymnastic exhibition of prize competitors. Participating in this were two teams of each, the Central and the Chicago Turn Societies, and one team of each, the Aurora and the Turn Society Eiche. Mr. Otto Schmidt, well deserving the admiration of the public, was in charge of the tournament. Proving



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themselves highly accomplished in the athletic field, were the following gymnasts: Kugelstossen and Joseph Stoeber, of the Central Turn Society performing the 38.3 foot long distance hurdle jump; Fred Schwind, of the Central Turn Society, 15 points in hop, step, and jump. Albert Muehlhausen, Central Turn Society, 31.5 long distance jump; William Brandt, Cental Turn Society, 19.6 foot jump. The 100 yard dash was accomplished in eleven seconds by each of the following contestants: Fred Schwind, Henry Mundt, William Brandt, of the Central Turn Society; C. F. Dietrich and Walter Hecklemann, of the Chicago Turn Community; R. Hermann and R. Thompson, of the Turn Society Eiche.

The organization has 350 members.

Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1911.

THE OLD SETTLERS FESTIVAL

The Chicago Turn Community arranged the thirty-seventh annual Old Settlers' festival in accordance with its custom yesterday, the success of which surpassed any previous year. The large Brand Park, the scene of the gayety, could hardly accomodate the multitude of people who came to share in the fun awaiting them.

The very active arrangement committee provided fun and pleasure for young and old....The women marathon runners created the center of interest. The first prize was won by Mrs. Lizzie Rohde, the second by Mrs. Klara Koepke, and the third by Mrs. O'Brien. The number of contestants which were entered exceeded all previous years. But the Registrar's Committee with its years of experience was well prepared to handle the situation....Then followed the announcement of the winning contestants, whom Mr. Emil Hoester presented with medals, the emblems causing so much pleasant excitement.



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The winners:

1. The oldest German settler was Charles Rehm, a resident of Chicago since March 15, 1842.
2. Mrs. Marie Meyer, living here since 1842.
-5. Michael Meyer, for the distinction of being an employee of the Illinois Central Railroad since 1862.
6. Sylvia Dennis, for her record of thirty-five years as an employee in one family.
7. Mr. William and Mrs. Marie Nicolai, as the oldest couple of German settlers, their ages 84 and 78 years respectively...
9. William Ohr, the oldest living veteran of the Civil War. He was a member of the 30th Illinois Regiment of Volunteers.



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10. Mr. & Mrs. Christ. Heckenbach, who are proud of the distinction of having the largest number of living descendants....

Plaudits to the committee which was in charge of the highly successful entertainment.....



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Abendpost, May 8, 1911.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The Turners of Chicago honored the memory of Friedrich Ludwig Jahn with a celebration held at the North Side Turner Hall yesterday. Turners from every part of the city came with their families and, shared in the great success of the festival.....

After the orchestra finished playing the festival overture, which opened the second half of the program, the stage curtains parted upon a beautiful living picture, arranged by Mr. Emil Rothe, Jr., the turn teacher of the La Salle Turn Society. It represented a gymnasium, with female athletes in action. A large portrait of Jahn was visible in the background, while aged Germans, scattered about on fur rugs in the foreground, represented the symbol of the nation. A festive prologue followed, in which Mr. Martin Drescher explained the athletic art and aims of the gymnastics.

He commenced the prologue with this line: "A healthy body produces a



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healthy mind."....The curtain fell upon that scene, while the highly spirited audience joined the Turners in singing "The Song of Songs." The festive address was delivered by Turner Jakob Willig,....he reminded somewhat sarcastically, that Jahn's idealism was not understood, therefore, not appreciated, but he said the determination of the Turners brought them final recognition.....The United Turn Societies went even further. They played a prominent part in the cultural promotion of this country, the credit for which goes exclusively to the German people. Neither did the United Turn Societies of North America neglect, regardless of their manifold pursuits, their interest in the progress of healthy social and political activities. Consequently, as long as the Turn Societies continue to devote their work and energy for the benefit of the people, their right to existence can not be disputed.

The choir of the Turn Society, "Oak," joined the male choir of the "Chicago Turn Community" in presenting songs, which helped to make the evening an outstanding event.....The arrangement Committee was composed of Messrs.: Emil C. Rothe, Jr., Leopold Grand, Fred A. Kruse, Jac. Schneider, Balthazar Rau, Chas. Cobelli, Jacob Willig, Otto Schmidt, Otto Kahle, August Weigund,



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Alfred Wild, Arthur Schiffer, A. Schachenmann, and Walter Neumann.



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I A 2 b

II B 2 f

II B 2 g

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 9, 1911.

THE GERMAN INSTRUCTION

Its Educational Value Brilliantly Exemplified by
Professor Kammann

An evening described as an intellectual treat, was sponsored here last night, by the Turn Society of Chicago, and the National League of German-Americans. The exceptionally large attendance, was proof of the interest our public displays in intellectual affairs.

Professor Kammann of Peoria, explained the merit of the German language, and also took this opportunity to urge the Germans of Chicago, to immediately exert all the effort possible in the renewed demand for the continuation of German instruction in the public schools. He pleaded for action, warning of the fate which befell the German language in the public schools of the city of St. Louis. He also told how Chicago Germans can prevent a like catastrophe. Here, he said, "we still can build upon the foundation laid



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GERMAN

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I A 2 b

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II B 2 f

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by the Germans of earlier days, but St. Louis will have to begin building from the very bottom."

Mr. Eugen Niederegger, as the representative of the "German-American National League" and the "Turn Community," extended a hearty welcome to the audience. The scheduled appearance of Judge Girtten, the President of the Chicago branch of the League, had to be canceled, as the result of the death of a member of the family.



Professor Kammann, who is President of the "German-American National League," delivered a most captivating lecture, "The German language and its educational merit." Following are the principal points of his speech:

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GERMAN

I A 1 b

I A 2 b

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II B 2 f

II B 2 g

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"One of the noblest tasks-perhaps the noblest-fell to the lot of the "German-American National League," when called upon, to lend its services in the promotion, cultivation and perfection of the German language. No nationalistic impulse prompted me to this statement, it is purely of cultural interest and not a matter of German hyper-patriotism. In this great melting pot of nations-unequaled in history-one, and only one language could be recognized as the official language of the land. Circumstances were, of course, a contributing factor in the adoption of the English language, and except for the abominable orthography, English is the most suitable language to perform this unison.

"But, it would be just as narrow-minded as it would be silly, to prohibit the cultivation of other languages. Exhibitors of so much "patriotism,"



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I A 2 b

II B 2 f

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can not expect to be complimented upon their attitude. No other language in existence is so closely related to the English as is the German. In the cultural development of this nation, still in the making, no other language can be used so advantageously as our language. To disregard the educational value of this language would indicate a neglect and disloyalty to one's duty. It could be regarded as a crime indeed; if the great number of German-Americans remain passive toward their inestimable possession, the mother-tongue, not realizing the importance of preserving and teaching this beautiful heritage to their children.



"There is a generally recognized fact that the spirit of a nation is reflected in the language its people speak. The development of any People keeps step with the development of their language and literature.

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I A 2 b

II B 2 f

II B 2 g

III H

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"I maintain, therefore, that in addition to the official language of a nation, another language should be cultivated, to replace that, which the official may be lacking; namely, thoroughness, adaptability, and stronger linguistic sentiment - something, of which the average American knows very little, or nothing.

"Properly recognized and given its chance, the German language is certain of success as no other living foreign language could be. This is also the unreserved opinion of our foremost pedagogues. Tribute is paid to parochial and private schools in recognition of their interest and devotion to the worthy cause. Nevertheless, as a medium, they can not be powerful enough to reach the great masses. This can be accomplished only through the medium



III B 2

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I A 2 b

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of public schools. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that with efforts united, we turn our attention toward public schools, and request, that German should be included in the curriculum of every school, where such is justified and circumstances permissible.

"It is beyond any doubt, that the instructor should be especially qualified in teaching German. It is also imperative, that the teacher has thorough knowledge of German, as well as of the English language. Thus, we are encountered with a difficult problem. However, since the plan for the reorganization of instruction in public schools, and the separation of sexes at school attendance is under way, it is not just a dreamer's fancy that, if successful, the German language will receive more consideration in the curriculum of public schools."

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I A 1 b

I A 2 b

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II B 2 f

II B 2 g

III H

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Professor Kammann concluded his address describing how the German School Association of St. Louis, established special classes in four of its public schools, the maintenance of which is made possible by voluntary contributions of many Germans, and German societies of that city. The response of the students is so great that based upon this very successful experiment, the German Society expects to induce the School Board, to include German in the curriculum of elementary schools, in the higher classes. We in Chicago are not confronted with quite as difficult a problem, therefore, we are hopeful of obtaining a more favorable solution.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 28, 1911.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE

The annual meeting of the Chicago branch organization of the German-American National League was held yesterday at 106 Randolph Street. The Association's president, Mr. Michael F. Girten, was chairman of the evening. The suggestion that this year's German Day shall be celebrated by each branch organization separately, did not find the expected response from the meeting; moreover, the assembly advised the usual joint celebration of the day.

Mr. Fritz v. Frantzius, who is the manager of the benefit fund for the assistance of needy veterans who participated in wars fought by Germany, requested that moral support shall be extended to this cause.. The response was exceedingly gratifying. The newly elected directors of the organization are Eugen Nideregger, M. F. Girten, Joseph Danziger, Franz Doniat, C. O. Kellermann, Ernst Brosius, Otto Cummerow, Karl Christmann, Ernst Kusswurm, Louis Sala, Anton Kercher, Karl Haerting, Lorenz Schlegel, and C. A. Schoessow.

Attention was called to the **forthcoming** lecture, "The value of the German language

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in the field of education," to be given next Wednesday by Mr. C. H. Kammann, president of the League State's Association at the North Side Turner Hall.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 23, 1911.

THE CHICAGO SONG SOCIETY

The Chicago Song Society made its first public appearance in an appropriate and splendidly executed program at the Auditorium Theatre yesterday afternoon. It was an excellent beginning, and if the society continues to follow in that path, there is no doubt that it will justify the expectation of a year and a half ago, when it was founded. We venture to go as far as to say that it appears to be destined to play a prominent part in the musical life of Chicago. As a society of humanitarian aims also, the profit derived from concerts will benefit German benevolent societies or institutions showing similar activities.

Great choral works are being prepared for presentation in the near future. The chorus is composed of well trained voices under the direction of the well-known master, Mr. William Boeppler. Nevertheless, certain shortcomings were also noticed; namely, the predominance of feminine voices. Therefore, to bring about the necessary uniformity, the male choir needs to



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be definitely intensified.

The opening number of yesterday's program was Bach's "Toccata," followed by "The Fuge," both organ solos, played by Mr. Middelschulte, who was enthusiastically received when he appeared on the stage. The next number was the great Doxology "Praise the Lord" by Bartniansky, and "You Shepherd of Israel," by the same composer. The octet then sang Mendelssohn's "Forty-Third Psalm." The execution of each of those numbers was perfect in every phase, except for the inadequately composed choir.

The pianissimo in Brahm's "Sandman," was masterly interpreted under the baton of Mr. Boeppler. The appreciative audience insisted on a repetition of that number. The "Nightingale" by Mendelssohn, "Haidenroeslein" (Wild Rose), and "The Prayer of Thanks" were among the other offerings of the evening.



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II D 10
II D 5

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Inasmuch, as this is comparatively a new singing **society**, and the public is expected to be somewhat apprehensive as usual, the society deemed it appropriate to acquire the services of a famous artist as the medium of introduction for the group. The choice fell upon Leo Slezak, leading tenor of the Metropolitan Opera in New York, and a former member of the Imperial Opera Company in Austria. Slezak's voice is that of a dramatic tenor, pure and voluminous. However, his slight indisposition was noticed in the pianissimo passages, when the clarity became somewhat clouded. His selections were: "It is a Fascinating Likeness" from "The Magic Flute," followed by Loewe's ballad "Tom, the Poet," Schubert's "Lotus Flower," and "The Serenade" by Richard Strauss. The beauty of his voice electrified the audience-despite the slight indisposition-which reached its climax in the execution of "Assad's Tale," from "The Queen of Sheba." Mr. Slezak, obliged by singing many encores.

Last night's net proceeds, of approximately \$3,500, will benefit the German Old People's Home.



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II B 1 c (1)

II D 10

II B 2 g

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1910.

SWISS NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

The Swiss national festival was celebrated yesterday at the northside gymnasium by the United Swiss clubs and Societies of Chicago in a very dignified as well as effective way. The large hall of the gymnasium was filled up to the last seat, which is usually the case at all Swiss affairs. A very appropriate and diversified program had been arranged and exceedingly well carried out and the enthusiasm of the audience knew no limits.

The Swiss consul, Mr. Holinger, gave a very inspiring speech. He portrayed how about 600 years ago the foundation was laid for a splendid development of Switzerland by the oath of Gruetly. The commemoration of this day being celebrated by the local Swiss societies for 50 years and the interests for the same is steadily increasing. He also pointed out, that the words of the poet: "As brethern we will ever be united; no want or danger shall us separate" have found an echo in the hearts of the Swiss and this has been demonstrated recently. As part of Switzerland was damaged by a flood and some of the Swiss suffered greatly, the Swiss clubs and societies collected 14,300 Francs (\$2,724.00), and sent it as an offering of love to their suffering kinsmen in Switzerland. The speaker received



Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1910.

thundering applause.

The different singing and athletic clubs, deserve special recognition for the excellent rendering of the comedy by the Helvetia Athletes and the "groups of marmor" under the direction of Mr. Buerger. The "Four seasons, of the year", played with the co-operation of children mostly and directed by Mrs. M. Schmidt, was an outstanding success. A poem for the occasion, composed by J. W. Dietz and declaimed by Mrs. M. Schmidt, received considerable recognition.

The enthusiastic applause of the public gave evidence that the skillful performances of the players were appreciated.

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ABENDPOST, October 31st, 1910.



GERMAN

Germanistic Society.

The Germanistic Society announces the following lectures in the Fullerton Hall at the Art Institute:

Tonight, 8:15 P. M. "Germanism in Austria. Given in German with slides by Professor Eugene Oberhammer of Vienna.

Monday, November 14th, 8:15 P. M. "Whims of English Grammar." Given in English by Professor L. Morsbach of the University of Goettingen.

Monday, November 21st, 8:15 P. M. "What do we know about Shakespeare?" German Club-house at North Clark Street and German Place. The members of the Germanistic Society are cordially invited.

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Abendpost, October 20, 1910

Chicago's Swabian Association



GERMAN

The Chicago Swabian Association held their general assembly last night at the north side gymnasium, under the chairmanship of their president, Mr. Eugen Niederegger.

It was agreed upon to celebrate the Schiller Festival on the 10th of November, by decorating the Schiller monument in Lincoln Park during the forenoon, and to have entertainments appropriate for the occasion in the evening. Christmas shall be celebrated as usual, remembering the children in particular....

The Association distributed \$3,325.00 for benevolent purposes:

German-American National League	\$100.00
Associated Clubs	\$100.00
German-American Teacher Seminary	\$150.00
German-American Athletic Training School	\$100.00
German-American Historic Society of Illinois	\$100.00
German Society	\$250.00

Abendpost, October 20, 1910



Swabian Schiller Club, Stuttgart	\$100.00
Contribution to Maintain "Weibertren"	25.00
German Hospital	150.00
German Old Peoples Home	150.00
Alexianer Hospital	300.00
St. Elizabeth Hospital	150.00
St. Annen Hospital	150.00
Chicago Home for Incurables	150.00
South Chicago Hospital	100.00
United Charities of Chicago	100.00
Orphanage and Old Peoples Home, Bensenville	100.00
Orphanage "Protective Angel"	175.00
Uhlich's Orphanage	175.00
Childrens' Home and Aid Society	100.00
Orphanage at Addison, Illinois	100.00
Benefit Association "Recreation"	100.00
"Little Sisters", Old Peoples Home	250.00
Policemen's Benefit Fund	50.00
Contribution for a War Memorial	100.00
Grand Total	<hr/> \$3,325.00

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Abendpost, September 26, 1910.

The German House.

The number of Germans on the Northwest side of the city is estimated at 100,000. The majority of them have settled there during the last 10-15 years. Already there are over one hundred clubs and societies and a number of halls where they meet; but there is completely lacking a centrally located larger hall for amusements and entertainments.

To build a large "German House" is being under consideration. This is to serve as a home for as many as possible, if not for all, of the German clubs and societies on the Northwest side.

The Northwest Athletic Club, whose hall had been previously destroyed by fire, invited all German societies and lodges to discuss this matter, and not less than 24 of them took part...

According to their plan a joint-stock company is to be established, which will consist of the clubs and individual members. The total cost of the building is estimated at \$100,000.00. The building is to be furnished in modern style. It will





Sept 26, 1910.

contain one large dance and assembly hall, and a number of smaller halls for lodges and societies, clubrooms, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, gymnasium, bathing halls, etc. A large garden joining the building to be used for festivals and recreation is being considered also....

The greater the beauty and practicality of the clubhouse, and garden, the greater will be the attraction and the attendance. No doubt, such an enterprise will receive the best cooperation of the German population on the Northwest side.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 21st, 1910.

Swabian Club.

The Swabian Club held their meeting last night at the Northside Athletic Hall. The last plans and arrangements were made for the Canstatter festival, which is to be held on Sunday and Monday, August 21-22 and on Sunday, August 28th.

A lease was signed with the management of the Brand's Park to hold the festival there for five more years.

The amount of \$25.00 was turned over to the United Charities to make it possible for poor children to spend their vacation in the country. Besides this, there were eleven representatives elected for the "German-American Alliance." The convention will take place at Moline, Illinois, in the month of September.

Die Abendpost, April 21, 1910.

Der Schwabenverein.

The Schwabenverein held its meeting, yesterday evening at the lower floor of the Northside Turnhall. Attendance was good and the official report of the annual general assembly showed, that the Club progresses in all of its endeavors, as never before; in fact it achieved a membership increase and now boasts the number 1112. Another 24 gentlemen made application to become members. The Club passed a resolution, an assessment of "10 cents per head" for the benefit of the Milwaukee Teacher's Seminary: As candidates for the coming election on Wednesday, the following names have been tabulated, as future club-officials: Pres. E. Niederegger, vice-pres., F. Demmler and 20 others in divers capacities.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, January 20, 1910

[THE GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION]

German-American National Association. A branch of The above Association held its monthly meeting yesterday, at the Schiller Bldg under the leadership of its president. According to Association reports, there is considerable progress in organizing local and state groups in the South and Western sections and the association is preparing to fight the prohibition proposals now before congress. The "(All-German) Protective Association" and "German Sentinel" (Deutsche Wacht) joined.

Other clubs announced new delegates. In the near future the presidium will address a proclamation to all Germans, regarding the "teaching of German in the public schools and furthermore to take active steps for the promotion of this cause. Next month, the executive board of the general assembly will give recommendations concerning the observance of "German day."

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The Chicago Abendpost, January 17th, 1910.

ASSOCIATION OF HANOVERIANS
AND BRUNSWICKIANS.

Yesterday, the above Club held its 7th anniversary at the Roosevelt Hall. The exceptionally large crowd showed, that the club was able to obtain popularity throughout an extensive territory. Mr. Friedrich Maisold, the jovial president gave the festive speech, but contrary to accustomed proceedings he did not speak to the men of creation but addressed the ladies, "who have been ordained to weave heavenly roses into man's terrestrial existence." They are the guardians of German virtue, the protectors of the German language with the inevitable influence upon the growing youth and he admonished them to take an interest in the burning questions of our time, and to bring their influence to bear upon everything that Germans here aspire to and especially to show greater participation in Club activities. His words must have found appeal in the hearts of all, as he was greeted with continual applause.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, November 30, 1909.

GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION.

The Chicago branch of the German-American National Union held its quarterly general meeting yesterday. The report stated, great success in its endeavors to support the German lessons at public schools and the cooperation of the school board and Superintendent. The Commission is trying also to convince the German-American element of the importance of studying the German language. Only one club in the last months has fulfilled the conditions of acceptance. The German Day fund has paid \$400 and the Schwaben Club, \$100 for the German Day celebrations.

The meeting empowered the board to take further steps as regards the educational project of the German language at schools. Proposals on the celebrations of German Day should be made at the next general meeting.

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Abendpost, August 13, 1909



GERMAN

Appeal to the Germans!

We wish to be a united nation of brothers. No trouble and danger shall separate us. With these words of our great poet, Franz von Schiller, whose 150th birthday we shall soon celebrate, we call on you to join our National League. What Germany, in its might and culture, means for the Germans at home is represented in the National League, which was formed eight years ago in Philadelphia for Germans in the United States. Under the Stars and Stripes, to which we have pledged obedience and proven our faithfulness so often, we will find a permanent place for the best of German culture. The foundation of our work is the maintaining of the national sentiment among Germans in this country, whether immigrants or natives.

A few years ago it looked as if German ties, which bound the Germans to their fatherland, were loosening considerably, and today an honest, impartial, American historical research is active, to put the history of the Germans in this country in its proper light. We follow the principle that accomplished duties compel acquired rights. Taking first place is the mother tongue, superb treasure, which we must maintain now and for all time. We Germans in



Abendpost, August 13, 1909

America must help ourselves, and the League with its branches all over the United States and its Two and one-half million members, should be the best mediums. The Illinois branch was formed October 3rd, 1908, at Chicago, and it already has acquired a great number of Clubs in various towns. The second State Convention will take place September 11th, at Peoria, Illinois. We call on all Clubs and Associations in the State of Illinois, which are not as yet affiliated with the League, to join us and send representatives to the Convention.

Towns with several German Clubs can form a local branch. One hundred members can send one delegate, and each additional fifty to one hundred members can send an additional delegate.

Unity makes strength. Remember the force laws, which the fanatics have imposed upon us. Remember your individual liberty, which only a united German sentiment can preserve for you. Join the German-American National League.

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Abendpost, July 8, 1908.

UNITED SOCIETIES.

Those German Societies, which are members of the United Societies, have expressed repeatedly the desire to have exclusively German meetings arranged, where the delegates would speak only German. A formal request, pertaining to this object, has been deliberated and finally accepted by the organization committee of the United Societies. Subsequently, at all future meetings of those German Societies only the German language will be used. The delegates of all German Societies in Chicago will have from now on their own meetings, taking place once every month according to announcements.

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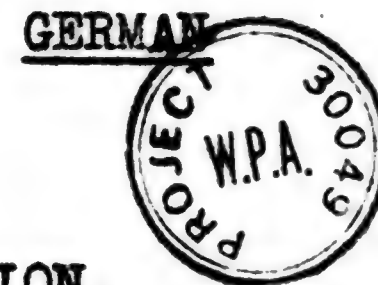
GERMAN

Abendpost, May 14, 1908.

GERMAN NATIONAL UNION.



In a meeting held yesterday afternoon by the directors of the local branch of the German American National union, it was resolved, to join the United Societies for Local Self Government and the branch will be represented by 3 delegates at the annual convention of the United Societies. An executive committee of five members was entrusted with the organization of a branch union and those gentlemen will stay in that city on May 23rd and 24th. The celebration of the German day, will be very impressive this year, and at yesterday's meeting, a specially appointed executive committee, received the instruction, to work out a general plan till the next administration meeting. A money contribution was voted for the German Society.



Die Abendpost, February 4, 1908.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the G. A. N. A. is informing us, that since the beginning of the Prohibition fights-the German-American National Association through its delegates and permanent legal advisers has been in close contact with all phases of pertaining proceedings in the Senate and Congress. Even when secondary aspects of the problems were transferred by the Legislature to Sub-Committees, the alertness of the said Association never relaxed, in order to keep the Public posted on all decisions.

On various occasions, the prohibitionists have tryed to create a confusion and smuggle in misleading bills to prepare the final step to-wards a Federal Prohibition Law. So far these backward reactionary Fanatics did not succeed and still are far from reaching their goal, as long as the Representatives of the people and the Nation itself can be kept aroused about the importance of the issue.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 1st, 1908.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Branch Organization of the German-American National Association has circulated the following appeal to its Chicago members.

"In order to express our inflexible opposition against any Sunday Enforcement Laws and its demoralizing consequences for the freedom of our individual and social community life- the Chicago Branch Organization of the G. A. N. A. is requesting all Member-Societies to be present at the massmeeting in the 1st Regiment Armory, corner 16th and Michigan Avenue, this coming Sunday, February 9, 3 P. M.

For the Executive Committee
Carl Haerting, Secretary

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GERMAN

Abendpost, November 26, 1907

GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION



In a meeting held last night at the Schiller Building, presided over by Max Eberhardt of the branch club of the German-American National Union, Secretary Harting stated, that the celebration of German day on October 6 resulted in a balance of \$720.00. The Committee recommends allowing \$200 for the German-American Gymnastic Teacher Seminary in Milwaukee. \$100 for the German-American Gymnastic Teacher Seminary in Indianapolis and \$100 for the German-American Historical Society in Illinois.

Messrs Emil Mannhardt and Doniat reported on the National Convention. The Committee was instructed to communicate to the State legislature that the Chicago branch of the Union has declared itself for a primary election law, in which the majority of the votes for the candidates should count, not merely those of the party conventions.

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Abendpost, October 10, 1907

GERMAN



THE REST OF THE DECEASED
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONCORDIA
LEAGUE PROTEST AGAINST BASEBALL PARK.

The Concordia League has taken a position in the name of 80,000 Lutherans of Chicago and Chicago's suburbs against the new plan for the creation of a baseball and exhibition part near the present location of the Concordia, Waldheim and other cemeteries in Harlem, for which the Town Council of Harlem gave permission to certain operators by decree. On the same ground a few years ago was intended the erection of a Pleasure Park in the style of Riverview Park. The Concordia League and the various cemetery companies protested so decidedly that the undertaking had to be stopped; the business affairs of the "Beach Amusement Company" were finally attended to by the federal courts. Partners of the "Beach Amusement Company" will now hide behind the new plan, and they have found support in the Township Council of Harlem according to the testimony of City Council Member Beilfuss.

Yesterday evening the representatives of the Concordia League discussed the plan at the Schiller Building and presented in resolutions the attitude of the League. It says this:

"Be it resolved that we, the undersigned members of the Concordia League who



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Abendpost, October 10, 1907

represent the Lutheran parishes of the City of Chicago, decided to enter a protest against the insult that is done against the peace-loving and law-abiding citizens, and that we express our abhorrence against those who have lent them their land to enable the above said undertaking on that territory, and that we are herewith asking the public for their assistance to preserve the quietness and the peace that shall surround the last resting place of our loved ones. We further call public attention to the respect that even heathens pay to their dead ones in their interment places."

These protest resolutions are signed by Albert W. Beilfuss, William Busse, Henry Utpatel, Otto Doederlein and Robert Schoenfeld.

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Abendpost, May 11, 1907



GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION.
THE LOCAL BRANCH MADE AN APPEAL
TO THE GERMANS.

The Chicago branch of the German-American National Union has its headquarters in Room 912 of the Schiller Building, and the meeting of delegates takes place on the 27th of May. The branch union issued the following proclamation:

To the Germans: Unity creates strength. The world looks with admiration upon the German people and its achievements. After its example, the Union of German-Americans will unite for mutual action and to reach the aim which hovers before us: Recognition of German merits in our new country; cultivation and maintenance of the German mother tongue, shield of our intellectual treasure; physical education of the youth of both sexes, through the schools; preserving and disseminating German culture all the time and everywhere. Promotion of German sociability under the flag of assured personal liberty. Through the latter gifts Germans will, in spite of rabid fanaticism, become the advocate of true temperance, and will teach the American people to distinguish



Abendpost, May 11, 1907

between sane enjoyment of life and dissipation. And in the yearly celebration of German day, in remembrance of our belonging to each other, this struggle finds its most beautiful expression.

The Union has already achieved important results through obstructing those attempts which were intended to abet prohibition, and to put obstacles in the way of immigration, not to mention its other activities and those of its branches in the different states. The Chicago Branch exists already for one year and includes already seventy associations, with a total membership of ten thousand and a number of single members. True to its mission it will spread among the hundreds of German societies and the hundreds of thousands of German population of our city, and help to achieve the position due to it. The eyes of the country rest upon the metropolis of the West, and its powerful German element; we have elected two of our race to the head of the city government and as city treasurer, although they appeared as political opponents before the citizenry. Last year's German day will be remembered by all those who participated at the banquet in the Auditorium, and a similar



GERMAN

Abendpost, May 11, 1907

worthy festival will take place next autumn even on a larger scale. Our resolution is: Forward with united forces.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, February 26, 1907

GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION

The local branch of the German-American National Union held its yearly general meeting last night in the Schiller Building. The chairmanship was in the hands of President, Judge Max Eberhardt. All affiliated associations had sent their delegates.

In his report the President emphasized the great aims the unions held, which could not be obtained by individual clubs. The main objects are:

The homogeneous principle of the Germans, the protection and preservation of the German language in schools as well as of the gymnastic lessons, the maintenance of the German morals and customs as promoter of German culture in this country; the accomplishing of the missions of German history since the beginning of American history. From a small beginning the Union has developed in the course of the first year, very extensively and now combines 67 clubs and societies. Notwithstanding its youth, the Union can look back on great accomplishments - such as success against the Prohibitionists,



Abendpost, February 26, 1907

its collection for the sufferers of the earthquake in the Pacific Ocean, the great memorial celebration in honor of Karl Schurtz, held in cooperation with the German branch of the Historical Society of Illinois and the Chicago Citizens Association and the worthy celebration of German Day.

If the 700 German associations still outside the country would join the Union, they would be better equipped for achievements. For expenditures only \$589.24 was at their disposal, and it would not have been sufficient had not all officials served without compensation and the German department of the Historical Society had permitted free use of their offices. In the first year of their existence 70 clubs with 9915 members belonged to the Union, of which 4 with 638 members applied for their withdrawal. One club with 160 members has applied for membership since the beginning of this year; so that the present position is 67 clubs with 9447 members. Besides, there are 29 individual members. The meeting instructed the board to work out plans for a worthy celebration of the German Day in Chicago for this year and to report in a meeting of delegates, especially called for this purpose.



GERMAN

Abendpost, February 26, 1907

Unanimously it was resolved to instruct the Board to protest against the acceptance of the "Local Option Bill" at the legislature at Springfield and to send copies to both houses of the legislature.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, October 18th, 1906.

CHICAGO SCHWABEN VEREIN.

In the General meeting of the Schwaben Verein Mr. E. F. L. Gauss presented yesterday a beautiful silver-trimmed hammer to the President, Mr. Eugen Niederegger, who has just returned from Germany.

The Club made the following contributions: Alexian Hospital \$250; Home of the Incurable \$100; German Hospital \$150; St. Elizabeth Hospital \$100; Michael Reese Hospital \$100; St. Anne's Consumpt. Hospital \$150; So. Chicago Hospital \$150; St. Joseph Hospital \$100; Uhlig's Orphanage \$150; Rosehill Orphanage \$150; German Old People's Home \$200; Bensonville Orphanage \$150; Shermerville St. Joseph Home \$50; Little Sisters \$100; Children's Home Aid Society \$100; St. Francis Hospital \$50; Addison Orphanage \$100; German Society \$150; Chicago Relief & Aid Society \$100; Welfare Society Erholung \$100; Policemen Ben. Association \$50; German-American Teacher's Seminary \$100; Historical Society \$100; Schwaebischer Schiller Club \$100; Weinsberg Women's Club \$100; Ev. Diaconess Association \$50; Turner Teacher Seminary in Milwaukee \$100.

Abendpost, Jan. 30, 1906.

GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION

A meeting took place in the Schiller Building yesterday. The delegates of all associations have joined the branch union of the German-American National Union. The meeting was presided over by the temporary chairman, Max Eberhardt. The constitution and by-laws, which had been worked out for this purpose, have been accepted with very little change.

The principles of the National Union will be the same as those of the sister union. The by-laws state that all German clubs, associations, brotherhoods, lodges, guilds, communities and their central unions, and all individual German citizens of Chicago and the State of Illinois, which recognize the principles of the German-American National Union can become members. The contributions to be made by the associations is a yearly head tax, which will be fixed at the general meeting but shall not be higher than five cents. No club should pay for less than twenty-five members. Individual members pay the same price as associations - twenty-five cents. All contributions must be paid before the next annual meeting. New associations joining, and individuals, must pay the membership for the first year together with their

Abendpost, January 30, 1906.

applications. Each club is entitled to one representative for each one-hundred members or part thereof, but not less than twenty-five. Individual citizens are entitled to one vote for their paid contributions. The meeting shall take place every three months on the last Monday in February, May, August, and November. The February meeting shall be the annual general meeting. Extraordinary meetings can be called by the executive committee and by the president. Every member has the right to appeal against the resolutions of the delegates' meeting, to the executive committee. Their (executive committee) decision will be final.

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Abendpost, October 4, 1905.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

WORTHY AIM. THE GERMAN ASSOCIATIONS SHALL BE UNITED.
GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION

At the meeting held yesterday, sixty persons were present to give an opportunity to the president and secretary of the German-American National Union to explain their objects and views to the delegates of the German associations of Chicago and induce them to join the Union.

Mr. Emil Mannhardt, secretary of the German-American Historical Society of Illinois called the meeting to order and introduced Dr. Carl Johann Jacob Hexamer of Philadelphia, the president of the German-American National Union. The speaker compared the formation and development of the German-American National Union with an avalanche. One day in Philadelphia it was officially forbidden to a German veterans' club to bury a dead comrade on Sunday, with music. As this had been permitted to a grand army organization, the favoritism caused great disappointment in German circles. The German clubs held a meeting, the Central Union was formed and such a sharp protest was lodged, that the authorities had to give in. The Union thus organized remained as a permanent institution with the object of furthering all common German interests. In other towns of Pennsylvania, sister organizations were formed and in the course of a few years they also arose in neighboring states; all joined the mother organization which quickly grew in membership

Abendpost, October 4, 1905.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

and importance. With the Boer War the Union for the first time intervened in a national affair. In cooperation with the Assistance Committee of the Boers, the Union procured one and one-half million signatures for a petition to Congress to take a position against the oppression of the Boers by England. If the Boers could have continued their heroic fight for another three months the desired intervention would have been effective.

With complete success the National Union has acted later for the repulse of the Hepburn-Dolliver proposal, by which the temperance supporters asked a law to forbid the transportation of alcoholic beverages from non-prohibition territory into one of prohibition. The speaker pointed out the importance of history teaching in the public schools of the country; that the deeds of the German element in the course of time should be recorded and taught to the coming generations with the proper evaluation of their merits in the development of the country. As regards the War of the Revolution, much is taught in the public schools about the bad Hessian. Nothing, however, is mentioned in the history courses in the public schools that the Germans in Pennsylvania already had united against the enslavery of the Negroes. When in cultured New England, witches were still roasted on the fire, the Germans of

Abendpost, October 4, 1905.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Germantown and suburbs in the year 1776 stood up united for the cause of independence; that at the time when the cause of the Free States was despaired of during the cold winter days of Valley Forge, German farmers fed Washington and his army; that only by an addition of 1,500 new fighters from the farmers was it possible in the Spring to continue the fight against the British Army and bring it to a victorious finish. Also little is said of the fact that during the Civil War, 200,000 Germans fought in the army and effected the future existence of the Union and to make an end of Negro slavery. But the coming generation should be informed and the descendants of the German immigrants should know that they have no reason to be ashamed and this will be the work of the National Union and it will resist all machinations to destroy German liberty by ignorance and bigotry.

The speech earned much applause and appreciation and Mr. Mannhardt represented Mr. Timm, the secretary of the National Union. He proved that the National Union is represented in about thirty states of the United States of America and that in about twelve states all of the city German associations (about twenty-eight) have joined bodily; and in about eighteen other states, over eighty individual ones have joined. Mr. Timm gave a review of the activity of the Union and mentioned that it was due to their intervention last year that old General Osterhans obtained from Congress the rank of a Major General

Abendpost, October 4, 1905.

in the regular army with the right of a pension.

The meeting then organized, electing Mr. Mannhardt as chairman and the former assistant coroner, E. T. Rucker, as secretary. Attorney Christ Meier, the former civil service commissioner, proposed the following resolution: "Resolved, that the German citizens and delegates of the German associations in Chicago assembled here declare themselves in agreement with the objects of the German-American National Union of the United States of America; that they recommend the joining of the German citizens and associations and that they think it necessary to appoint a committee for this purpose immediately." A proposal to change this resolution that it should be left to the Union of German citizens of Chicago and suburbs to consider the merging of the associations of Chicago with the National Union was made by Mr. John Kolling and caused a long debate but was withdrawn and the Meier proposition was adopted. The chairman appointed as members of the preliminary committee Mr. Adolf Georg, Rudolf Seifert, John Neumann, General Hermann Lieb, and Iriz Nebel. They will assemble Monday afternoon in the Bismark Hotel and will bring their number to fifty persons and submit a plan of organization. Mr. John Kolling assented to journey to the convention as a representative of the meeting, which opens tomorrow in Indianapolis and jointly with the others he will promote the "German

Abendpost, October 4, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Day" in a great celebration, the day afterwards. Mr. G. F. Hummel will accompany him. The State Union of the German associations of Indianapolis had sent felicitations by telegrams, which were read in the meeting.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, July 18, 1904

War Comrades

Splendid Jubilee Celebration of the German War Veterans

The German "Kriegerverein" of Chicago celebrated yesterday and today, its thirtieth foundation jubilee at North Chicago Schuetzen Park. As an introduction there was a parade from the North Side Turner Hall, Clark Street, to Lincoln's Monument in Lincoln Park. The parade was led by Lieutenant Max Heidelmeier at the head of a detachment of police in gala uniforms, followed by the German Marine Band, the festival marshall Wilhelm Schmidt, Adjutant-General Georg von Massow and staff, all on horseback, the section "Iron Cross", the German Military Club, Militia Club, German Army Comrades and, last, the German War Veterans.

In front of Lincoln's Monument the parade came to a stop in honor of the great President, and there it was greeted by Judges Brentano, Stein, Mack, Tuthill, Chetlain, President of the County Board, Foreman, President of the Lincoln Park Board, Tracy, City Treasurer McGann, Coroner Traeger, an adjutant who was representative of General Grant, and many other notables. That the Mayor did not accept the invitation was especially noted. As soon as the parade was lined up, the Marine Band stepped forward and played two



Abendpost, July 18, 1904

marches, the "Wacht am Rhein" and the "Star Spangled Banner". Special street cars brought the crowd to Schuetzen Park.

The festivities at the Park, which were attended by 15,000 people, were thoroughly enjoyed by all. The official program was introduced by a festival prologue from Mr. E. F. L. Gauss. This was followed by speeches and the bestowing of personal and flag decorations, a concert and general recreation.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, December 16, 1903.

PETITION AND CIRCULAR OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN
FEDERATION. OPPOSED TO INCREASED PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

The National Federation has begun its task which is to send its petition, a bill of opposition directed against the Prohibition measures of Hepburn Dolliver, to all German Clubs throughout the nation. Besides the petition, the annexed text is included. " To the German Clubs of the United States! Compatriots! The German-American National Alliance, succeeded several years ago, in procuring a Pro-Boer (South African) petition, containing 1, 500,000 signatures, and sent it to congress with the result that the proposed emigration laws were drafted in a more lenient manner, to wit: The education test was dispensed with; the hear-tax was reduced from \$3 to \$2. This Federation calls for the third time. It is a roll-call against the increased Prohibition enforcement. The present Hepburn bill, now before the House of Representatives, and an identical measure submitted to the Senate by Dolliver, are an infamous attack on personal liberty and the rights provided by the constitution.



Die Abendpost, December 16, 1903.

Residents of Prohibition States shall be denied the right to obtain beer and wine from other states, by declaring it unlawful for railroads and transportation companies to carry intoxicating beverages into Prohibition States. German-American! The prohibition forces are concentrating their strength for the purpose of unfluencing the national laws. Every victory of theirs is just another slap to personal liberty and sane thinking. The life of the people will be ruled by and will produce the results we can expect from such hypocrisy. Every failure of the Prohibitionists is a stepping stone for liberal views. Every German Club is therefore urgently requested to consider the enclosed petition as its own and to mail it to the representatives of the House and Senate, forthwith, after affixing the signatures of their respective presidents and secretaries. In the name of the German-American National Alliance, with German greetings, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, President Adolph Timm, Secretary.

As German-American citizens of this nation we do not consider ourselves inferior to anyone, in so far as true moderation is concerned in everything



Die Abendpost, December 16, 1903.

that appertains to the sacredness and purity of the home, the propriety and order of the State; but we are emphatically opposed to the passage of any law which destroys our privileges derived from personal liberty, and for the protection of these rights we stand united in a phalanx.

As free and sovereign members of a free and sovereign people we believe that we have a right to shape our lives and homes as we consider proper. We have the right to drink our wine and beer, to use these beverages in our homes. We consider this right as important an adjunct to man's liberty as the right to purchase any other food product. The acceptance of the Hepburn and Dolliver bill would give the State in which we live the right to prevent us from placing a glass of beer or a bottle of wine, on our table, and the holy right of every man to create his own happiness, in his own way, would be at the mercy of the notions and fanaticism of those, who consider the consumption of spirituous beverages a crime! We German-Americans have never allowed the use of food and drink to develop into debauchery, nor have we molested the community, but we regard these proposals as an illegal interference of our human rights and liberty, and as the most misleading and unjust proposition which has ever been submitted to Congress. Therefore we beg that you will vote against these measures.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 19, 1902.

LOCAL REPORT
CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS OF THE "PLATTDUETSCHER" GUILD.
John P. Altgeld No. 34.

In considering that the Ex-Governor of Illinois, John Peter Altgeld, died on March 12th, the man whose name we carry, the man, whom we esteem and honor, the man, who always was a friend of the laborer until the end,

BE IT HEREWITH RESOLVED, to present to the Ex-Governor John Peter Altgeld, the last honor of the Guild No. 34 by a single rising-honor to his memory...

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GERMAN

Der Westen, Apr. 21, 1901.

THE SOCIETY OF GERMAN TEACHERS

The Society of German Teachers held its regular meeting yesterday at the Haendel Hall, which was attended by about 200 members. After the discharge of the usual routine work, Dr. Zimmermann, Superintendent of the German instruction in public schools of Chicago, delivered a lecture, the subject of which was "The Passion Plays at Oberammergau," for which he was loudly acclaimed. Miss Rosa Luetiger offered a vocal solo, entitled "Lovely Birds I Beg of You," for which she was enthusiastically applauded and compelled to give an encore. Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, gave a lecture entitled "Social Economy at the Paris World's Fair."

The society announced that it will attend the German Teachers' Day in June at Milwaukee.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 15, 1901.

THE BEARS AT WORK.

The older teams of the Chicago Turner Societies held their reunion at the Almira Turner Hall yesterday. The exhibition of a series of gymnastic exercises, at which seventy elderly gentlemen were eager to participate, was the chief purpose for the gathering there. The program was introduced by the musical selection "Gymnasts, Come Forth to the Fray", excellently delivered by the Bear singers. This was followed by gymnastic exhibitions, under the direction of the turn teacher Edwin Bercher of the Turner Society Almira. He was assisted by the athletic instructors Mr. Franz Gerlich, of the La Salle Turner Society; Otto Dreisel, of the Aurora; and Hermann Dreisel, of the Social Turner Society. The exercises consisted of various types of gymnastic exhibitions and of short-period endurance running. These exhibitions were performed by old-time Turners, among whom Mr. Conrad Heisel, of the Chicago Turner Society, showed alertness and agility comparable to a much younger man, although at the age of seventy-three years. They performed with admirable exactness and no doubt to the utmost satisfaction of the athletic instructors.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 15, 1901.

A meeting was then held following the exercises, at which Turner Koelling presided. It was announced that the following societies were represented by their older teams: The Turner Society Almira, by twelve; the Eiche, by six; the Freiheit, by five; the Social Turner Society, by ten; the Chicago Turner Society, by four; the South Side Gymnasts, by twelve; and the Turner Society La Salle, by four. The societies Aurora, and Vorwaerts whose older team membership has been exhausted for some time were represented by six Bears. The Grand Crossing Turner Society sent no representatives. Mr. Koelling announced further, that the older team of the Turner Society Lincoln, which has just recently withdrawn, is considering seriously to rejoin the organization. An invitation was then read, sent by the Labor Singing Alliance of the Northwestern States of America, requesting the society's active participation at the second singing festival, to be held July 6-8, in the hall of the First Regiment. A short conference followed at which it was decided to accept the invitation.....One more thing was generally agreed upon before the meeting ended, that the next Older Team Day shall be held in the gymnasium of the La Salle Turner Society.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1901.

THE VETERANS JUBILEE

Three members of the German Veterans' Association commemorated their twenty-fifth anniversary as members of the organization.

The German Veterans' Association of Chicago is the oldest organization of its kind in the United States; its members are ex-service men of the German army and navy. Three members of this association were honored in the grandest manner last night on their twenty-fifth anniversary as members of the society. The comrades referred to are: Wilhelm Schmidt, Carl Wohlfeld, and William Mester. The German Veterans' Society always honors its deserving members most befittingly. Thus, invitations for participation at this anniversary celebration were sent to all military organizations within Chicago, with the request that they appear in large numbers and thus help to make this a memorable event. The response was astonishing.

This should be no surprise, however, because the mere mention of the



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1901.

name of comrade William Schmidt, suffices to bring every military society into prompt action. Those who know him know also that Mr. Schmidt is among the few Germans who have never ceased to defend the interests of the German people; furthermore, he is always ready to give assistance to German institutions without any claim for recognition for his humanitarian impulses. But this is not all. The German Veterans' Association is indebted deeply to Mr. Schmidt for his numerous and highly valuable services, in gratitude of which his name and the description of the merit appear in gilt letters in the annals of the organization's history. Thus the society has bestowed upon him the distinction of the holder of every honorary office of that organization.

The comrades Wohlfeld and Mester were also distinguished members and officeholders in the realm of that association for twenty-five years. Their activities for the benefit of the organization are also greatly appreciated. They too are highly esteemed by their comrades, which explains sufficiently why the hall proved much too small to comfortably accommodate all those who came to pay their respects to the celebrants.



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Among the notables present last evening were the German Consul, Doctor Wever, an honorary member of the Veterans' Association and Dr. Zoepffel-Quellenstein, the German Vice-Consul.

After the current business matters of the organization were settled, the presentation of honors to the celebrants was commenced. Thus we saw the three distinguished comrades in the company of three co-founders of the organization, Messrs. Schlenker, Forch, and Corleis step before Mr. Lebrecht Tanzer, the president of the German Veterans' Association. He addressed the celebrants, whom he simultaneously presented with a golden memorial cross with these words:

"It is indeed a great honor and an unsurpassed pleasure to convey to you the congratulations and good wishes of the comrades of the German Veterans' Association upon twenty-five years of your distinguished association with this organization. In behalf of this society may I express to you the gratitude for your faithful work, which you so richly deserve. You may be convinced that pride and esteem gladden



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the hearts of every comrade who is not devoid of the sense of appreciation. Your faithful services as well as your intense interest displayed in the welfare of this organization during a period of twenty-five years-almost the half point of the average human life-are incomparable. You, distinguished members of the organization, joined at a time when our revered founders were confronted by great difficulties. In order to emerge as victor from this battle, strength, courage, and patience were required of every comrade during those critical times. But this great enterprise had the good fortune to enlist members who safe-guarded and watched over this young organization which in the course of years has developed into the largest institution of its kind in the United States of America. Honor and high respect are inseparable with the name of the German Veterans' Association, which is largely due to the efforts of you, my esteemed comrades. You were the supporting pillars upon which the organization was built and upon which the security of its development rested.

"I beg you once more in behalf of our organization to accept the deep



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felt gratitude of every comrade for your outstanding work, and permit me, too, to present to you on this occasion a golden cross bearing the insignia of the association, in commemoration of this day. May good health in years to come permit you to wear and display this token of gratitude, signifying honor and devotion, conferred upon you by the comrades of the German Veterans' Association."

After the loud and lasting ovation subsided, comrade Wohlfeld replied in the name of the honored members of the association. He thanked the organization, the German Consul, and Vice-Consul and also the representatives of various military societies for the honor of their presence. Then followed a short summary of the organization's activities since the day it was founded. He referred to the German Veterans' Association as the first of its kind whose members were former German soldiers. "Now, of course, there is a similar organization in every state throughout the Union. Furthermore," he said, "this organization is directly responsible for the founding of the mighty German Veterans' Alliance. In addition, it is the only institution in foreign lands which is in



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possession of a flag presented by the late Emperor William I." Mr. Wohlfeld proudly pointed out that the present financial status of the organization exceeds any previous record. The speaker was loudly acclaimed at the conclusion of the address.

The memorial crosses are of pure gold, studded with small diamonds representing the association's insignia. At the top of each cross appears the engraved name of each celebrant. One side of the memorial cross bears the inscription "1874. The German Veterans' Association of Chicago." While the following inscription adorns the opposite side: "In commemoration of twenty-five years of faithful membership. 1876-1901."

Carl Wohlfeld enlisted Jan. 2, 1865, in the third Battalion of the Fifth Thuringian Infantry, Regiment No. 94. William Schmidt served as the Hannover rifleman of Battalion No. 10; and William Mester served in the former Imperial Army in Hannover. Comrades Wohlfeld and Schmidt enlisted as members of this organization on March 6, 1876, while



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comrade Mester joined the association on April 2, 1876, two years after the German Veterans' Association was founded. Mr. Schmidt is president of the reputable William Schmidt Bakery Company; Mr. Mester is the proprietor of the City of Hannover Hotel; while Mr. Wohlfeld is associated with an insurance company.....

A real ovation was tendered comrade Max Heidelmeier, police inspector. His appearance in the hall electrified the audience which rose to greet Mr. Heidelmeier with a thunderous and prolonged hurrah. Although "Our Max" did not contemplate a speech, he was compelled to comply with the general request. Thus he urged the German members of various German organizations to forget their differences which do arise within the societies and devote their united efforts in the cause of upholding German customs and German club life. "The importance of their unity manifested itself when the English press showed its unfriendly attitude towards the German people." Continuing, Mr. Heidelmeier said that he was arrested on the day of his twenty-seventh anniversary as a police officer, a victim of vicious lies intended for a sensational prosecution-needless to say, an experience hitherto unknown to him. A most



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contemptible attack against him was launched by the English press for no other reason than for his being a member of the German race and for the unforgivable offence of his holding the office of an inspector. However, had the case been reversed with an Irish inspector as the target, these newspapers would have carefully avoided an exhibition of their antipathy.

High spirit prevailed throughout the extremely pleasant evening, the hours of which stole away like an invincible thief. Hail to the celebrants and to the Veterans' Association!



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 21, 1901.

SOLDIERS CLUB OF THE SOUTH
SIDE

The Soldiers Club of the South Side, a young, but ambitious association, which unites former German soldiers and sailors, men who are not affiliated with other similar organizations, held a public meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 P.M. Installation of officers and a new membership drive were on the agenda.

The club will celebrate its fourth anniversary next Saturday at Freiberg's Hall, 182-184 Twenty-second Street. Other veterans associations will also share in the festivities. Whoever has been present during any of its former festivals knows how effectively they have been arranged. The committee will spare no efforts to provide enjoyment during the forthcoming celebration.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 14, 1901.

**JOVIAL SILESIAIS GIVE ENTERTAINMENT IN COMMEMORATION OF THEIR
13TH ANNIVERSARY**

The Silesian Aid for the Sick gave an entertainment at the North Side Turner Hall yesterday, the success of which may be partly due to the fact that no definite program was arranged and the proceedings were in the hands of the members, who acted on the spur of the moment. The Silesians are known to be a very hospitable people, whose primary ambition consists in pleasing the guests, and so, obviously, a large attendance was assured. The president of the club offered a hearty welcome to all in a few well-chosen words, and then joviality, - ringing beakers, and inspiration, the spark of the gods, - reigned supreme. A number of the members told humorous stories, and the presence of Inspector Max Heidelmeier, who happens to be a Bavarian, but who under given circumstances manages to be an intrinsically pleasant Silesian, because he has many friends among them, did much to evoke a general spirit of comradeship and gayety. When the musicians played tantalizing dance melodies, young and old heeded the call.



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The committee which arranged the entertainment in such an exemplary manner consisted of seven officials of the club, headed by Fritz Schoepke, the president.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1901.

ALLIANCE OF GERMAN CLUBS' ANNUAL REPORT

The Alliance of German Clubs held its first annual session yesterday at the Orpheus Hall, 49 La Salle Street. The attendance was exceptionally large. The president of the association, Jacob Ingenthron, functioned as chairman. The executive committee reported that a questionnaire was submitted to all the principals and superintendents of public schools to ascertain their sentiments on the German language issue. Since these letters were mailed rather recently, shortly before Christmas, only a few replies have been received, but so far they indicate that the teaching staff favors the subject as a school study.

The report of the German Alliance further shows that the committee intends to offer Christmas prizes to twenty-five students and twenty-five teachers, men or women, attaining the greatest proficiency in German.

President Ingenthron emphasized that the Alliance has been in existence for



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only half a year, and considering the success so far attained, its members are justified in being proud, of it, it being regrettable that all German clubs and associations have not as yet become affiliated to it.

Ingenthron recommended that the Alliance shall work with might and main to combine all German associations and support every faction which insists that corporations pay their just taxes, so that the School Board can obtain the necessary funds to teach German.

According to the records of the secretary, seventy-four clubs, representing various interests, with the exception of the veterans' associations, are now affiliated, and all dues have been paid. This statement is as of December 3 of last year. Five clubs resigned. They concluded that the Alliance, which professes to be a strictly non-political body, does not adhere definitely to its proclaimed principles.

Since the Alliance's inception, six monthly meetings of delegates were held



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and the Executive Board met nine times.

The treasurer states that he has a surplus of \$21.76. Income was \$116, and expenditures \$94.24. All reports were accepted. The members voted to give the secretary a temporary salary of \$30 per year, but considering the large amount of work which he must perform, his emoluments shall be increased later, as soon as the Alliance is financially able to defray the additional expense.

As the assembly prepared to elect its new leaders, several delegates suggested that in view of the great efficiency shown by the various officials and committees, they should be re-elected by acclamation, and this motion was accepted unanimously. The officers for the current year are Jacob Ingenthron, president; Leopold Saltiel, vice-president; Carl Albin, secretary; and A. Stockhoff, treasurer.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1901.

CENTRAL ALLIANCE OF GERMAN VETERANS' CLUBS

(Condensed)

At yesterday's general meeting of the Central Alliance of German Veterans Club, three items on their agenda were dealt with, namely, the annual reports of the officials, which were read, and accepted; the return to its owner of a German flag, a present of Emperor Wilhelm II to the Central Alliance; and the election of officers for the year 1901.

The president-elect gave the flag to Joseph Traub, president of the Landwehr-Verein, who will have it for the ensuing year. [The article does not state whether this is the flag presented by Wilhelm II or a flag belonging to the Alliance. Transl.]

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1901.

COMPLACENT WARRIORS

Installation of Officers at the Veterans Club of Chicago

The officers of the German Veterans Club of Chicago were inducted into office yesterday at the first meeting of the New Year, held at the North Side Turner Hall during the afternoon. Two former presidents, Joseph Forcher, and Joseph Schlenker, inducted the new leaders. During the course of the proceedings, Martin Gass, treasurer of the German Veterans Alliance of North America, made the encouraging announcement that the treasury of the Alliance has \$16,000 available for death benefits. The relatives of deceased members receive \$300. The per capita rate is \$6 per year. He added that three German Veterans associations have been affiliated with the Alliance since the last general session, and that a substantial increase may be expected in the near future.

After the business session, the meeting turned into a social affair



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1901.

under the guidance of Mr. Tanzer, the new president. He suggested that a special chairman be elected for the occasion, and the well-known "Barbarossa," Fritz Lindemann, was selected on the strength of his often-proven capacity. Then followed dancing, lively and jovial, to say nothing of the homage paid to barley brew. There was no lack of humorous recitations; such exponents in the art as Albert Luettker, Franz Damske, Stein, and many more, took good care of that.

Other clubs sent delegates, among them police officer Max Heidelmeier, a former German cavalry captain.



GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1900.

A NEW VETERANS ORGANIZATION.

p. 6. A meeting of German war veterans was held at Schoenhofen's hall yesterday, at which the founding of a new veterans society was discussed. The preliminaries concluded, the new organization received its name. It will be known as the German Veterans' Society of Chicago. Thirty-six former German soldiers, who served in any of the three wars of 1864-1866-1870, enlisted immediately as members of the organization. Fourteen others have sent written requests for their membership.

The meeting was attended by a large number of members of various military societies.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 7, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE FESTIVAL OF THE OLD SETTLERS
OF THE METROPOLIS OF THE WEST.

Yesterday's picnic, arranged by the Turner Community, took place as usual at Ogden's Grove. This is the historical gathering place of the German-Americans of the North Side.... Any one desirous of getting acquainted with the history of Chicago and the reason for its phenomenal growth, should visit the picnic of the Old Settlers.

Only through contact with these fine Chicagoans, who battled the conflagration and the subsequent hardships, can one gain a real understanding of their excellent work. Due to their efforts, Chicago has become the outstanding city of our great country....

It was 26 years ago that the officials of the Turner Community conceived the idea of a picnic for men and women whom they called the builders of Chicago. It was a great idea! Yesterday, every guest who inscribed his or her name on the list of honor, and who had resided in Chicago for more than 22 years, was presented with a gold colored silk bow. The black lettering on it indicated the claim of its bearer as a fellow builder of our magnificent city....

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 7, 1900. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The festive address was delivered by the turner, Emil Hoechster, chairman of the arrangements committee. He said: "Looking at this multitude of people, representing the old settler, we can not but recall the part they have played as builders of this great city, which is among the largest and most important of the world today.

"Indeed, German culture which our old settlers have brought with them, has been greatly influential in American life, not only in this city, but throughout the country. The Germans can proudly state that they were always ready to obey and respect the laws of their adopted fatherland.

"They have always been true citizens of this country. As such, their efforts will always be directed against the tyranny of fanatic bigotry. It is partly due to the Germans that America is known as the greatest nation in the world today. To defend this country has always been a sacred duty for the German-Americans. This they have demonstrated whenever the United States was in need of volunteers.

"The great Bismarck once said; 'The unity of the German people has been welded together with iron and with blood.' The country of our choice has,

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 7, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

likewise, become great only after the shedding of blood. The use of arms has brought about the unity of the nation. A free people we are, and free we shall remain."...

The distribution of medals then took place. Following are the winners: The oldest German born male settler was Mr. Joseph Miller, a Chicagoan since 1835. The oldest native German female settler of Chicago was Mrs. Barbara Pinter, a resident here since 1840....

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 7, 1900.

THE UNITED GERMAN SOCIETIES.

p. 2 - At yesterday's meeting held at the Schiller building, the proclamation of the newly constituted society took place. That association will be henceforth known as the United German Societies of Chicago.

The constitution which was drawn up and submitted to the meeting, by an especially appointed committee, was accepted after a short debate. Following is the text of the constitution:

The name of the association will be henceforth the United German Societies of Chicago. Aim: A closer contact between the existing German societies. By uniting their forces they will be able to fight attacks upon the German instruction in public schools. Furthermore, this society's aim is to prevent further curtailment of singing, gymnastics, drawing and



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 7, 1900.

kindergarten work. This association will go even further, because it insists on a more thorough study of these subjects in the public schools. It also aims to unite the Germans more closely and thus create a mutual interest in all the questions of public life.

Those German societies which are in accord with this association's policy are requested to be represented by two delegates each. A meeting shall be held once a month unless some unforeseen occurrence should require immediate action. An annual report concerning the association's activity, as well as the revenue and expenditures, will be sent to every society connected with this organization.

After the acceptance of the constitution the election of officers took place. Elected were: Jacob Ingenthron, chairman; Leopold Saltiel, second-chairman; E. J. Stockhoff, treasurer and Chas. Alvin, secretary.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 23, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN VETERANS.

p. 5 - The "Association of German Veterans of Chicago" yesterday held its summer festival at Hoerdt's Park. The parade of the German Veterans formed at Chicago Avenue and Dearborn Street at 11 o'clock, in the following order: The German Military Society, The German Veterans' Society of Town of Lake, The German Militia Society, The Society of the German Comrades-at-Arms, The Society of German Reservists, The German Veterans' Society of Elmhurst, The German Military Society of Elgin, The Soldiers' Society of the South Side, The Independent Soldiers Society of Chicago, The German Veterans' Society of Lake View, and The German Veterans' Society of South Chicago.

John Arndt, former president of The German Veterans Society of Chicago, functioned as marshal, aided by Dr. E. Marheinecke and Louis Morris in the capacity of adjutants. Lively activity developed at Ogden's Grove, after the parade reached its destination. The guest of honor, Dr. Wever, the German Consul, arrived in the early afternoon with the members of the consulate,... and delivered the following address:

"... Like a father, watching with deep interest the career of his wandering

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 23, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

son, so does Kaiser Wilhelm, II, keep interested in those soldiers who once were willing to give their blood and earthly possessions for the good of the country. He is confident that those soldiers who later immigrated to these shores have transferred their devotion to the land of their choice....

"Your praiseworthy work, in this country, has had the splendid support of the press. Remember, that a good son will also be a good husband. Hold high the honor of your native country, and do not let anybody speak ill of it. Continue to be what you were in the country of your birth, and you can not fail to find happiness in the country of your choice. Be proud of your ancestry, and do not let jealous intrigues destroy your faith in your native land.

"Thus I salute you, German soldiers of long ago, upon whom America can look with pride and confidence. Yours was a school of hard knocks. Greeting you, I greet my former fellow-countrymen, of whom we, Reich's-Germans say: 'They are a credit to us.'"

A storm of applause, which lasted for several minutes, was the response to Dr. Wever's speech.... Comrade John Jacob, the oldest member of the German Veterans' Society of Chicago was also a speaker.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1900.

HOLLEBEN ACCEPTS.

The secretary of the Central Association of the German Military Societies of Chicago, Comrade S. Selten has received the following communication from the German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben:

"Washington, Apr. 21, 1900.

"Dear comrades!

"Thus I convey to the Central Association of the German Military Societies of Chicago and nearby suburbs my deepest appreciation for the diploma, bestowing upon me the title of honorary president of that association. Visits to my Chicago comrades shall always be a great pleasure to me, and I will seek every chance, to fill the honorary position entrusted to me.

Greetings from a comrade.

Holleben
Imperial Ambassador".

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Mar. 20, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

/A NEW GERMAN SOCIETY FOUNDED /

The German society "Immenschwarm" founded just recently at a meeting held at 308 Blue Island Avenue elected the following officials: John Blessing, president, Jos. Goldbohm, Vice-president, Adam Dries, secretary, Rudolph E. Raatz, secretary of finances and Nic. Neubert, treasurer.

The constitution for this new organization was also adopted at the meeting. The purpose of this society is, to cultivate the German customs, German loyalty and to keep alive the German homeliness and joviality. To attain this, the society intends to arrange social evenings. It will also give assistance to the sick members of the organization and will offer advice to its members, confronted by difficult business problems. The membership is already a large one.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 19, 1900.

GERMAN



[THE PLATT-GERMAN SOCIETY CELEBRATES]

The Platt-German Society, John P. Altgeld, No. 34, yesterday celebrated its sixth anniversary. It was a double celebration, for it was also the day of the inauguration of the flag. The audience was greeted by the secretary of the society, Mr. Leo Kiewert, taking the place of the president, who was absent because of illness.

He said: "The day the society was founded the membership subscription was 25, but that number was soon reduced to 19. Now we are happy to announce, that the present membership is 76. The celebration of the anniversary has been a regular feature of our society. Customarily on that occasion, dinner and alcoholic beverages were served free of charge...." Ex-governor John P. Altgeld, an honorary member of the society, expressed his happiness over the steady growth of the organization.

"It is a well known fact," he said, "That wherever the German people settle, they will, no matter what the circumstances may be, take an interest in their adopted country." The speaker changed his subject then, and severely criticized England, the aggressor in the present conflict with the South African republic, the Boers. He was interrupted many times during the address, by salvos of applause.



Mar. 19, 1900.

Very impressive was the consecration and inauguration of the flag performed by ex-grandmaster of the society, Adolph Moenig. "To every German soldier," he said, "the flag is the symbol of loyalty."

The flag represents a rare piece of needle work. One side bears the likeness of ex-governor John P. Altgeld, with the name of the society and data of its founding. On the other side, against a red background, a German oak tree, (the symbol of the Platt-Germans) is surrounded by arabesques, with the German and the United States coats of arms.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 5, 1900.

A NEW SOCIETY ESTABLISHED.

At the meeting held at Krause's Hall, 4922 South Ashland Avenue yesterday, a new organization came into existence. It was a long felt need of our Bavarian-American women, to establish their own society which is now known as the Bavarian Women's Society of the Town of Lake. The chairman of the meeting was Mrs. Lina Schumacher and Mrs. Anna Zipf was secretary. Present at the meeting was also a section of the Bavarian Singing Society, and various other Bavarian societies. This new organization's aim is, to cultivate the German language also the Bavarian customs, and to establish a sick benefit for its members.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1898.

CENTRAL-UNION OF THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION

The purpose and aims of the Central-Unions of the German-American Military Organizations consist in fostering fellowship among the members, in cultivating the German language and German customs, and in arranging German public festivals. We repudiate the accusation that we are chiefly concerned about the German Emperor or Bismarck.

The Central Union consists at this time of 13 military organizations. It has merited the recognition of all German-Americans in Chicago. Since they enjoy the good will of the German population, they should undertake things which are of profound interest to the Germans in Chicago. We should have an annual "German Day," which would, undoubtedly, receive the support of all Germans in Chicago and in the state of Illinois.

III B 2
II B 1 c (3)
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GERMAN



Abendpost, Sep. 24, 1898.

AN APPEAL TO THE SWISS IN CHICAGO.

The Swiss Club of Chicago and the Swiss Athletic Club held a very interesting and well attended meeting last Sunday.

It was arranged at the meeting to prepare for a festival in commemoration of the outstanding events and achievements of Switzerland during those important years from 1798 to 1805, also of the constitutional changes of 1848.

Since the central committee of the united Swiss clubs is in full action already to arrange for the festivities, it was the generally expressed opinion of the assembly to make propaganda for the same and to support the central as much as possible.

The local Swiss colony always remembers the important political events of Switzerland, and celebrates their memory. They are always ready to give due respect and honor to their brave ancestors. It is to be expected that this coming festivity will receive the undivided attention and interest of the Swiss people in this city, in view of the fact that those periods of time with their



Abendpost, Sep. 24, 1898.

political changes has been of greater importance to Switzerland, than the great battles for liberty at Murten and Sempach.

They appeal to all Swiss to take part in these coming festivities.

III B 2

II B 1 c (3)

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IV Abendpost, December 8th, 1897.

GERMAN



A FAREWELL CELEBRATION.

In the Club house of the "Germania Maennerchor", a farewell party in honor of Mr. Eugene Seeger was given. Mr. Seeger was appointed Consul of the United States in Rio De Janeiro, and will leave, shortly, for South America.

The party was arranged by his personal and political friends and was presided over by William Vocke. Speeches were given by Judge Brentano, Dr. Theodore Bluthardt, F.J. Dewes, Louis Hirsch, and others.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, October 15th, 1897.

SCHWABEN- VEREIN.

The Schwaben-Verein held in the North Side Turner Hall its quarterly General meeting. It was resolved to celebrate the birthday of Schiller again by the laying of a wreath at the monument in the Lincoln Park and by an evening entertainment with orations and song.

The surplus of this year's picnic was \$2332.03. The following donations to Welfare Institutions were made:-

Alexian Brothers Hospital	\$ 100.00
German Hospital	100.00
Michael Reese Hospital	100.00
St. Elizabeth Hospital	100.00
Uhlich's Orphanage	100.00
Rosehill Orphanage	100.00
German Old People's Home	100.00
German Society	50.00
Total	<hr/> 750.00

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II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

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Abendpost, May 11, 1896.

TWENTY FIVE YEAR PEACE MEMORIAL CELEBRATION



A large number of patriotic clubs and parties assembled Saturday in the festive decorated Northside Gymnastic Hall, to celebrate the 25th year memorial of the Frankfort peace of the German Empire. The Weege Music Choir opened the celebration with Webers jubilee overture and the various Veteran Clubs marched their standards and flags to the stage and united them in a festival group. Mr. George Buettner, President of the German Veteran's Club, introduced Judge Brentano as the festival chairman. In a short speech the President reminded the public of the peace festival, celebrated by the Germans of Chicago 25 years ago and stated that the United Germany not only as soldiers, but also in the culture of art and science takes first place among the nations of the world. Several patriotic songs were enthusiastically sung by all parties, and Mr. E. F. L. Gauss recited a prologue composed by him, "The Song Of The Germans," in which every one participated, followed by a superb orchestra play "The Torch Dance." Dr. Karl Buentz the German Consul held the festival speech and said, that the position of Germany in the heart of Europe forces the nation to keep the National defense in accord with the times. The German people at home seem to forget their great tradition in party fights, and therefore it should



Abendpost, April 13, 1896

be duty of the Germans outside the fatherland, to honor National ideas and principles. The Germans in the United States of America well know their duty and responsibility and a splendid toast was drunk in honor of the United Germany and the German Emperor.

Pres. W. Meyer of the Platt German Central Association spoke about the scattered German states before the war with France. After several more patriotic songs, the orchestra played the Paris entrance march and Mr. Emil Hoechster spoke about "real unifiers of Germany." He finished the toast with a cheer for the old chancellor, Bismarck, among the stormy enthusiasm of all guests, who demanded a telegram to be sent to the hermit of Friedrichsruh. Justice of the peace, Max Eberhardt, spoke about the Germans in America, their support of the menanced union, their quiet work for civilization, industry, art and good fellowship. His speech ended with the appeal to give the new fatherland the same support which made the old fatherland strong and great. Several other speakers as Mr. George Buttner, Dr. J. A. Schmidt followed and a number of German patriotic songs were played and sung. The celebration ended as a real patriotic one, and everybody was conscious of the National ideas and success.



Abendpost, April 2, 1896.

CELEBRATING THE DEDICATION OF THE BISMARCK SCHOOL

A most impressive affair turned out to be the Grand opening celebration of the new Bismarck School at the corner of Central Park and Mc Lean Avenues. Over 800 children and numerous residents of the school district met at the beautifully decorated Aula while of the entire membership of the School Council only Mr. Otto C. Schneider was present.

Special acclaim was earned above all by the pupil Carrie Schild by the recitation of an Ode to the Prince Bismarck that ended with the words: "Heil, Deutschlands Hort Im Sachsen Walde."

Mr. Otto C. Schneider as festival speaker expressed in his address that every German must be proud of Bismarck who knew how to bring back the justified respect to his nation: "It is an honor to be a pope of the school that carries the celebrated name "Bismarck" and it is my earnest hope that all of you, my dear children, will flourish some day, like Bismarck, in power, wisdom, and true fulfillment of your duties. I have now the pleasure to dedicate the picture of the "Intellectual giant Bismarck" which was donated by the "Werner Book Company." The picture shows Bismarck in the uniform of the "Cuirassiers."



GERMAN

Abendpost, April 2, 1896.

The young ladies of the North Division High School sang under the direction of Prof. Katzenberger. "Die Wacht Am Rhein" and the singing of "America" by the entire audience brought the celebration to a worthy conclusion.

Abendpost, January 20, 1896



GERMAN

Club Reports

The "Plattdutsche Vereen" (Societ of the Lowland Germans) elected in its last meeting its new staff of officials.

The Entertainment Committee had sent an invitation for their Masquerade Festival also to ~~XXX~~ President Krueger of the South African Boers Republic, who is mentioned so much lately, and received the following personally written reply letter (in low German):

South African Republic,
Transvaal, Pretoria,
December 15, 1895

Beloved Countrymen! (Belewte Landslue) With really great pleasure I did read the invitation to your Masquerade. It makes me feel warm in my heart to hear from my so distant countrymen.

My coming if of course out of the question and can't be done at all as we have at present much to do with the foreigners and English land robbers. Of course we shall, if they should come here, be ready for them and we will give them as much as they can stand. With your permission, beloved countrymen, accept my best wishes for success of

Abendpost, January 20, 1896



GERMAN

your festival on the 8th of February and let me drink a toast to the welfare of the Club of my countrymen in Chicago. Hoping to hear often again from Chicago.

S. T. Paul Krueger"

ABENDPOST, October 13th, 1893.



Charitable Donations.

The "Schwaben-Verein" has now disposed of the surplus of its picnic to the amount of about \$1500. The following donations were made: German Hospital \$50; Alexian Hospital \$50.00; German Old People's Home \$50; Uhlig's Orphanage \$50; Rosehill Orphanage \$50.00; Michael Reese Hospital \$35; German Society \$25; besides a donation of \$50 was agreed on for the planned "Goethe Monument."

III B 2
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V A 1

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 28, 1893.

VEREIN SAXONIA. (THE SAXONIA CLUB.)



P. 8 A festival has been arranged by the Saxonia Club at Hoerdt's Grove, Corner Clybourn and Belmont Aves. This celebration will compare favorably with any of the summer's festivities. The committee which is in charge of the arrangements, is endeavoring to provide a variety of entertainments and diversions.

Special attention has been paid to the amusement of the children and a genuine Saxonian bird shooting match has been proposed. That the regular fried sausages will have a place on the program, in conformity to the customs of Saxony, needs hardly be mentioned.

III B 2 -
II D 1
V A 1

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 24, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FESTIVAL OF THE LUXEMBURGER.
(GERMAN DISTRICT, DUCHY OF
LUXEMBURG.)

p. 5.. The Luxemburger Independent Club of Chicago has made considerable headway under its present president, John N. Schumacher, and now boasts of 450 members, yesterday held a grand celebration at Fritz's Grove, Clybourn and Webster Avenues, which brought a vast, happy and hilarious crowd.

A large majority of the club members with their families and friends were there and this congenial mass was augmented by sizeable delegations of the three Luxemburger clubs which now thrive in the northern, western and southern part of our city.

The customary foot-race, always very popular, could not take place on account of the limited space. The happy, friendly conduct of the assembly, its neighborliness and all that goes with it, was more than a suitable substitute, so that one could well dispense with this physical display of agility. The dancing floor was never vacant, the younger element evidently enjoying the melodious music of Pauler's band. Beer and wine were of excellent quality.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 3, 1893.

GERMAN VETERANS' CELEBRATION IN OSWALD'S GARDEN.

The verein Deutscher Waffengendssen (Association of German veterans) held its first festival at Oswald's Garden, 5210 S. Halsted Street, yesterday. It was a huge popular celebration which included the dedication of two new club-flags. With military punctuality the parade started at 11 A. M., and as many other clubs participated, it grew into an imposing spectacle. The veterans started at the corner of State and 40th Streets, under the leadership of Comrade H. Grebasch, who had been decorated with the Iron Cross, and Adjutant K. Krueger. With waving flags and a band the warriors marched on State Street to 42nd Street, thence to Wentworth Avenue, 47th Street, Princeton Avenue, Garfield Blvd., Wright, 57th to Halsted Street and thence to the festive decorated park.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 3, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Guard-Infantry band, which was at the head of the procession, made a splendid impression with its neat, gala uniforms and inspiring melodies. They came from the German village (World's Fair) and were led by their bandmaster, Mr. Ruscheweyh, imperial director of music. Buffalo Bill kept his promise and sent 51 horsemen, Germans, Americans and English, 17 of each nationality. Their splendid deportment and spirited horses evoked boisterous enthusiasm...they just about stole the show, if one may use the popular expression. Many clubs, a large number of them with their own bands, joined the parade to show their appreciation and give support to the new, ambitious club which has, in a short time, obtained such a large membership - 200 members since February 7, 1892. Altogether, 37 flags were displayed. The guests of honor and the ladies rode in coaches. As soon as the former soldiers reached Oswald's Garden, new life was instilled into the party. The various bands played alternately - the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 3, 1893. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

German Military band from the German village (World's Fair) gave excellent selections, which served to arouse the interest of the crowd and everyone was in a festive mood. In connection with the aforesaid, we must mention, that Mr. Henning, a member of the above mentioned orchestra composed and dedicated a march in honor of the club and today it was played for the first time in public. His work was very favorably received and the publishing rights have been assigned by the composer to the new club. After Mrs. Julius Valentin presented the flags, Mr. R. A. von Manstein, the club's president, gave the regular dedicatory address. He justified the founding of German clubs in the United States, and emphasized, that regardless of the German's faithful allegiance to the newly adopted fatherland and its institutions and the affection and esteem he feels for them, he will always nevertheless endeavor to promote German influence in this land....The

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 3, 1893.

World's Fair commissioner, representative of the German government, privy-councilor, Weamuth, was absent; Consul-General Spiess took his place and expressed great satisfaction that the Germans should have created a nucleus which will help to combine all elements, will further German sentiments and customs and create a greater spiritual union. The club-flag was a master-work of embroidery, probably unequalled in this country. On one side, on a white silk background, are two impressive figures, Columbia and Germania, surrounded by the German and American coats of arms, oak and laurel wreaths. These two national symbols clasp hands as a token of unity. The name of the club and its founding date, (Feb. 7, 1892), are also embroidered prominently. On the other side of the banner appear the German colors, the emblem of the club held in the talons of the American eagle and the words: "All for one, one for all." The Star Spangled Banner, made of heavy silk,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 3, 1893.

was also displayed. In order to provide an opportunity to see these magnificent flags they will be exhibited by the manufacturer, the A. G. Armstrong Company, at 149 Wabash Avenue, until next Wednesday.

The festival drew a large crowd; by 6 p. m., 2,500 tickets had been sold. The young people danced while the older generation retold stories of the past; a merry crowd sang martial songs and imbibed the indispensable Teutonic brew. Credit for the huge success belongs to W. Bothe, president of the club and the committee members, who provided such an enjoyable, genuinely German entertainment.

III B 2
III B 3 a

II B 1 c (3)

V A 1 Abendpost, May 27, 1893.

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GERMAN DAY.

PARTICIPATION AT THE FESTIVAL OF JUNE
15th ASSURED.

Yesterday evening, there was held a large meeting in the dining room of the Northside Turnhalle, by representatives of German Societies, called by a previously mentioned Committee of prominent Germans. The following were represented: "Pattdeutscher Verein" (Low German Society) "Frohsim Singing Society," Arion Men's Choir, Chicago Turner Club, German Warveterans, German Society, Bavaria Central Turn Verein, O. D. Hermann Sohne, German Veterans Comradeship, German Sharpshooters, Progress Turn Verein, German Military Society, Fidelia Singing Society, Schiller Club, D. O. d. Harugari, Germania Men's Shoir, Low German Grand Lodge, (29 Lodgen) N. Chicago Bowling Club, Union of Veterans of the German Army, 24th Illinois Hecker Regiment, 82nd Regiment, Union Gymnastic Club, Technical Society, Brotherhood, Union Trier, Saxonia, Harugari Singing Society, Orpheus Men's Choir, Order of select Friends, Lincoln Turnverein, Swabian, Old Chicago Sharpshooters Society, National Turnverein, Swabian Society, Sennfelder Liederkranz, Rhenish Society. Aurora Turnverein,

GERMAN





Abendpost, May 27, 1893.

Turnverein in Garfield, Red Man's Society, World's Fair Ladies and Children's Choir, Baden Benevolent Society, 1st Battalion of Riflemen, Luxemburg Society of Cook County, Swiss Men's Choir, Knights and Ladies of Honor, The meeting was called to order by Mr. Max Stern and then Mr. Halle was elected President. First the selection of a day was decided upon, and the already existing committee selected June 15th, and as Mr. Bocke pointed out, that on that day, George Washington was appointed Commander in Chief of the army in the War of Independence, the meeting unanimously accepted the proposed day,

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 17, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ALSATIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Natives of the Provinces of Alsace-Lorraine now residents of this city met at Jungs Hall, No. 106 East Randolph Street, yesterday afternoon to organize a social and benevolent society. E. M. Schmitt was elected President; Joseph Shell, Secretary, and Charles Leraux, Treasurer. Seventy members were enrolled being about equally divided between Germans and French, the business being transacted mostly in the German language. A weekly benefit of \$5.00 is to be allowed members when sick and disabled. Another meeting will be held at the same place two weeks from yesterday for the reception of new members and to take action in reference to completing the adoption of by-laws now in the hands of a special committee who will then report in full.

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 7, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The annual masquerade carnival of the Suabian Society was held last night at the North Side Turner Hall. The ball was preceded by an orchestral performance called "The Devil's **Symphony**". This was followed by an allegory accompanied by choral music.

Chicago Tribune, Jan. 31, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

The annual masquerade ball and carnival of the Turnvereins Vorwaerts took place last night at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall. The hall was decorated with pictures caricaturing current events, among which was one representing muddy streets in Chicago.

An allegorical representation of the different elements was presented under the direction of Louis Kindt. Original music for the allegory, composed by Otto W. Richter, was played by Fisher's band.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CLUB OF GERMAN PATRIOTS.

The Club of the German Patriots of 1848-49 held its annual general meeting yesterday in the building of the Staats Zeitung. The members of the club elected the following officers: president, Michael Brand; vice-president, Anton Hottinger; treasurer, F. Hartmann; secretary, John Baus. The treasury of the club is in first class condition. There were ten members at the meeting whose total age was 703 years.



GERMAN

Abendpost, July 5th, 1892.

German Warriors Union.

Decorated with medals, orders and diplomas of honor, members of the German Warriors Union went on Sunday to the Reich Gardens. The management of the Festival was taken over by Messrs. Albert Kempt, Paul Grabowski, Fritz Rohr and others. They managed the festival in such a brilliant way that made everyone glad and happy to be there; while, the old warriors each with a foaming glass of beer shouted their "Hoch Hoch's" much to the delight of the people, many spoke of the good old times of the past, also of the dance loving younger generation.

Old and young past and present, mingled together and enjoyed themselves to their utmost. The old Warriors had a good time and that is all they wanted. And so the festival ended and the Warriors took their departure with the hope that just such another feast would be given soon.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 20, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SOCIAL CLUB OF GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS OF AVONDALE.

This newly organized club held a meeting yesterday, which was well attended, and assured the successful continuation of the same.

After the election of its officers, H. Rasper gave a very enthusiastic address, in which he expounded the necessity to always defend Germanism. He asserted that it is very urgent for the German-Americans to awake from their stupor and to shake off the chains with which they too readily had permitted themselves to be enslaved, from all sides.

A quartet was formed and it entertained the audience with the singing of good German folk songs.

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 20, 1892.

All German citizens of Avondale are cordially invited to the next gathering which will take place July 8th at Stockhoff's hall, on Belmont Avenue.

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Die Abendpost, March 16th, 1892.



Limiting Immigration.

How anxious certain elements of our nation are, to limit Immigration, is expressed in various American Newspapers, which are even suggesting a headtax, to be paid by every immigrant coming to the Land of the Free.

There is no doubt, that such a headtax would not only limit but also suppress almost completely the immigration, as probably very few people from over there could pay their 100 Dollars. Most immigrants are lucky to have saved enough for the transportation expenses and a few spare Dollars for their living, while they look for work.

A headtax of \$100 would eliminate the immigration of hard workers, who are mostly poor and honest. On the other hand, \$100 is not a serious expense to crooks and criminals, who know how to earn this amount of money easily over there and in this country.

III B 2



GERMAN

Die Abendpost, March 16th, 1892.

We consider the suggested polltax an unfair and unjust weapon against mass-immigration, which has brought this country to its present day level of wealth and prosperity. By all means, any head tax should be fought and rejected by every clearminded, sensible American.

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Die Abendpost, January 18th, 1892.



GERMAN

The Veterans of the German Army.

Brand's Hall was the scene last night of a very jolly, really German celebration. The Chicago Veterans of the German Army celebrated there, their Third Annual Festival and at the same time the 21st anniversary of the Foundation of the German Empire. All German Military Organizations were represented by deputations. A particularly patriotic impression was created by the Bohemian Unit "Radetzki" which appeared in uniforms.

All numbers of the well arranged program pleased the visitors enormously. All had a good time. A dance kept the younger folks together until late in the night.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1891.

[SWABIAN GENEROSITY]

At the general assembly of the Swabian Society, held on the day before yesterday the following grants and gifts were set aside in their usually generous way:

Goethe Fund -----	\$ 500.
Reuter " -----	50
German Old Peoples Home ----	50
German Hospital -----	50
Alexianer -----	50
Uhlich's Orphanage -----	50
Rose Hill -----	50
German Society -----	25
Total	<hr/> \$ 825

Similar donations are made annually by the Society. The fund for the Goethe Monument has reached the total of \$1500.

WPA (U.I.) PROJ 3047

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Abendpost, October 5th, 1891.

"German" Day



GERMAN

It can no longer be claimed, that in a large city like Chicago a getting together of all "Germans" for the celebration of the "German" Day is impossible, since such a celebration has taken place recently even in New York. "Germanism" is far more influential in Chicago than New York. However, the "Germans" in Chicago have not been sufficiently aroused to be fully aware of their own importance. They seem to have no desire for politics and even along other lines they do not play the role in public life which they should due to their numerical strength and intellectual culture. They do not assert themselves and hence they are overlooked. Perhaps it is rather a lack of knowledge, that the "German-Americans" fail to understand the importance of "Germanism" in the development of this country. This can only be remedied, if the "Germans" themselves show up these facts in their real significance. A demonstration showing the arrival of "German" pilgrims 200 years ago, will accomplish much. It will remind the Americans that the "Germans" have their pioneers in this country as well as the "Anglo-Saxons." Other ways and means must be used besides this demonstration. The proposition to organize a club for historical research of "Germanism" in the United States, is worthy of



GERMAN

Abendpost, October 5th, 1891.

serious consideration. This research Society should then find entrance into the new Chicago University. Another suggestion that should not be ignored is the erection of monuments for real outstanding great "German-Americans."

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 6, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TO CELEBRATE KOERNER'S BIRTHDAY.

Two Chicago German societies, the Turngemeinde and the Sennefelder Liederkranz, are preparing to celebrate Sept. 23, the one hundredth birthday of Karl Theodor Koerner. The Chicago Turngemeinde has already prepared an elaborate program and proposes to make the celebration a festival to which the Germans from all parts of the city and country will be invited. Rabbi Hirsh will be the speaker of the evening. Several of Koerner's songs will be rendered by different singing societies, and the program will include the representation of one of Koerner's plays, as well as tableaux representing scenes from the war against Napoleon. The Sennefelder Liederkranz will under the leadership of Hans Balatka celebrate the day in similar fashion.

Theodore Koerner was born Sep. 23, 1791 in Dresden. It was he who wrote during the Franco-Prussian War the stirring songs which have become famous throughout Germany and are today classed among the best poems of German literature. In the battle of Gadebusch he was fatally wounded, and died on the field. Although only twenty four years old when he died, he had written a number of dramas and comedies, of which "Zriny" is the best known, and several volumes of poems and songs.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Sept. 5, 1891.

VETERANS OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

The veterans of the German Army held their annual meeting and election last night at their own hall, located at La Salle and Illinois Streets. This organization, which is now two years old, stands on a most solid basis, socially as well as financially.

Chicago Tribune August 28, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MAY BE TWO TURNER ORGANIZATIONS

When the quarrels between a few individuals, members of turner societies in Chicago, commenced some years ago members were inclined to belittle the matter and laughed down those who predicted a split in the national organization. The Vord Amerikanische Turnerbund, since the Chicago Turngemeinde, the oldest and largest society in Chicago was expelled from the organization by the Executive Committee of the Chicago district the matter has assumed a more serious prospect and now the split has become an accomplished fact. The Turngemeinde is no longer the only society in Chicago outside of the National organization. At their last meeting two other societies adopted resolutions placing them outside of the organization. These are the Central on the West Side and the Germania on the South Side. The resolutions by which they with-drew from the Turnerbund refer to the quarrels which began four years ago over the anarchist question, and recite at some length the circumstances of the trial of the Turngemeinde before the District Board, at which a man presided who was himself under charges involving issues similar to those for which the accused society was to be tried. "We see in these actions," the resolutions say, "shameless and infamous as they are, the execution of a plan that has long become apparent, namely: to attract the lawless element and to supplant the genuine turner-like reasonably progressive efforts of the Turnerbund by brute force and to make way for reactionary chaos. We

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Chicago Tribune August 28, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

recognize this with an undeniable feeling of shame at our blindness which some years ago led us to believe that the Bund would be the gainer by our concessions. But being unwilling to longer bear the responsibility for all these infamies, we hereby declare our withdrawal from the Bund as a proof of our esteem for the Chicago Turngemeinde as an expression of detestation of the conduct of our District Board, from consideration of self esteem and for the protection of our members who are true to their country and to the Bund, also as an expression of esteem for the North American Turnerbund and its lofty, ideal aims." The South Side Turngemeinde will have a special meeting to take action on a similar proposition September 2. The seceding societies will try to organize an independent District organization and endeavor to secure admission to the national organization as the recognized representatives of the Chicago District to the exclusion of the radical societies and those which fail to declare their position in the matter, "I would not be surprised if two national bodies of turners were formed," said Max Stern, one of the leaders of the conservative elements of Turners. "The quarrel really handed down from the fight of four years ago, was opened afresh by the Turngemeinde expelling Vahlteich, because of his intense anarchistic sentiments. Then the Turngemeinde was expelled by the District Board because it expelled Vahlteich. Appeals were taken and a great deal of technical business gone through with and now we of the Turngemeinde have appealed to the National Board. The chances are it will do nothing. The Central

Chicago Tribune, August 28, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Turnverein and the Germania Turnverein have withdrawn from the order because the Turngemeinde was expelled. Several other Turner Societies in the City, in the district outside the city and in this and other States outside the district will doubtless withdraw on this account. The fight between the anarchistic and conservative elements of the order has been in progress for some years. It is now coming to an issue. The Turngemeinde represents the conservative element of German Turners and the result of this fight over Vahlteich will doubtless be the formation of two national bodies of Turners. It is stated that turners at Freeport, Mendota, Ottawa and LaSalle will withdraw this week in sympathy with the Chicago Turngemeinde.

III B 2

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II B 1 c (1)

GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 10, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

DRANK THE ROYAL WINE.

The 250 Swabians of Chicago attempted to begin their annual after-harvest festival at Ogden's Grove yesterday. The festival lasts two days and is generally a scene of great merry making. The storm which came up at 4 o'clock put an end to the festivities and drove the crowd into the tents and other places of shelter on the grounds. When the storm had passed the grove was covered with water two or three inches deep, and the crowd went home. About 4,000 people were present.

The officers of the society held a consultation and decided to postpone the festival until next Sunday and Monday. There were to have been a large number of races or games for which prizes were offered. A stage had been erected in the northwest end of the grove, where a series of tableaux were to have been shown. These were three scenes from "Goethe's Faust", "Faust and Gretchen", "Before the Church", "The Feast and Valentine's Death", two scenes from Goethe's "Herman and Dorothea", and three scenes from Schiller's "Wallenstein"; the whole to close with a tableaux showing the statues of Schiller and Goethe in Lincoln Park.

It was the Swabian Society that started the movement which resulted in

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 10, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

putting a statue of Schiller in Lincoln Park. They now propose to erect a statue of Goethe in the same place to cost \$11,000. They have \$1,000 in their treasury, the proceeds of last year's "fest", which they will donate to that purpose as well as the proceeds of this year's "fest".

"This is our fourteenth annual Volksfest," said Carl Haerting yesterday. "These festivals were inaugurated by William I of Germany at Cannstatter, a suburb of Stuttgart in Swabia. A great feature of our festivities is the wine which we import every year from the royal wine cellars of Stuttgart, and that we are able to import it is due to a special favor of the royal house Minister of the Stuttgart Court. The objects of our society are charitable, and last year we apportioned our money between the following institutions: Alexian Brothers Hospital, German Hospital, German Orphan's Home, Michael Reese Hospital, Rosehill Orphan's Home, Lutheran Orphan's Home and St. Vincent Asylum.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1891.

VELERANO OF THE GERMAN ARMY

The veterans of the "German" army held their annual celebration yesterday at the shady Louisenhain. Many members of other German military organizations were present. The entertainments, as well as the attitude and spirit in general were so peaceful, that one could almost forget that those present were sons of Mars, the God of War.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1891.

ATTENTION GERMAN SOLDIERS

All former "German" soldiers willing to join a real military organization have a splendid opportunity to do so. Applications will be accepted every first and third Tuesday of the month, at the assembly hall, 636 Milwaukee Ave., as well as by the president, E. F. Dittberner, 518 Division Street.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 22, 1891.

A NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION

Yesterday at 2 P.M., the "German Military Association" of the Southwest Side, held their first meeting at Schmidt's Hall. After the meeting was called to order, the officials were elected.

The purpose of this Association is to extend assistance in case of sickness and to take care of funeral expenses in case of death of their members.

There will be another meeting Wednesday, September 23rd, at the same place.

All those that have been soldiers in Germany are accepted as members.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, July 27, 1891.

ONE DAY FOR GERMANS.

The first popular and summer night festival held under the auspices of the German-American Central Society took place yesterday and last evening at the North Side Sharpshooters Park. This society is the central body of 198 Chicago German associations of Turners, singing societies, benevolent orders and other organizations formed to maintain the interest of the Germans in all public questions. Francis A. Hoffmann Jr., is president; and Louis Dreyfus, secretary of this central body. Three thousand people thronged through the park yesterday. The young folks, to the strains of a fine orchestra, kept the dancing floor warm. The athletic youngsters found ample accommodations for muscular sports. Francis A. Hoffmann Jr. had suggested that the 350,000 Germans of Chicago set apart and celebrate a day in the fall of each year as German Day, in honor of the landing of the first Germans in the United States, 100 years ago.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, July 27, 1891.

He was supported in this by the Staats Zeitung, Free Presse, Abendpost, Tageblatt and National Zeitung and to consider this was one of the main objects of yesterday's festival. Pres. Hoffmann called the assembly to order from the music stand. He said: "The object of our organization is not nativistic. It is not for independent action in politics. It is a social and domestic body to bring the Germans in line. The immediate object of the meeting is to institute in Chicago the observance of German Day as it is celebrated in New York, St. Louis and a few other large cities." Richard Michaelis, editor of the Free Presse was then introduced. He spoke about the benefits of the organization, insisted of the institution of German Day in Chicago, and said that from the best information he had October 6 was the day on which the first German stepped on the soil of the United States.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, July 27, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Louis Wagner, editor of the Tageblatt, said: "Germans should be opposed to prohibition, the Puritanic Sabbath, and Puritanic school laws; they should be united as they were in last fall's state election." He spoke then of Herman Raster; the late editor of the Staats Zeitung, as a man "whose force of diction and forcible expression of the mother tongue had captivated every one. As a Lutheran, he continued, I believe the German Day should not be celebrated Sunday. Let us do as do the other Americans - when the Fourth of July falls on Sunday they celebrate Saturday or Monday."

Henry Rarb, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, said: "Germans are assembled in other cities in this land as we are here today to perpetuate German life, morals and usages. Their idea is to maintain in this land, far away from home, such customs and habits of their land as do not interfere with the institutions of this country."

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, July 27, 1891.

A part of the population of this country consider such principles a crime. They claim we could level everything. I tell you if such were the case, if all the peculiarities of adopted citizens should disappear, this land would not be as it is now. If they should disappear it should not be for the welfare or unification of this country. Among all nations the German nationality stands highest. It allows each tribe to live and act as it pleases so long as it does not conflict with the laws of the land in which they reside. The Greeks had a national idea that the diversion of tribes was not by birth, but by custom and habits assumed and taken under a Republican form of government. The German tribes in this country have similarly non-unification against a common enemy. Patriotism is a matter of sentiment not of reason. Patriotism manifests itself not only in war, but in all the arts of peace social equality exists only in China, where every particular is regulated by law even to the form of a visiting card.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, July 27, 1891.

The population of this land is divided into two classes, laborers and idlers. I maintain without fear of contradiction, that the Germans belong only to the first class. "There is another patriotism. The German farmer in their land wins for himself a homestead which he intends to maintain. What is patriotism? It is opposed to silver and greenback humbug and is determined to pay in honest money. In religion the German is conservative. He is opposed to revivals. In arts, the supreme sentiment of humanity, the flower of civilization the German is ahead. In music, the drama, sculpture, the German excels. That is also patriotism. When this adopted country was in danger there was not a village where the Germans did not take to arms. The soldier character of the German has never denied itself in this country. That is German patriotism and while we love Germania, we are true sons of Columbia."

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GERMAN

WPI (ILL) PROJ 30275

Chicago Tribune, July 27, 1891.

A poem by Dr. Frederick Roesch was read entitled "Das Deutsche Lied". No date was set for German Day. The picnic yesterday was under charge of Louis Dreyfus, Anton Kuek, and Richard E. Stupe. Among those present were Charles Bary, Senator J. A. Lense, H. W. Shaffer, Dr. Lininger, Carl Harting, Franz Koch and Henry C. Zuttermeister.

Chicago Tribune, July 6, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

GERMANS MAKE MERRY AT PICNIC
ON FOURTH OF JULY.

For those who desired to do so there was full opportunity to continue the celebration of the Fourth of July in the groves and private parks in the northwestern part of the city yesterday. Half a dozen picnics in full operation, beer galore, and numerous bands which were up in all the late German waltzes could be found within an area of a mile square. The weather couldn't have been better, and thousands climbed on the Clybourne and Lincoln Avenue cars and went out to the picnics. The Gambrinus Arbeiter Unterstuetzungs Verein took possession of Belmont Park early in the day. This organization with its big name, is composed of the beer brewers of the city. It was organized in 1879 and it has a membership of 150. It is entirely a social organization. Andrew Brandler is its President.

The brewers brought their wives and children and sweethearts, and their friends, their wives and children. They thought the weather a little warm. They are accustomed to pass their time in cool beer cellars. Only one day in the year do they find freedom from toil. All holidays are the same to them but just about Fourth of July time each year they arrange for an

Chicago Tribune, July 6, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

outing. It might be expected that the brewers would sadly reduce the visible supply of beer at their annual picnic, but the fact is that the men in charge of the beer stand in Belmont Grove yesterday hardly had enough to do to keep their blood in circulation.

The brewers devoted all their time to the women and children, to the bowling alley, and to the waltzes that were in continual progress in the dancing pavilion. In the afternoon there were races and other contests for the children and some beautiful prizes were awarded. Nearly every child on the ground received some kind of a reward. There were some outside attractions in the way of speculation, such as cane racks and wheels of fortune, but they were disregarded. The principal event of the day was a bowling contest between members of the Verein, in which four prizes were offered.

After a basket luncheon, served at dusk, the festivities were resumed and continued until midnight. There were many new arrivals after supper, a large number of the brewers having been unable to leave their work during the day.

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 11, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GRAND GERMAN FESTIVAL.

Schwabenvereins' Celebration Of
The Cannstatter Volksfest.

Ogden's Grove presented a brilliant spectacle yesterday afternoon when the Schwabenverein of Chicago gave its thirteenth annual celebration of the Cannstatter harvest festival. There was a crowd of nearly 6,000 people present and the grounds were beautifully decorated. The celebration began yesterday afternoon and continued last night. It will conclude today.

At some distance from the entrance to the grove and in an open space, a large column of fruits and vegetables had been erected. The column was about thirty feet high, and rose out of a cluster of sheafs of grain of various kinds. All the fruits and vegetables on the column were distinctly American products. Near the top of the column was a fine collection of Indian corn, then came immense clusters of grapes and other fruits, a portion of which were brought all the way from California for the occasion.

The vegetables were mostly from kitchen gardens belonging to the members of

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 11, 1890. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

the society, and presented a fine aggregation of squash, carrots, red pepper, and potatoes. On the side of the column was the Coat-of-Arms of Wurtemberg. The lion rampant was worked in green pepper and the deer was worked in blue potatoes. The talismanic devices were in radishes and other garden products.

Near this column was a booth profusely draped in red, white, and blue bunting. Two large hogsheads of Neckar wine were standing in this booth gayly decorated. The wine came from the cellars of the Emperor of Germany. A committee consisting of two members of the society, Messrs. William Schoeninger and Carl Haerting, was delegated to visit Germany for the special purpose of purchasing the wine. They succeeded in buying 325 gallons of the precious liquor and, after much trouble and expense, finally had it safely delivered in Chicago. Smacking their lips over the delicious wine, the members of the society and those persons who were fortunate enough to be present declared with unanimity that it was perfection so far as wines go.

A German Comedy Presented.

Farther off, and about 100 feet from the wine booth, a temporary stage had

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 11, 1890.

W12 (ILL) PROJ. 30275

been erected for the presentation of the comedy, "One Will Have Her". The three acts of the comedy depicted amusing scenes in a German village. Two lovers were struggling for one pretty lass, and after considerable fun the piece concluded with a marriage. There was some good singing and dancing and all the members of the society acquitted themselves gracefully. The dancing program began after the conclusion of the comedy, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued late at night. The arrangements for the celebration were made by a committee.

Although the celebration was the Cannstatter Volksfest, an effort was made to make it distinctly American so far as the exhibit of garden and orchard products was concerned. Carl Haerting, Secretary of the society, said yesterday that the "harvest festival" in Chicago was to serve the same purpose as the festival in Germany, which is to familiarize the members of the society with the products of the country in which they reside and to rejoice in unison over bountiful crops or to discuss the prospects for the coming year. Last year, he said, there were 10,000 members of the Schwaben societies and their friends present at the celebration, and this year he expected a much greater attendance. The anticipations of the members of the arrangement

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 11, 1890.

committee were in part realized yesterday, and they have no doubt of seeing them fulfilled today.

Program for Today.

The program for today will be the same as yesterday, so as to enable all members of the society and visitors to witness the elaborate entertainment prepared.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 19, 1890.

THE GERMAN LITERARY SOCIETY

If a small number of people congregate, in order to do pioneer work for the purpose of establishing German literature and German culture, then we must admit that it is both a very laudable but also a difficult task. It is therefore very gratifying to note that such precursors, under the name of "The German Literary Society," are now able to review their successful accomplishments. After working unobtrusively, they have obtained a secure foothold and may now face the public. The purpose of the Association has already been mentioned, but we must not forget to give especial credit to its leader, Henry Cohn, who endeavors not only to attract the German element with its unified sentiments on this subject, but also wishes to create interest in the German language amongst the Americans. "The French language is fashionable amongst Americans," Mr. Cohn said, "and our Society intends to make German the fashion." That would be a progressive step. That the Club is capable of accomplishing something may be readily ascertained by visiting its meetings. The women and men supply sagacious wit for diversion and erudi-

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 19, 1890.

tion; literary compositions and humorous recitations give a diversified program, and music has by no means been forgotten. Yesterday's evening proved most entertaining and we especially recommend that the younger German element should become affiliated with the Society. Guests, or, we might say, visitors, are welcomed every Tuesday, 8 P.M., Room D, Central Music Hall. A very promising program has been announced for Tuesday, Feb. 25, at Emerson Hall. The officials of the Literary Club are: W. T. Underwood, President; A. Woodcock, Vice-President; Miss A. E. Crocker, Secretary.



Die Abendpost, February 7th, 1890.

The German-American Citizen's Alliance.
Acceptance of New Members.

The above alliance held its 2nd meeting yesterday, under the leadership of its temporary president, Carl Wohlfeld. The club's platform was adopted. Various members elected; some paragraphs were amended but most of them accepted, in their original form. The wording of its principles follows:-

- S. 1. Recognition (defense) of the Constitution of the U. S. and all free institutions of this nation.
- S. 2. Propagation of the "German National Spirit" through use of the German language, virtues and customs, art and science, and everything whereby the German "Nationalgefuehl," (National sentiment,) can be strengthened.
- S. 3. Creation of political, social, individual equality.
- S. 4. Defense against political attack by other nationalities.
- S. 5. Promotion of sound public morals.
- S. 6. Creation of good "American" citizens of German descent and parentage.
- S. 7. In legal matters, throughout national, state and municipal affairs, the German influence shall become noticeable in the U. S.
- S. 8. Unification of all Germans in the fight against "Nativism",



GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 7th, 1890.

"Knownothingism" and dissenters and all, who under some pretext attack German standards, through which personal liberty or the institutions of the country are jeopardized.

S. 9. Founding of a German National Day, once a year on any date.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 7, 1890.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN CITIZENS ALLIANCE. AIMS...NEW MEMBERS

At yesterday's meeting fifty members responded to the roll-call...The principles...were accepted in their entirety...

Paragraph (1) Support of the Constitution and all free institutions of the land.

(2) Development of a German-National sentiment by furthering the German language, German habits and customs. Support of art and science and anything which creates and gives pride to Germanism.

(3) Attainment of political, social and individual equality.

(4) Resistance to political coercion by other nationalities.

(5) Development of good public morals.

(6) The creation of good American citizens of German origin.

(7) Effective German influence in all national, state and municipal affairs, throughout the U. S., to be obtained by legal means.

(8) Unification of all German elements in the fight against "nativism", know-nothingness and prohibition, and all under-cover attacks against Germanism which are detrimental to personal liberty and the free institutions of the Nation.



Illinois Staats Zeitung., February 7, 1890.

(9) A National day to be known as German Day should be included in the calendar. Any day may be selected.

A mass meeting has been proposed...details and management to be worked out by a committee... List of new members follows... and their contributions ...
Adjournment...

Die Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1890.

IT HAS BEEN FOUNDED

The German-American Citizens Alliance of North America. This is the name of The Projected German National Association.

In response to our announcement wherein we quoted Karl Wohlfeld's proclamation to Germans to organize a national alliance of all clubs, thirty members met at Mueller's Hall, 45 No. Clark Street. Mr. Wohlfeld gave a brief outline of his plans and the association's purpose. All his listeners were indeed enthusiastic about a matter of such magnitude, but the details remained somewhat obscure; it is to be clarified by a selected committee within the next fortnight. Much time was consumed in useless arguing about the name of this venture. Eventually, the most important point was solved by Mr. Schlenker of the Schwae-bischer Unterstuetzungs Verein, who suggested the very appropriate title. German-American Citizens Alliance of North America. All, except two of the visitors, called as individuals only. The two exceptions functioned as official representatives of their own clubs. (particular name not given). Receipts: \$6.60.

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GERMAN

. Die Abendpost. Jan. 24, 1890.

Next meeting approved for February 6th, 8 PM. Same location. The Committee will then formulate the business details.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 24, 1890.

A WEAK ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE ALL THE GERMANS OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

FOUNDING OF A GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS ALLIANCE HAS ALREADY

BEGUN.

"I hear the news - but I lack the faith" thus will many a German exclaim, after he had noted the activity, last night, at 45 North Clark Street, where an attempt was made to unite all German-Americans. Indeed, a lofty ideal. The plan, at first, shall apply to Chicago. The many local German clubs as well as those which will be organized eventually, shall function only as branches of the great alliance and serve as representatives of the central body. But no ward of the city shall have more than a single branch. Thus, the various representatives form the central committee of the alliance.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 24, 1890.

The definite purposes of this encompassing association were not clarified by the chairman and did not appear to be understood by the majority of those present, prospective members. It seems that the chairman regarded this alliance as a great German mutual assistance association which will also be able to express itself politically, in matters appertaining to Germanism.

The real ideal that is to show the virtues of Germanism, the faithful German heart; to procure recognition among the non-German-Americans; and to stand united when the latter attack us in this New Land; in one word; to create a fortress for the defence of German activities in America, that phase, presumably, did not concern most of those assembled.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 24, 1890.

But, the alliance came to life last night, though it was an inconspicuous beginning. A committee will work out the declaration of principles and by-laws. If, at the next meeting, these recommendations meet with general approval and, if Germans, who are known as true and capable representatives of German, take up its leadership then yesterday's embryo association may well develop into a German-American giant.

The thirty or forty members, delegates from various clubs, selected Carl Wohlfeldt as president, temporarily. He was the originator of the plan.....Other officers, secretary, treasure, were also selected.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 24, 1890.

Mr. Reisenegger, secretary, then gave a brief address, appropriate and to the point. He said, "Our very leaders among the Germans are not unified among themselves, hence the lack of unity among the local Germans!" He referred to the old inherited evil of the Teutons, envy.

"How powerful we could be if united was proved, last year, when we elected Franz Amberg, a German, as City Clerk. Only when we are united can we achieve greatness! This evening, therefore, let us consider the creation of a German alliance for a lofty cause and forget individuals. That should be the prevailing thought!".....



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 24, 1890.

When the selection of a suitable name was contemplated, there was nearly as much variance as there were members. Beyond doubt, proposals would have continued till after the midnight hour, if Mr. Schcenker's suggestion had not been accepted: German-American citizens alliance, which was amended to include "of North America".....A list of the charter members and contributions towards a general fund, followed. February 6th, and the same address, have been tentatively selected for the next meeting.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1890.

[FESTIVITIES AND PLEASURES]

Association of Veterans of the German Army, held its first "Founders Meeting," at Brand's Hall. Its members were participants of the illustrious battles of '64, '65, '70 and '71. The precision and smoothness of its proceedings could well serve as a shining example to many of the longer established clubs.

That peculiar spirit of German faith and honesty permeated the environment which must have been impressive even to the laurel-wreathed bust of old Emperor William and, could the departed hero have been awakened, he would look with pride upon the assembled braves, etc. Many were adorned with the iron cross (emblem of bravery), etc. Hempstead Washburne, son of Elihu Washburne, gave the declamation of the evening in English and German, bestowing full recognition to the achievements of the German army and people. He spoke of his father's activities and the assistance he gave to those Germans who were beleaguered amongst others in Paris. Jubilant acclaim was accorded to his anecdote, and many a glass emptied in memory of his "unforgettable father. The Juvenile Male Chorus and the Weegesche Orchestra gave exemplary assistance. Presiding officer Georg von Massow, introduced the speaker. The meeting closed with a "ball," which was supplemented by banquet.

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Die Abendpost, Jan. 8, 1890.

[GERMAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION]

Founding of a German national association. Karl Wehlfield sends a request to all German clubs in Chicago and suggests that the various Germans of different districts, such as Bavarians, Prussians, Saxons, etc. who all speak their own native dialects, yet are Germans, should become more unified and appear only as Germans amongst their compatriots and American citizens in their new fatherland. First meeting at Millers hall, 45 N. Clark St., Thursday, Jan. 23, 8 P.M. Object: fostering of German art, science, German language and customs.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 6, 1890.

DER DEUTSCHE KRIEGERVEREIN

The officials elected last December were inducted into office with customary festive ceremonies. Chairman Wil. Schmidt, President August Thies and a host of other functionaries. Financial statistics record the following:

Income \$9607.29

Expenditures \$10153.64

568 members and cash in the treasury is computed at \$5,579.75

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1889.

DIPLOMACY VERSUS HONESTY

Last Sunday an extremely interesting meeting was held in the Lincoln Turner Hall by the Vorort (local Turner clubs) of the Chicago Turner Districts.

The debates indicated clearly that only a fraction of these people, who call themselves Turners, understand the aims of Turners.

Unlike real Turners, they disregard all the aims, to the execution of which they had pledged themselves, because they fear to incur the disfavor of the reactionary elements of our population and to expose to losses in their private business.

There are two kinds of Turners: the real ones and the sham Turners.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1889.

The first mentioned are also called the "reds" while the latter are named the "blues."

The main characteristic of the "reds" is honesty, while with the "blues" it is "diplomatic honesty."

The blue's honesty is elastic; he has the ability to come to terms with his Turner conscience and enjoys therefore an advantage.

A letter from the Turn Verein Freiheit requests all the Turners to support the eight hour day.

Ballots are considered opposed to Turner principles.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1889.

The Turn Verein Freiheit demanded several weeks ago, that the Vorort should protest against the interference with free speech and the holding of meetings; a vote count showed a majority of 326 against 260 in favor of the motion.

After a lengthy debate, thanks were expressed to Judge Tuley for his judgment.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1889.

[THE GOETHE LODGE]

In connection with the election of officers of the Goethe Lodge, No. 26, at the workers hall yesterday afternoon, a concert and play were also on the program. The newly installed officers were: Henry Mueller, President; Robert Kummer, vice-President; E. R. Hoffmann, Secretary; Anton Seis, Secretary of Finances; and Christian Muth, Treasurer. The evening's entertainment consisted of the performance of "The Butcher's Farewell", a play in one act. The role butcher Stelpe was in the hands of William Roseke, and the part of his wife, Amanda, was played by Jean Wormser. Both of the participants exhibited talent and added to the fun of the evening. Next on the program was Miss Clara Barton in the song "Wine, Women and Song", and William Roseker in the solo "A Gallant Husband". Both were loudly applauded. For the final number the lively courtroom scene, "He is Deaf" was chosen, in which Messrs. Roseke and Wormser and Miss Barton participated.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 25, 1888.

GERMAN FREE MASONS

The amusement committee of the six German Free Mason lodges of Chicago made a wise choice, when they selected the Northside park of the rifle club for their midsummer festival this season. This decision made it possible for a larger crowd to enjoy the very desirable privilege of participating in the successful and merry St. John's or midsummer festival of the German Free-Mason lodges.

Because of improved transportation facilities, and many noticeable improvements at this shady park, it was to be expected that large crowds would find their way to this memorable festival yesterday. Since some of the best elements of the German Americans gathered together it was natural that the festival made the impression of a family feast. The refreshing cheerfulness, the gayety, and the pleasing cordiality, which prevailed among the visitors, made this occasion one of the most enjoyable festivals ever held at this park.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 25, 1888.

The men's choir "Orpheus", whose majority of membership belong to the Free-Masons, contributed in considerable measure to incite and stir the fire of cheerfulness and enthusiasm. They rendered a great many appropriate songs.

For the small and the bigger children many amusing games and plays were arranged and about 400 useful prizes were distributed among them.

Late during the afternoon, Mr. W. Vocke delivered the speech for the occasion, in which he made a comparison between the American Puritanism and German sociability; the latter so beneficially and refreshingly demonstrated at this festival.

In connection with previous remarks it may be mentioned here that according to influential members of one of the Free-Mason lodges the erection of a large hall is planned by the German lodge members, and it is supposed that very few difficulties will stand in the way to proceed with this estimable endeavor.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 25, 1888.

It must be mentioned at the close that the amusement committee, consisting of three members of each of the six lodges, deserve a well earned compliment because the festival was a splendid success due to persistent efforts in planning and preparing for the same.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 22, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN PATRIOTS.

The club of "German '48 and '49 Patriots" yesterday celebrated the 40th anniversary of the revolution in Germany. The old veterans were reminded of those troublesome times when they had fought for Germany's liberty and unity.

The president of the club, Mr. A. Hottinger, made the statement that the German patriots of New York had decided twenty years ago to celebrate in memory of those stirring times and hold a festival annually. Chicago, the New York of the west, made arrangement for the first general and large festival fifteen years ago, when the German champions of liberty came together for that purpose.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 22, 1887.

GERMAN WARRIORS.

The German Warriors flag inauguration was celebrated last night at Schonhofen's Hall. The splendid inauguration and the following ball were marked by great success. All the members of the Society, which was brought into existence only nine months ago, were present with their families. The hall was beautifully decorated, displaying German and American colors, weapons, and different war emblems. The uniformed members of the Central Band opened the festivities with an inspired march, after which Vice-Commander Chas. Wier extended a warm welcome to the comrades and guests. After a lovely prologue spoken by Miss Clara Seyer, the unrolling of the beautiful flag dedicated by the ladies of the War Veterans Association took place and was accompanied by a thunderous hurrah. Mrs. Maria Westermann presented the flag in the name of the ladies of the Society to Robert Seyer, Commander of the War Veterans Association saying: "No higher honor could have been bestowed on me than to present this flag to the German Warriors Association in the name of the ladies of this Society. The flag a gift of our women, shows what women can do when guided by German unity. The fact is known to every one present at this gathering, that every German is possessed of a wanderlust and of the desire to work and to create; this accounts for the heavy



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 22, 1887.

emigration, especially to God's country of North America. This flag represents on one side the American colors, reminding you of your duties as an American citizen towards your adopted country; and if necessary to take up arms and defend and fight for it. The other side represents the German colors, which should remind us that we are Germans, who desire to preserve that German loyalty in their hearts. Mr. Commander of the German War Veterans Association, I herewith present to you, in the name of the ladies of this Association, this flag as a symbol of unity of German men in a foreign country, and it may serve as an inspiration for a closer tie."

The flag made of heavy silk bears on the right side the American colors and the inscription: German War Veterans Association of Chicago. Organized December 15, 1886. Presented by the ladies of the Society. The four corners of the other side of the flag bear the German coat of arms, with the Society's emblem and inscription: "Mit Gott fur Kaiser and Reich." (With God for Emperor and Empire) in the center.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 6, 1883.

[THE GERMAN SOCIETY]

The German Society held its meeting last Friday with the following report read: Collected contributions for last month amounted to \$354.00 with outstanding contributions of \$335.00. Four new members joined the society: Gustav Schmidt, Schiller Ruske, Constantin Kann and William Thilo.

The agent reported that there was a drop in immigration during last month. The number not exceeding 2000, most of whom are going further west. But of the large number of unemployed we could place 184 only. During last month we received only 112 calls for workers. The number applying for relief was not as heavy as the previous month. Seven patients were placed in hospitals and four others received pre-medical treatment and medicines. Twelve families received coal and 38 cases were helped with money. Twenty were immigrants. Fifteen more sick persons were helped with money and through the loss of breadwinners, three more families were given assistance. The total sum spent for assistance of the needy amounted to \$326.85.

Consul Claussenius's displeasure over the fact that the "Society of German Women" became independent assuming corporation rights, caused the consul



GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 6, 1883.

to appoint a committee of three persons to meet a committee appointed by the Society of German Women to discuss and determine in what relationship the two organizations stand.

The Treasurer was requested by Mr. Claussenius to invest the net proceeds of \$800.00 which a ball given by him yielded, for the benefit of the German Women's Society with a personal gift of \$25.00.

Messrs. Schwissler and Claussenius were appointed members of a committee of auditors.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 29, 1881.

THE NEW DECORATIONS OF THE NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL

The Turners [Gymnasts] were quite contented, to judge by their singing, which could be heard even on the street, and they had good reason to be elated. They were celebrating the completion of the wall decorations of their large hall. The work, fresco painting, was done by the firm of J. B. Sullivan and Brothers, 266 North Clark Street, lowest bidders.....

[Translator's note: Since Sullivan was an Irishman, and these translations are concerned only with German endeavor, I must omit the greater part of the description.] They were exceedingly successful in their treatment as a whole, particularly of the large ceiling, and here they created a veritable masterpiece.. The work is impressive, shows good taste, and is free from gingerbread effects. A cupola about twenty feet in diameter forms the approximate center of the large ceiling, 69 by 96 feet.....The portraits of Humboldt, Goethe, Schiller, Shakespeare, Liszt, Beethoven, Mozart, and Wagner, each on a separate shield, appear on a gray background. A reddish

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 29, 1881.

ribbon, interspersed with rosettes, forms a connecting band for the pictures, indicating continuity, and this effect is enhanced by garlands of flowers.

.....[Translator's note: Detailed description omitted.] The other rooms also were decorated.....The stage wall of the great hall is no longer of cloth; it is now a solid wall and will undoubtedly improve the acoustic qualities. Indeed, the Turners might well enjoy yesterday's banquet.

The hall will be shown to the public next Sunday afternoon, and in connection therewith Orchestra Leader Rosenbecker will give a concert, in which forty members of Thomas's orchestra will appear. A dance and other entertainment will constitute the evening program.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1881.

THE GARFIELD PROCESSION
Imposing German Participation

Chicago, the busy, restless metropolis, held a memorial procession yesterday in honor of the great leader whose life has become part of the history of this city. Here he was nominated for the presidency by a powerful political party, and Chicago also had been the home of the despicable creature Guiteau, whose sordid efforts to attain fame, no matter how, made him the murderer of the man concerning whom the nation felt that he would become the greatest President that the United States had ever had.

What Chicago undertakes generally assumes colossal proportions.....The multitude, which usually expresses itself boisterously at processions, maintained an almost deathlike silence, although probably more than a hundred thousand people lined the street for a distance of three miles.....All business was suspended.....

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1881.

Michigan Avenue, south of Madison Street, served as the gathering place for the various divisions. The few police were powerless to control the immense throng. However, a semblance of order was brought out of chaos, mostly through the co-operation of the crowd, which complied with the orders of the leaders and officers of the procession without argument and as well as was possible, considering the surging multitude, and this enabled the marchers to form in ranks....

The Great Procession

Start: Monroe Street and Michigan Avenue....through the downtown section....back to Michigan Avenue south of Eldridge Court, where the procession dissolved. The procession was arranged as follows: Twelve mounted policemen led by Lieutenant Baus and General Forsythe and staff, First Cavalry Regiment on foot, Second Infantry Regiment, music, Sixth Infantry Regiment, Lackay Zouaves, Tobey's Battery, music, Sixteenth Regiment (colored), music, First Infantry Regiment, George Thomas Post G.A.R., music, Whittier Post G.A.R., Lyons Post G.A.R., Post Number

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Twenty-eight G.A.R., Custer Post G.A.R., John Brown Post G.A.R., Abraham Lincoln Post G.A.R., Twenty-fourth Infantry (Hecker) Regiment, Union Veterans' Club, Nineteenth Illinois Veterans' Regiment, Templars, catafalque, Templars on horseback, music, Grand Commandery of Illinois (branch of a German order), Mont Joie Commandery mounted, Apollo Commandery, Chicago Commandery Number Nineteen, St. Bernard Commandery, Chevalier Bayard Commandery, music.

Free and Accepted Masons

Grand Lodge, Garden City Lodge Number 141, Hesperia Lodge 411, Kilwinnin Lodge 311, Dearborn Lodge 310, T. C. Turner Lodge 400 /or 409, type illegible/, Pleiades Lodge 478, Buffalo Lodge 161, National Lodge 596, Chicago Lodge 437, Cregier Lodge 643, Home Lodge 508, Lincoln Park Lodge 611, Keystone Lodge 639, Waldeck Lodge 674, Chicago Lodge 437 /Translator's note: Probably an error, since the lodge is listed above/, Richard Cole Lodge 697, Western Star Lodge 1443, Golden Fleece Lodge 1615, Apollo Lodge 642, Ezekiel

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1881.

Lodge 1605, Oriental Lodge 33, Mystic Star Lodge 758 End of Free and Accepted Masons7, .

St. Andrews' Society, Drum Corps, Bohemian Sharpshooters' League, music,
Bohemian lodges, and associations, music,

Knights of Pythias

Chicago Division Number Seven, Germania Lodge 2, Excelsior Lodge 3, Gauntlet Lodge 4, Cosmopolitan Lodge 6, Hoffnung [Hope] Lodge 7, Goethe Lodge 8, De Molay Lodge 13, Schiller Lodge 15, Washington Lodge 32, Thorwaldsen Lodge 41, Ottokar Lodge 78, Apollo Lodge 4, Scandia Lodge 80, Kosciusko Lodge 83, Chicago Lodge 88, Fort Dearborn Lodge [no number], Damon Lodge 4,

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Chosen Friends Lodge Number.....[Translator's note: Figures missing], Illinois

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Lodge 3, Chicago Lodge 10, Alexander Lodge 19, Germania Lodge 40, Humboldt Lodge 101, Excelsior Lodge (in uniform) 108, Hermann Lodge 110, Teutonia Lodge 114, Apollo Lodge 165, Robert Blum Lodge 58, Palm Lodge 467, Progress Lodge 524, Goethe Lodge 329, Hoffnung [Hope] Lodge 353, Northwestern Lodge 388, Garden City Lodge 389, Olympic Lodge 477, Douglas Lodge 432, Harmonia Lodge 221, Lily of the West Lodge 407, Syria [or Sylia, print indistinct] Lodge 451, J. P. Potts Lodge 561, Accordia Lodge 556, Eclipoe [perhaps Eclipse] Lodge 22, Peabody Lodge 613, music, Hutten Lodge 378, Balatka Lodge [no number], Southwest Lodge 484 [end of I.O.O.F.],

Music, Mayor Harrison on horseback, aldermen and city officials in coaches, music, chief of police, fire marshals, police captains, firemen, policemen, black-draped police wagon, employees of the sheriff's office, letter carriers and postal employees, music, Italian societies, Christopher Columbus Club, Scandinavian societies,

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Colored Orders

Templars Commandery of the Grand Master [a branch the Order of St. John],
Honorable Patriarchs, John Jones Lodge, Golden Light Lodge, Hutchinson
Lodge, Apple of Discord Lodge 65, Brethren of Union (Thirty lodges), Knights
of Pythias (colored), music [end of colored orders],

Order of Foresters

Schiller Court 60, Centennial Court 6, Eureka Court 8, Brisco Court 9,
Holsatia Court 10, Amity Court 11, Freiheit [Liberty] Court 12, Germania
Court 13, Northwestern Court 14, Unity Court 15, Concordia Court 16, Chicago
Court 17, Friendship Court 18, Energy Court 19, Washington Court 20, Arion
Court 21, Industry Court 22, America Court 23, Cesky Lev Court 24, Vorwaerts
[Forward] Court 25, Schiller Court 26, Ceska Koruna Court 27, Lincoln Court
28, Liberty Court 29, Benevolence Court 30, Highland Court 31, Douglas Court

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32, Vega Court 33, Progress Court 34, Jefferson Court 35, Enterprise Court 36, Fidelity Court 37 end of Order of Foresters,

Miscellaneous Associations

music, J. O. Swithjod, St. Pius Club, Irish Temperance and Benevolent Associations, music, Seamen's Union, Ehrenritter Knights of Honor, Scandia Lodge 1211, Garden City Lodge, Kosciusko Lodge, Gesangverein Singing Society Harmonia, Polish Tailors' Association, music, St. Joseph's Bohemian Society, American Protestant Association, Procop Association, Knights of St. George, North Star Lodge, fourteen lodges of the Bohemian Order C.S.P.S., Nora Lodge, Knights of the White Cross, Norwegian Singing Society, music, Hibernian Rifles, Ancient Order of Hibernians, St. Paul's Society, St. Aloysius Society end of Miscellaneous orders,

German Associations and Orders

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Marshal Hermann Pomy and his staff on horseback, music, Veterans' Association, Turngemeinde [Gymnastic Association], Turnverein Vorwaerts (Forward Gymnastic Club), Aurora Turnverein, Bohemian Turnverein, Orpheus Maennerchor, Germania Maennerchor, Liederkranz Eintracht (Concord Singing Society), Freier Saengerbund (Free Singers' Alliance), Liedertafel Vorwaerts (Forward Song Club), Allemannia Saengerbund (Allemannia Singers' Alliance), Wirthsverein (Saloonkeepers' Association), Plattdeutscher Verein (Low German Association), Thueringer Verein (Thuringian Society), Darmstaedter Verein (Darmstadt Society), Bavaria Club, Badischer Verein (Baden Society), Saxonia (Saxony Society), Schleswig-Holsteiner Verein, music, [end of unclassified German societies],

D. O. H. S.

[Translator's note: German encyclopedia does not list this abbreviation] Chicago Lodge Number One, Thomas Paine Lodge 2, Freie Maenner [Free Men] Lodge 3, Siegel Lodge 4, Washington Lodge 5, Schiller Lodge 7, Alexander Lodge 8, Lincoln Lodge

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10, Koerner Lodge 11, Germania Lodge 12, Eintracht (Concord) Lodge 13,
Arminius Lodge 17, **Einigkeit** (Harmony) Lodge 19, Thusnelda Lodge 21,
Hoffnung [Hope] Lodge 25, Hecker Lodge 28 [end of D. O. H. S.],

V. O. A. S.

[Translator's note: Abbreviation not listed] Schiller Grove Number Four
[Translator's note: Since the word Hain, grove is mentioned, these lodges are
connected with some Order of the Druids, the ancient Druids held religious
ceremonies in groves, but just what German Order is meant by the abbreviation
I cannot tell you], Columbia Grove 5, Goethe Grove 9, Humboldt Grove 12, Garden
City Grove 12, Concordia Grove 15, Uhland Grove 16, West Chicago Grove 18,
Harmonia Grove 20, North Chicago Grove 23, Union Grove 24, South Chicago
Grove 31, Walhalla Grove 39, United Brethren Grove 14, Eintracht (Concord)
Grove 46, Douglas Grove 51 [end of V. O. A. S.],

D. O. H.

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[Translator's note: No information available to explain abbreviation^Y
Helvetia Lodge 133, Columbia Lodge 178, Beckmann Lodge 188, Wilhelm Tell
Lodge 194, Treue Brueder (Faithful Brethren) Lodge 325, Schiller Lodge 347,
Vereinigung (Unity) Lodge 376, Germania Lodge 382, Robert Blum Lodge 397,
Eintracht (Concord) Lodge 406, Humboldt Lodge 420, Goethe Lodge 422, Concordia
Lodge 430, Hoffnung (Hope) Lodge [no number], La Salle Lodge [no number--end
of D. O. H.]

A. O. U. W.

[Translator's note: Abbreviation not listed] Chicago Legion 4, [of] Chosen
Knights, Peabody Lodge 143, Wicker Park Lodge 104, Teutonia Lodge 86, Robert
Blum Lodge 96, Concordia Lodge 41, Lafayette Lodge 144, Douglas Lodge 177,
Fort Dearborn Lodge 9, Lakeside Lodge 142, Star of the West Lodge [no number],
Garden City Lodge 40, Morris Lodge 175, Aetna Lodge 159, Apollo Lodge 139, North
Chicago Lodge 157, Uhland Lodge 95, Lincoln Lodge 140, Columbia Lodge 155, West-

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ern Eagle Lodge 172, Helvetia Lodge [no number], Allemania Lodge 68, Chicago Lodge 91, Oriental Lodge 97, Oakland Lodge 169.

The procession showed almost no ostentatious display, and that in particular made it very impressive. The soldiers marched with lowered rifles and bowed heads; flags were rolled up and draped in black. The musicians played funeral marches and at suitable intervals funeral bells were sounded; occasionally a few salvos were discharged. All proved highly appropriate.

The Army was represented by about two thousand men. The Scotch Company, thirty men of the Sixth Regiment, had the most conspicuous uniforms. There were also four cannons in this part of the funeral procession. The citizens who were in the parade did not march particularly well. The veterans, about four thousand, marched to the tune of a fife with muffled drumbeats and proved very impressive. These men, hardy soldiers, walked in true Army style, and **their** demeanor showed in every way their esteem for a departed fellow member.....

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The catafalque /empty hearse in this instance/ was drawn by six black horses led by Negroes, and this entire dark group did much to augment the mournful aspect of the procession. On both sides of the float appeared the following inscription in white letters:

In Memoriam
James Abram Garfield
Scholar, Statesman, Patriot
Born November 13, 1831 **Died** September 19, 1881
May He Rest in Peace

Laurel branches were mounted above the inscription; crosses of white immortelles were fastened to the front and the rear of the vehicle as well as in other suitable places. Allegorical figures, a half-open portal signifying entrance to the hereafter, a cross and a broken pillar were at the center of the catafalque; above it was a pedestal, draped with the Star Spangled Banner enshrouded in black, while a laurel wreath and golden sword, hilt wrapped with black ribbons, lay on top of the pedestal. The pagoda-shaped roof was

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1881.

surmounted by an eagle, wings bound with black cloth, as if to prevent flight. To relieve the monotony of the dark draperies, heavy silver fringes were added. A saddle horse, decorated with the emblems of mourning.... followed the catafalque.....

The German Division

The German division, which formed the end of the procession, consisted of ten thousand men at least and was the most imposing part of the entire parade. Their numbers seemed endless as the men marched with their countless club banners draped in black. The immense participation of the German element shows most conclusively what esteem the Germans have for the land of their adoption and provides splendid compensation for the neglect of Germany in failing to send a suitable note of condolence to America, the nation of which the German people form a major part.

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The parade was fully two miles long and required three hours to pass a given point. [Translator's note: Verbatim. According to the figures given a man could hardly keep his balance walking so slowly; the parade probably was longer than indicated, and the men walked faster.] About sixty thousand people marched, and it was the greatest demonstration ever witnessed in Chicago.

Central Music Hall

A memorial service was held at Central Music Hall in the afternoon..... Pastor Miln was the speaker.....At the end [of the service] the dirge composed by Oscar Schmoll for the occasion, poem by Mr. Dietz, was presented by five German and twenty-eight American singers.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 24, 1881.

THE LAST TRIBUTE
Preparations for Memorial Procession in Honor
of President Garfield

Mayor Harrison takes great interest in the forthcoming ceremony, scheduled for next Monday [September 26]. He is energetically at work attending to the various details and finds enthusiastic support.....His proclamation.....
[Translator's note: Non-German items are omitted.]

Participation of the Germans

A meeting was held yesterday at the City Hall. Representatives of the following German clubs and lodges were present: Schwabenverein (Swabian Club) Turngemeinde (Gymnastic Association), Baiernverein (Bavarian Club), Turnverein Vorwaerts (Forward Gymnastic Club), Plattdeutscher Verein (Low German Society), Thueringer Verein (Thuringian Society), Orpheus Society, Maennerchor Der Druiden (Druids' Male Chorus), Hermannssoehne (Sons of Hermann), Pythiasritter

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 24, 1881.

(Knights of Pythias), Deutscher Kriegerverein (German Veterans' Club), Oddfellows, Badischer Verein (Badensian Club), Der Voroat des Chicago Turnbezirks (Headquarters of the Chicago Gymnastic Distirct), and Die Vierundzwanziger (the Twenty-four Club).

Max Stern opened the meeting. F. Demmler was elected chairman, and L. Mueller secretary. Upon the motion of Max Stern it was decided that the German lodges and associations should appear in large numbers and form part of the procession.

Mayor Harrison was present at the conference and declared it advisable to appoint a leader for the German division. Hermann Pomy was chosen marshal, and he selected the office of Wasmannsdorf and Heineman, 165 East Randolph Street, as headquarters. Clubs and lodges are requested to send information to the above address about the number of persons who will march in the parade.

In the afternoon a subcommittee met at Quincy Number Nine and passed a resolution to issue the following appeal:

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"To the German-Americans of Chicago:

"What good and faithful citizen of this nation has not been deeply affected by the tragic news of our beloved President's death, which shook our great Republic to its very foundation? Who could withhold his tears when we read of the ebbing powers of resistance as Garfield, victim of an assassin, approached his final hour--when we finally realized that this good citizen, compassionate father, faithful husband, profound thinker, great scientist, valiant soldier, and successful and admired statesman had finally reached the boundary of our terrestrial existence and in conformity with inexorable laws was doomed to follow the path which we all eventually must tread?

"We also, who first saw the light of day on distant shores, in another part of the world, have felt the crushing blow of fate just as intensely as our fellow citizens who were born here because our hearts also throb in unison with the fortunes and the sorrows of this great Republic. We are so firmly

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attached to this country and have become such an integral part of it that we are affected even by the most trivial incidents which concern the nation.

"From that far-off land where our cradles stood, where rulers "by God ordained" waxed fat and lived in splendor derived of the exploitation of their subjects, from that distant domain now emanates a cool indifference toward us; yet our fathers in times of distress defended with their lives its foreign aristocracy. Therefore let us German-Americans atone for the conduct of uncivil officialdom abroad. [Translator's note: The German administration directed Mr. Busch to express regrets for President Garfield's death, whereas a note of this kind should have been written by the emperor or at least by the chancellor.] Let us correct this tactlessness towards our fellow citizens by appearing in full numbers in the memorial procession; let us show that while not forgetting the land of our birth, we are at all times intensely devoted to the land of our choice.

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"For this reason a temporary committee was formed, and a resolution was adopted to invite all German-American clubs, associations, and lodges to participate in the ceremony next Monday. A meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the city council on Saturday at two o'clock to arrange the various details, and the presidents of all German-American clubs of Chicago, or their delegates, are requested to be present.

"The Committee:

Max Stern, Emil Dietzsch, Franz Demmler, Hermann Pomy"

To the German Singers of Chicago

Emil Dietzsch has written a poem in commemoration of the impending event; Oscar Schmoll has composed the music for the dirge, and a rehearsal has been scheduled for tonight at Athenaeum Hall, 50 North Dearborn Street, Room 7. All German singers are invited to the rehearsal at eight o'clock this evening.

Franz Amberg,

President of the American Singers' Alliance.

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TO THE TURNVEREINS OF THE CHICAGO DISTRICT

In accordance with the proclamation which the Mayor of Chicago issued today all organizations of the city and vicinity have been requested to participate in the memorial procession next Monday afternoon. I therefore ask all Turnvereins (gymnastic clubs) of the Chicago district to march in the procession. All inquiries from out-of-town clubs addressed to me will receive prompt attention. [Translator's note: The procession commemorates President Garfield's death.]

Carl Plum, first speaker of Chicago Vorort

German Clubs and Lodges

The Turnverein Vorwaerts (Forward Gymnastic Club) has announced a special meeting for tonight, at the Club's hall, to make preparations for the procession, and all members are urgently requested to be present. The members of the

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Chicago Turngemeinde will attend the memorial procession in full numbers. They will appear at 12:30 P. M. at Turner Hall, ready to be assigned to their respective places in the procession. All will wear dark suits.

The Oddfellows held a meeting yesterday at their lodge, corner Clark and Washington Streets. Grand Patriarch John P. Foss presided. It was decided to ask all the members to march in the procession in honor of the departed member of the Order, President Garfield, and Grand Patriarch Foss was nominated marshal of the Oddfellows' division of the procession. A committee was formed consisting of the marshal, the high patriarchs, and other high ranking members of the lodge, who will make the necessary arrangements. All lodges and divisions are requested to meet at their respective halls at 10:30 next Monday and to march to the corner of Clark and Washington Streets, where the Oddfellows' division will be formed. After the procession a memorial ceremony will be held, with J. Ward Ellis as principal speaker. The members of the Committee are M. C. McClure, John Snitzer, J. Ward Ellis, Samuel Stein, M. C. Eames, J. Buechel, Charles Seymour, and Leon Schlossman.

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An appeal was also issued to the Knights of Pythias....to march in the procession....in full uniform....and whoever has none is to wear dark clothes....

[Translator's note: No German names, in fact, no names at all are given; so the item has been abbreviated.]

Grand Master W. H. Scott of the Freemasons asked the Masons to attend.....

[Translator's note: No German names.]

The Wirthsverein (Tavernkeepers' Association) held a special meeting yesterday at Joseph Miehle's hall, on South State Street, which was well attended, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"The members of the German Wirthsverein of Chicago, good and true citizens of this great Republic, are deeply moved by the death of our beloved President, a loss which is felt throughout the land, and we therefore resolve and declare:

That the departed was a good citizen, a courageous and unselfish crusader in

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the interests of liberty, an excellent statesman, and a man exemplary in his domestic life;

"That we hereby give assurances of our profound sympathy to his bereaved family;

"That we honor our esteemed President, who met tragic death at the hand of an assassin, and that we will close our places of business next Monday, September 26, throughout the duration of the memorial services;

"That our Association will be represented by a delegation of members in the funeral procession; and

"That a copy of these resolutions shall be sent to the family of the deceased.

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members are also affiliated with other clubs and will therefore be present anyway.

Other Participants

....The State militia....The Hancock Veterans....

The Bohemian Order of G. S. P. O. will be represented by nine clubs and about five hundred members, according to the Mayor; the Bohemian Expert Riflemen [a sharpshooters' association] will also march.

City and State officials will go to Cleveland after meeting at the Tremont House.....The Stock Exchange decided to send a deputation to Cleveland.....
Departure Sunday afternoon....

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The Fund for Mrs. Garfield

A fund of \$250,000 is being raised for Mrs. Garfield. Up to the present time Chicago has donated \$13,126. Yesterday's subscription comprised the following: Julius Rosenthal, \$25; J. Van Inwagen, \$500; J. B. Safford, \$1; Eckardt and Brothers, \$100. J. B. Drake accepts subscriptions at the Pacific Hotel.

Mourning Decorations (Vox Populi)

"The statement of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung that even the smallest hovel would display symbols of mourning by next Monday induced the writer to make a casual investigation on the North Side. The editor's opinion appears to be justified; the smallest homes show signs of mourning. But what about the palaces of the wealthy, east of Wells Street? In those locations where the German workingmen and the none-too-prosperous German businessmen make their homes the houses give mute evidence that the occupants feel genuine sorrow for our departed President, the man who rose from the ranks, and that the

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people of this district have done everything possible (considering their limited means) to express their sentiments. I do not speak of the main streets of the North Side, such as Chicago Avenue, Clark, Wells, Sedgwick, and Larrabee Streets and Clybourn and North Avenues, where naturally nearly every house displays black decorations. I have in mind the unpretentious side streets such as Vedder Street and Rees Street, west of Larrabee Street, where workingmen have their modest homes, localities where almost all houses show the dark color indicative of sorrow. On Dearborn Avenue [Avenue, verbatim] from Division Street to Illinois Street the writer could find only seventeen places which displayed black, and this count includes even the smallest ribbon, and two thirds of these symbols were smaller than those on Vedder and Rees Streets. Of course most of the businessmen living in these palaces had decorated their stores profusely in black, but that was just a matter of business. Genuine sorrow manifests itself at home; at home we show what sentiments we actually have. Or do the gentlemen in their magnificent houses fear to be reminded too much of death? In that even we shall have recourse to Schiller's lines, the declaration of one of the Homeric heroes to

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the braggart Thersites, which by the substitution of another name becomes highly suitable in this instance:

" 'Even Garfield had to die, and he was greater than ye!' "

Resolutions

The Vorwaerts Turnverein held its last general session in honor of the President. Dr. Liebig spoke, eulogizing the character of the eminent man and expressing great regret at the despicable political corruption which prevails in America, of which he regarded Garfield as the innocent victim, the third man who had suffered death because of such deplorable conditions. An opinion was also expressed to the effect that the Republic would not need a President. The Club decided to publish the speech, since it fully coincided with the principles of the Turnerbund, as set forth in its platform. [Translator's note: No other details are given.]

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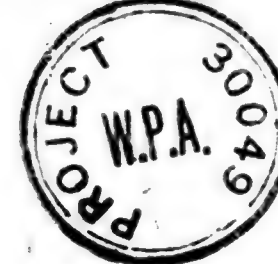
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The Grand Army of the Republic....held a meeting.....

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GERMAN

DIE FACKEL, March 6th, 1881.

The Anniversary of the Foundation and Flag Inauguration of the
Society "Bavaria."

The Society "Bavaria" was founded on November 12th of last year, and has already a membership of about 150 who gathered last Monday evening at Brand's Halle, to spend a few hours, in the real German manner of sociability. The Hall was decorated with garlands and flags and through its beauty impressed everyone present. It is Mr. Aug. Lang, the well known turn teacher of the North side, who has been entrusted with the decoration of the Hall, and he also directed the tableau's presented, which were "Die Schlacht bei Muhlendorf" (The Battlefield of Muhlendorf) "Die Sendlinger Schlacht" and "Die Schlacht bei Weissenburg." All three presentations enjoyed so much acclaim, that it was deemed necessary to repeat these numbers.

The finale of the evening, was the presentation of the beautiful silk flag, with heavy rich embroidery, made by Mrs. Mitchell, and presented to the President by



GERMAN

DIE FACKEL, March 6th, 1881.

Mrs. Victoria Markham. Mrs. Markham, earned the Society's gratitude; her costume for this occasion, was one representing Bavaria. The President, Mr. Reisencker, in a lengthy speech, extended a welcome in the name of the Society.

The flag presentation scene was heightened in effect by the artistic setting of large Oak trees on the stage under which shadows, a group of eight ladies, dressed in national costumes, represented the eight districts of Bavaria. In the center, under the Bavarian coat of arms, stood Germania and the Goddess of freedom, with the President and Mrs. Markham, each at one side of the stage.

Much praise for the great success of the evening goes to Messrs. Reisencker, Miller, Baus and Folz, members of the committee.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 1, 1881.

FLAG DEDICATION AND CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING
OF THE BAVARIA SOCIETY

The founding of the above mentioned society was first suggested by Mr. William Reisenecker and other fine citizens of Chicago belonging to the older generation. Thus the Bavarian Society came into existence november 12, of last year. All of the one hundred fifty members of the society are natives of Bavaria. Although their preference for this country prompted them to become citizens of the land of their choice, they, nevertheless, cherish a love for the land of their birth.

The dedication of the society's beautiful white and blue silk flag adorned with exquisite embroidery was the climax of the evening's ceremonies, and when, with the appropriate musical accompaniment the curtains of the stage parted, a lovely scene was presented to the great audience. There stood under the Bavarian coat of arms Columbia and Germania arm in arm, with Bavaria standing at their right, and surrounded by nine demure maidens



Illinois Staats-Leitung, Mar. 1, 1881.

all dressed in white, representing the eight districts of Bavaria. On the left side of the stage stood the president of the society, Mr. William Reisenecker, surrounded by the directors and other officials of the organization. The president then received the flag presented to him by Mrs. V. Markham who said: "Mr. president as you are the highest official of the association, I have the honor to present to you the blue and white banner of the society. May it serve as a symbol of our love for Bavaria, the land where our cradle stood. Although far away from the native land, our love for Bavaria has not died. . . . This banner shall remind us, that we, Bavarians shall always be allied in work and pleasure. Mr. president, I entrust herewith this banner into your care, may it serve and inspire the purpose of this young organization."

In his reply, President Reisenecker pointed out that it was not the intention of the Bavarian people in this great Republic to display their own flag along with the Star-Spangled Banner. Neither is it their intention to exclude them-



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 1, 1881.

selves from the association with other German groups, but only to cherish and preserve the memory of the dear old Fatherland.



III B 2

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1881.

B'NAI B'RITH
Jew Baiting Among the Jews

To the publisher of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

An article under the above caption appeared in the Wednesday issue of your paper, and because a slight misinterpretation of real facts is obvious, I take the liberty to correct the error.

In accordance with the statutes of the Grand Lodge No. 6, of the B'nai B'rith, the application for the founding of a new branch lodge in any city in which the order is represented, has to receive the consent of all the existing lodges already operating in that city before a permit could be issued. In the case before us, the Chicago lodges of the B'nai B'rith were informed of the proposed additional lodge, and as a result of this, the General Committee of the district received protests from eight of the ten lodges against the issuance of a permit. Thus it becomes plausible that the action of the General Committee was prompted by the decision of the majority members of the lodges.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1881.

With the denial of the charter, this incident would have been closed, had Mr. Greenebaum, the originator of this project, chosen to submit to the will of the plurality, but he declared war on the committee instead. His first step in this direction was to induce those lodges to withdraw their protests, but failed to succeed. He next attempted to win his point through the delegates to the convention. He was only partly successful in this. In view of the fact that the expenses of a lodge remain the same regardless of the number of members, it cannot be expected that under those circumstances a permit for a new lodge should be issued. Therefore, it is imperative that those wishing to become members of the organization abide by the decision and join the lodges already in existence. In avoiding further expenses, the individual membership fees would have a good chance of being decreased.

Furthermore, it is also true that the permit for the founding of a new lodge would have been denied applicants of German or English extraction as well.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1881.

The District Grand Lodge No. 6, cooperated thus with the Grand Lodge of the Masons of the State, who do not issue permits for any additional lodges which may be contemplated within Chicago.

L. Salomon





Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, November 29th, 1880.

"Verein Bavaria" (Bavaria Society)

The newly founded "Bavaria Verein" held yesterday afternoon, at Steinmuller's Halle, 45 North Clark Street, a very well attended meeting, which was presided by its president. The fact, that a large crowd gathered at this meeting, is proof enough, what great interest the Bavarians, living in this country take, in establishing a Society of their own. After an excellent address, which was received by stormy applause, Dr. Etolina, for many years a citizen of Chicago, was made an honorary member of the Society.

Steinmuller's Halle, was chosen as the Society's headquarters until May 1st, 1881, with regular meetings every first and third Friday of each month. Captain George M. Miller and Lieutenant Baus, both members of the Society, asked permission to collect donations for the purchase of a Bavarian and an American flag. A committee was then appointed, which was entrusted with the arrangements of an entertainment, in the near future.

Chicago Tribune, Sep. 2, 1879.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

THE SWABIANS.

The Swabians or those Germans who came from that part of Germany known as the Kingdom of Württemberg, had a great day yesterday. They celebrated the "Cannstadter Volksfest" for the second time in this city, in a manner that reflects great credit upon the Swabian Society, under whose auspices the festivities were arranged and the ceremonies carried out. Those festivals are very popular in the old country, and judging from their success have this year and last, they will become no less popular in this part of the world.

The procession was one of the finest and most imposing that ever passed through the streets of this city, and was far ahead of the successful procession of last year. It started at about 10 o'clock from the corner of Desplaines and Randolph Streets and moved east on Randolph to Wells, thence north to Division, thence west to Clybourn Avenue and thence to Ogden's Grove, where the great festival was held. First came a squad of police on horseback under command of Lieut. Baus and then a band in an elegant bandwagon. The Chief Marshal, Ernst Hummel came next, surrounded by a large

Chicago Tribune, Sep. 2, 1879.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

staff, all on horseback, then a large squad of horsemen in old, fantastic Swabian costumes following. Then came a large number of Tableau Wagons representing every phase in Swabian history. The most notable among these was a wagon with a tableau representing the organization of the University of Tuebingen. Another representing the Emperor Rothbart in the Kytthauser mountain, and on the summit of the mountain a woman representing Germania. The allegorical tableau "Schiller's Bell" was also finely done. There was also a tableau wagon representing the four Judicial Circuits of Wurtemberg, followed by 64 persons on horseback with standards, on which were inscribed the names of the 64 Judicial Courts in that state. There was another wagon with a tableau representing the return of a Swabian wedding party from church, which was finely gotten up. Besides these there were "a Swabian School", a Swabian Mail-Express and a number of other interesting and amusing tableaux. The whole was finished up with a large number of carriages containing invited guests, members of the Swabian Society, etc.

The streets through which the procession passed, were finely decorated with flags, garlands, evergreens and mottoes. Particularly conspicuous in this respect was Sedgwick Street, between Division and Goethe. At the corner of Sigel and Sedgwick Streets a garland of evergreens was stretched across the

Chicago Tribune, Sep. 2, 1879.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

street, on which was suspended a finely decorated clothes-basket in which stood a man clad in an old German uniform with drawn sword and spy glass, representing Duke Ulrich, reviewing the procession. The bogus Duke was suspended in the air from 9 o'clock in the morning until nearly 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and he was kept alive by large potations of lager-beer, which he drew up in a dinner pail with a string.

This spectacle afforded immense amusement to about 1000 children. When the poor Duke was lowered to terra firma, he presented a sorrowful spectacle. He was almost overcome by the heat, and from standing in a cramped position so long, his legs refused to act. He had to be carried into a saloon, where a few potations of lager beer soon revived him.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1879.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTIONARIES

The German Revolutionaries of 1848-1849 held their annual meeting--the thirtieth--at Laab's Summer garden. A small number only were present, among them Lorenz, Brentano, Lindau, Michael Brand, Professor Wiedinger, A. Hottlinger, and Professor Loewe. Mr. Lindau delivered the festival address, and spoke of their brother-in-arms, Theo. Gentzke, who died several days ago. He praised the splendid festival which Michael Brand arranged last year, and then digressed to the present despicable political conditions prevailing in Germany. In conclusion, he recited a poem..... in which he tells of the endeavors to found a German republic.

Professor Wiedinger made a short speech, after which there was a general discussion of the past, the present, and the future.

The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 12, 1878.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE TURNERS.

Father Jahn's Celebration.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Father Jahn, the founder of the German Turner societies, was celebrated by the Turners in this and the old country yesterday.

The Turner societies continued to spread and increase in numbers even after his death, and in all countries wherever there resided a number of Germans Turner societies were started. There is hardly a prominent city or town in this country, which has not one or more of these societies. In this city there are four of them. The North Chicago Turngememele, the Vorwaerts Turner Society, the Aurora Turner Society, and the South Chicago Turner Society. The members of these societies showed their reverence for Father Jahn, yesterday, by great festivities at their respective halls. At the north side Turner Hall there was a grand concert, gymnastic exhibition by the pupils and speechmaking, followed by a ball.

The Vorwaerts Turngenmeinde embraced this opportunity to lend eclat to the grand opening of its renovated hall on West Twelfth Street. There were speeches, beer and all kinds of amusements.

The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 12, 1878.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Aurora Turner Society had a grand time at its hall, corner of West Lake and Peoria Streets, during the afternoon, and in the evening the members participated in the festivities at the North Side Turner Hall.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune July 3, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JOLLY GERMANS

A three days' centennial festival commenced at Wright's Grove yesterday, under the auspices of the Chicago Turngemeinde. There were probably 600 to 700 people which swelled in the evening to nearly 1,000. Tomorrow, the festival will culminate in a grand Fourth of July celebration, embracing a parade, speeches by the Hon. Bob Ingersoll and the Hon. Emil Rothe of Cincinnati. Johnny Hand's centennial Band has been engaged and during the afternoon the Balloon "Chicago" will be sent up with appropriate ceremonies and a very reliable anchor rope.

Over 1,000 German people came together at Ogden's Grove yesterday afternoon. The occasion was a grand midsummer festival, given by the Honoverian Relief Society in aid of the German Relief Society. The Hon. Henry Claussenius, the German consul, opened the entertainment in a brief speech of welcome.

Mr. Francis A. Hoffman Jr. also made an excellent speech, which was heartily applauded. There were dancing and music, instrumental and vocal, the latter led by Mr. Schmoll. Fireworks lighted up the evening, and at midnight the festivities were over.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 12, 1875.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE GERMAN CLUB

The German Club, organized a few weeks ago, held its first meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Nescio Club. Dr. Hotz acted as president and Mr. Dawes as secretary, those elected as members of the board of directors are Mr. Louis C. Huck, Dr. Hotz, J. Dawes, Paul Rothbarth and John Seba.

It was decided to choose as the home of the Club a house situated in the center of the city. The Club adjourned until Jan. 25.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung

Dec. 21, 1874

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN CLUB

A social German Club was founded yesterday in the house of the Nescio Club at the corner of Clark and Ohio Streets. Anyone with a good reputation may become a member provided he is not rejected by seven who are already members. Provisionary members of the board of Directors are, Mr. C. Prussing, A. C. Hesing, John Seba, August Blum, and P. D. Derves. The most important Germans of the city especially those of the Northside, intend to join the Club.

III B 2
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 10, 1874.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

The board of directors of the German Society of Chicago met at 5 P. M. yesterday at the office of the Society, 51-53 South LaSalle Street. Mr. George Schneider, chairman of the Board, presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were adopted as read.

Colonel Knobelsdorff reported that excellent order prevails at the Home for Needy, and that business matters are well regulated. However, he thinks that the value of all goods donated heretofore is not more than one thousand dollars, the published reports estimate the value at two thousand dollars. A special collection book was used to keep account of donations made to the institution. It was always used by the solicitor of the Home.

Maintenance cost to date was two hundred dollars.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 10, 1874.

The report was adopted after the records of the secretary and treasurer had been examined and approved.

It was voted to authorize the board of directors of the Home to assume complete charge of the institution, to transact all business connected with the management, to accept or reject applications for admission, etc. The secretary of the German Society of Chicago was instructed to approve payment of all bills presented by the chairman of the board of directors of the institution.

Mr. H. Enders then reported on the financial status of the Home:

Receipts, (November 26, 1873 to January 9, 1874)

Cash	\$7,451.62
Goods	2,056.85
Total	<u>\$9,508.47</u>

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2
II D 10

- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 10, 1874.

	\$9,508.47
Subscribed but not paid	720.00
Total	<u>\$10,228.47</u>

Eighty collectors have reported so far.

Mr. Enders was instructed to write receipts for the donations yet to be received and to give these receipts to the collectors.

Report of Treasurer

Balance on November 26, 1873	\$1,862.66
Disbursements, November 26, 1873 to December 31, 1873	\$2,189.63
Receipts, November 26, 1873 to January 9, 1874	\$7,451.62
Disbursements, January 1, 1874 to January 9, 1874	\$1,000.00
Balance, January 9, 1874	\$5,101.62
.	

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2
II D 10

- 4 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 10, 1874.

[Translator's note: The final paragraph of this article is irrelevant.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 6, 1873



THE GERMAN CLUB

While Germanism in Chicago has kept pace with Germans in other cities, such has not been the case as far as social life is concerned. There was lacking a center from which all the German undertakings could proceed. There was lacking a place to which the German business man could go to rest after the day's labor. Such a place will now be made. As Baltimore has its "Concordia", St. Louis its "Germania", New York its "Liederkrantz", so Chicago will now have its club called the "German Club".

The best site for the new Club building is considered to be on North Clark St. between Ohio and Superior Streets. Plans for the building are still incomplete, but it will contain a big hall, library, reading room, music room, billiard room, restaurant, etc. There will be two classes of members, ordinary members who are stock-holders, and extra-ordinary members, who pay an annual fee. Prospects for the subscribing of the stock-capital, which has been put at \$50,000, are excellent.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 19, 1871.

[THE VOLKS BUND MEETS]



At a meeting of the Volksbund (People's Association) that took place the day before yesterday, the following officials were elected: Major Wm. J. Wallis, president; L. B. Warren (Warren, Friesleben and Co.) vice-president; Jacob Funck (Laparle, Funck and Co.) treasurer; Theodor Felsch, Carl G. Peiniger, Wm. Riefstahl, secretaries. Financial Committee: Consul H. Classenius, Charles G. Sundell (Scandinavian Bank), Wm. H. Williams, J. G. Smith, and Rudolf Schwarzlose (Staats Zeitung).

The meeting in which all nationalities were represented showed how serious those present took the task of the organization and improvement of the situation of all the laboring classes without discrimination as to nationality.

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III B 4
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[THE GERMAN PATRIOTIC AID SOCIETY]



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 4, 1871.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society decided in its last meeting to bring its existence to a close by giving a short report on its past activities to the German citizens of Chicago.

The German mass meeting on July 17, 1870, in the Turn Hall on the North Side, elected a Finance Committee to collect funds in the City of Chicago for the victims of the Franco-Prussian war. The list of members of this committee has undergone frequent changes. The committee has found it very difficult to secure members who-quite aside from collecting money - would attend its meetings with some punctuality and regularity. The committee consists now, at the moment of its dissolution, of the following gentlemen: H. Greenbaum, G. Schneider, C. Butz, E. Dietzsch, W. A. Hettich, Y. Rosenthal, P. Hand, G. Snyder, C. Degenhardt, A. Erbe, F. Annecke, E. Prusing, A. Seuberth, A. Blum, T. Rutishauser, H. Lieb, and Y. Beiersdorf.

By and large, the oft-repeated calls to the societies and lodges (especially to the latter) have met with but small success. Some of the Turn and singing societies have collected not quite inconsiderable sums (Chicago Turn Community \$250, Schleswig-Holstein Association \$132, Salem Community \$130,



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 4, 1871.

Employees of Western Banknote and Lithographing Company \$118, Veterans' Club of the 24th Illinois Regiment \$100, etc), by far the most, however, was contributed through the Fair which the German women arranged (\$17,335) and, next, through the picnic conducted by the Musicians Union (\$2,304).

After the first two weeks of its existence the Finance Committee constituted itself as Executive Committee and undertook new functions: Correspondence at home as well as with Germany; agitation in the villages and small towns; information to the press in the German interest; protest against the actions of our ambassador, Washburn, in Paris; organization of meetings, and the distributing and dispatching of collected funds, etc.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Association of New York called a convention of all German Patriotic Aid Associations of the United States, to Chicago on August 18, 1870. The convention took place, but its resolutions were not accepted by the Chicago G. P. Aid Association, which retained its independence, and sent the money it collected directly to Germany. Altogether \$29,554 were collected in Chicago; \$10,645 in places outside Chicago; slightly more than \$40,000 were expedited to Germany.



[POLITICAL MATTERS]

The Chicago Times is seeing ghosts. It thinks that the United States Germans stand in danger of committing the same mistake as the know-nothings fifteen years ago. In New York, it says, they already have formed a National Association for political purposes, and here the formation of one is imminent. This is a dangerous thing to do. No political party on the basis of national differences can endure in the United States. It would immediately call forth the resistance of all the other nationalities and would be smashed by them, and so on.

In the logic of the Times "There is only one flaw - and it is that the supposition on which it rests does not exist." The National Association that was founded in New York on occasion of the Peace Festival, and that the Germans in Chicago plan to found, is not an association with political aims, but an organization for the promotion of German education, art, and science, for the purification of the German language and morality, and for the founding and maintaining of benevolent and other public institutions for Germans. If it should be perverted to the promotion of political aims it would soon collapse, and justly so. The dream of a German party, that was dreamed by some, fifteen or twenty years ago, has long since evaporated, and no reasonable man thinks of dreaming it again. One might just as well found a separate German religion, as a German party. The common extraction, indeed,



Illinois Staats- Zeitung, June 29, 1871.

produces a certain conformity of sentiments, customs, and habits, but not of political and religious convictions. Would it not otherwise have to be possible for Karl Heinzen and Pater Oertel, for the Reverend Schabehorn, and Gallus Hoch to agree on a common German religion?

What the National Association wants not only stands in no contradiction with the duties that the German speaking citizens owe to their adopted fatherland, but it aims on the contrary at making them better citizens of the Republic. Because daily experience teaches that those who cannot quickly enough renounce their own nationality (either out of simian imitativeness of foreign ways, or out of lack of mental independence) usually become very poor citizens of the new country. The German Associations in America want to make America a true home of the Germans by preparing a congenial atmosphere for the German mind and heart. But to coordinate the political and religious opinions of the German-Americans they do not intend to do. For one simple reason among others - they know that they would make themselves ridiculous if they tried.

The Chicago Times, May 30, 1871.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE GREAT GERMAN FRIEDENFEST OF YESTERDAY.

The jubilee of yesterday was one that would not but excite the most enthusiastic admiration of all that witnessed its intricate picturesque but harmonious details. Aside from the stimulus given to the exertions of the master minds, who were responsible for its arrangements, by the fact that they were citizens of Chicago, the conditions of its success were dependent on its Germanic associations. The German mind is peculiarly constituted to bring out the most striking features of the show and pomp on a festival day, and to enjoy the pleasures of its parade and social abandon.

For a number of weeks the German mind of Chicago has been severely agitated over the grave question of the celebration which transpired on yesterday with so much eclat. Societies have discussed the question mightily, while individuals have been harrowed with anxiety concerning their respective appearance on the great occasion. Committees have been assiduously engaged raising funds, and for once this usually unpleasant task has been rendered comparatively agreeable by the willingness of all to contribute. The preparations, in accordance with the general enthusiasm were on the most extravagant scale. The property rooms of the various theatres were ransacked for costumes, and even many, doubting the resources of this city, sent to New York for their apparel.

The Chicago Times, May 30, 1871.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

On Sunday night all the arrangements were completed, and it only remained to hope for a pleasant day.

Not only by the Germans but by people of all nationalities was the day observed as a holiday. The banks and most of the prominent wholesale houses were closed throughout. The board of trade held no session, and although it was expected that the open board would convene, but few of the bulls and bears were on hand. The postoffice was closed part of the day, and in fact business was generally suspended.---

At the northwest corner of the courthouse a large platform had been erected by the committee of arrangements, for their own benefit and for invited guests. The courthouse itself had been put in order also. The stars and stripes floated proudly from the dome, and the red, white, blue, and yellow mingled harmoniously at every projecting angle of the old pile, and being public property, delegations from Kankakee and Calumet took entire possession of the windows in the hall and other favorable places for observation, as they had a right to do.

The Chicago Times, May 30, 1871.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The procession was timed at this point, and was found to be just three hours in passing, which would indicate a length of about five miles. If South ^CClark was demonstrative North Clark was trebly so. Berlin itself could hardly have done more handsomely by the victorious conquerors of France than did North Clark by the foot-sore veterans of a day's campaign.

But after all North Clark street was not a unit. The Fremad, whose office is just across the bridge, displayed its banner at half-mast in token of the suffering of the Danes at the Prussians hands.

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II B 1 c (3)
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III H
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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1871.

GERMAN

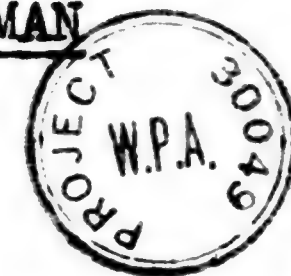


PEACE FESTIVAL PLANNED

Yesterday afternoon a mass meeting took place in Concordia Hall to discuss the planned Peace Festival. Mr. A. Schoninger was elected chairman. The proposition to have a public parade was unanimously adopted. (Translator's footnote: About two months earlier the Staats Zeitung was particularly vociferous in urging that public parades should be left to the Irish, and were "un-German" - but now she makes no mention of any opposition). The program of the festival was adopted by all against one vote.

One committee that drew up the plan for the festival started with the idea that this must become the grandest celebration that ever took place in the West and must correspond to the incomparably great events of the immediate past. The parade shall demonstrate both the numerical and the intellectual strength of the Germans, their solidarity and union. The fifth float will represent German literature through the following figures: Schiller, Goethe, Lessing, Klopstock, Wieland, Herder, Uhland, Heine, etc. The eighth float will glorify the repossession of Alsace-Lorraine by the German Reich.

Mr. George Schneider was elected president of the festival. Four committees



Illinois Staats-Zietung, May 1, 1871.

each of seven members, were formed - a finance committee (Adolph Schoninger), a parade committee (Robert Thiem), a place committee (Lorenz Mattern), and a celebration committee (Franz Arnold).

Herr Carl Proebsting was elected secretary general, and given the task to get in contact with all German associations. There were present at the meeting about thirty members of the growing German militia in full Prussian uniform. When they left, their erect posture and regiment-like marching earned them loud applause from those present.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 27, 1871.

REPORT ON "DER SOCIALE ARBEITER-VEREIN DER WESTSEITE"

This Social Workers Club was founded 1864 with 337 shares at \$10.00 each. Possesses their own hall that is much used for dances and shows and a cash surplus of \$8,338.00.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 81275

III B 2

II D 10

II D 8

II D 3

II A 1

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1870.

REPORT OF AGENT OF GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO,
APRIL 1, TO OCTOBER 1, 1870

Requests for employment.....	1,273
Employment secured for.....	579
Advice or information given to.....	1,818
Aid secured from County Agent or Relief and Aid Society for...	43
Secured free or reduced fares for.....	38
Secured medical care for.....	31
Located lost baggage for.....	30
Located relatives for.....	8
Letters received.....	244
Letters written.....	368

Money recovered from swindlers amounted to \$542.45; 146 persons

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 2 -

GERMAN

II D 10

II D 8

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1870.

II D 3

II A 1 received \$324 from the support fund of the Society.

These figures describe as accurately as possible the activity of the Agent of the Society during the past six months.

The number of those who sought employment is very large in proportion to the number of those for whom employment was secured. This condition is not unusual. It is not due to a lack of effort on the part of the Agent, but partly to the fact that there are certain recurrent periods when labor is plentiful but jobs are scarce, and partly to the fact that most employers do not apply to the German Society when they are in need of workers, while the unemployed all flock to our office; and finally, partly to the fact that applicants for work frequently are not suited to work that is available. In most instances your Agent was able to give advice or information that was sought; aid was always rendered, unless too great an expenditure of money was involved, as for instance, when an indigent immigrant family required a

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

II D 10

II D 8

II D 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1870.

II A 1 home, furniture, clothing, food, etc., or when a family that had resided here for some time needed repeated and continuous help, or when free transportation to a far distant destination was asked. The means of the Society are much too limited to meet such demands.

Free medical aid was rendered whenever it was applied for, or appeared to be necessary. We take pleasure in acknowledging that Dr. E. Best and Dr. R. Seiffert were always willing to serve the needy, gratis, and that their help was generous. However, it was more difficult to secure help, that is, admission to the County Hospital, for those persons who had no home. As everybody knows, the County Hospital is so limited with respect to space, that persons who should be admitted, often are refused. And, to make matters worse, the Board of Supervisors has ruled that nobody may be received for treatment unless he or she has been a resident of Cook County for at least six months. Although this rule is justified, if it is applied to needy sick

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1870.

II A 1 persons who are brought to this city from other parts of the state or country, it cannot be defended, and is everything but humane when applied to indigent immigrants or other persons who take sick in Chicago while they are enroute to some other place. A change of this illiberal policy appears to be just as necessary as an extension of the County Hospital. The Board of Supervisors has voted to add to the capacity of the institution by erecting another building and expects the addition to be ready for occupancy late this year. Several needy immigrants who had been rejected by County Hospital authorities gained admission to Alexian Brothers', Hospital through the mediation of Dr. Seiffert.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1867.

AURORA TURNVEREIN LAYS CORNERSTONE
OF NEW TURNHALLE

The Aurora Turnvergin laid the cornerstone yesterday for its new Turnhalle which is being erected at Second Street and Milwaukee Avenue. At ten o'clock, members of the Verein, together with representatives from the West Side Arbeiterverein, gathered at the Court House, where the Chicago Turngemeinde, the Union Turnverein, and delegates from the Schuetzenverein and the Concordia Maennerchor had already assembled. At half past ten, this large throng marched to the scene of the festivities, led by the marshals of the day. The speakers, Mr. E. Juessen and General H. Davis, and several members of the City Council and the press followed in carriages.

The program was opened by a prologue written by Mr. von Langen, and rendered by Miss Virginia von Horn. Turner von Langen then introduced

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1867.

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the first speaker, Mr. E. Juessen. He addressed the assembly in German and said in part:

"I feel at home wherever turners erect a temple, for I know that they dedicate and devote their churches only to the cause of freedom and progress. Every new Turnhalle that we build, every new temple that we complete in which the portrait of vigorous old Jahn [founder of the turner movement] is the only revered image, is a barrier against narrow-minded ideas, and a fortress of progress. Turners are welcomed by all but bigots and fanatics. The German turners did their duty in the War of the Rebellion: They did not hesitate to rally around the flag of freedom. They bravely faced the enemy in hard battle and fought for the great ideal which they advocated so enthusiastically. They gladly risked their lives, and that is why every patriot respects the white jacket today. [Translator's note: The turners wore white jackets.]

"Why are Americans, why are the officials of this city participating in this

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1867.

celebration? Because every liberal-minded American is convinced that the spirit which your organizations have shown throughout the length and breadth of the land is in agreement with the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States; because they know that Jahn's students never ally themselves with slavery and darkness, but are devotees of freedom and light. Progressive men look forward to your energetic assistance in the future, for the battle is not yet ended. We are still fighting for liberty, equality, and justice. The scene of the contest has merely shifted from the battlefield to the political arena, and words have taken the place of cannon, sword, and musket as means of warfare. And in this new war our American friends are depending on us turners who were their best and ablest comrades-in-arms.

"You, my friends, have another task. I need only mention it to bring the gleam of battle to your eyes. It is the fight against the bigotry of

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1867.

some would-be Americans. An attempt is being made to legislate you into heaven, to prescribe to you not only what you are to drink in order to quench your thirst, but also the only way you are to be translated from this role of tears to heavenly bliss. As a rule, these morbid spells end in revivals and camp meetings, and have but one result--the price for church pews rises. But this time the agitation is more widespread, for even the superintendent of public instruction has proposed strict religious regulations for our public schools. We know from experience what a terrible condition results from combining church and state, and we shall never tolerate even the slightest attempt to abolish or restrict the complete separation of 'the things that are God's and the things that are Caesar's'.

"I would like to make a practical application of an oft-discussed principle to the temperance issue. Do not vote for any candidate, no matter what his political faith may be, unless he positively and unreservedly declares that he will oppose with every legal means at his disposal the enactment of all

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 11, 1867.

temperance and Sunday laws. It is desirable that we co-operate with the liberal American element in order to attain our objective. In this way, we can fight bigotry effectively and assert our German national view of life. We count on you turners to form the advance guard in this battle for unrestricted personal liberty, for you have made yourselves the champions of true progress....." [Translator's note: The concluding paragraph of this address is irrelevant. The same is true of the speech made by Mr. Davis, who was not a German.]

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept, 19, 1867.

LADIES' AUXILIARY OF AID SOCIETY
FOR GERMAN IMMIGRANTS TO GIVE A POPULAR FAIR

After Mrs. Johann Metzke had opened the meeting, Mrs. Rosa Nemett was elected secretary of the arrangements committee, to take the place of Mrs. Rosalie Nelke who could not be present. The Eisendrath Company was appointed to the committee, to represent the grocers, since Mr. H. Schoellkopf could not serve.

It was decided that the young ladies who wish to take part in the dances and tableau will meet Wednesday, September 25, at eight P. M., in Uhlich's Hall, to rehearse under the supervision of Mr. Marwedel. Receipt of the following donations was acknowledged:

Matthiessen and Hegler.....	\$25.00
Chicago Helvetiaverein.....	20.00
Miss Mary Fliegler.....	4.75

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 19, 1867.

Miss Buetter.....	\$10.00
Miss L. Rullmann.....	5.15
Miss Schloetzer.....	10.00

The secretary announced that both the Germania Maennerchor and the Concordia Maennerchor have declared themselves willing to give concerts on several evenings during the fair.

It was decided to have the next meeting on Friday, September 27, at 3 P. M. at Uhlich's Hall.

Jno. Metzke, President
Rosalie Nelke, Secretary.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1867.

TO THE GERMANS OF CHICAGO!

In the meeting which the Chicago Turngemeinde held last evening, Mr. Friedrich Hartmann presented a letter of recommendation and a testimony by Dr. F. Weitze, vice-chairman of the Aid Society For German Immigrants. Dr. Weitze states that Mr. Hartmann is twenty years old, that he came to America eight months ago, and that he is suffering from chronic heart disease and bleeding of the lungs, resulting from an accident which occurred while he was employed drilling a well. Dr. Weitze appeals to the public to aid the young man, and so the Chicago Turngemeinde voted to give him twenty-five dollars, and to publish his request for help.

We ask all charitably inclined Germans of Chicago to assist in supporting Mr. Hartmann, because we are firmly convinced that he is in dire need and is worthy of our benevolence. We sincerely hope that this appeal will not be in vain.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1867.

Our manager, Mr. Joseph Huhn will gladly receive any donations at the Turnhalle, which is located on North Clark Street.

Let us give in the name of the Chicago Turngemeinde.

Arthur Erbe, First Speaker,
Julius Voigt, Secretary.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 7, 1867.

THE CHICAGO ARBEITERVEREIN AND THE
ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG

(Editorial)

The Chicago Arbeiterverein which was controlled for some time by several political intriguers who proved their claim to the title "worker" by nor working, and which was used to carry on a purposeless war against the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, seems to have freed itself from the pernicious influences of those scoundrels. One of them, who gave his occupation as that of a "luncher," and whose financial records are being investigated by a United States Assessor, has been expelled by the organization, and several others are avoiding a similar fate by keeping discreetly in the background. The real workers represented in the Arbeiterverein have declared their independence of those political schemers who used the society to their own advantage and thwarted all endeavors in behalf of the real workers. The latter group sent us the following letter:

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 7, 1867.

Chicago, Illinois, June 4, 1867.

To the Honorable Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung,

Dear Mr. Brentano: In the absence of our corresponding secretary I take great pleasure in informing you that the Chicago Arbeiterverein in its last meeting adopted the following resolution proposed by Mr. Sievers:

1. That the resolution to withdraw our advertisements from the Illinois Staats-Zeitung and to remove the copies of that publication from our reading room is hereby revoked.

2. That it is hereby resolved that the Chicago Arbeiterverein renew its subscription for the Illinois Staats-Zeitung and publish the news of the society in that newspaper.

In conclusion I express my fervent wish that our future relations will be

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 7, 1867.

strengthened by mutual consideration.

Very respectfully,

C. Schaedel, Secretary protem.

It is evident that all obstacles to future publication of the activities of the Chicago Arbeiterverein have been removed by the revocation of the above-mentioned resolution, for which there was not the least cause; and we are in hearty accord with the desire expressed by the secretary of the organization in the closing sentence of his letter.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 6, 1866.

GYMNASTICS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In the meeting which the School Board held last evening, Inspector Brentano read a proposal of the Chicago Turn Gemeinde, requesting that gymnastics be included in the regular schedule of all public high schools, and that teachers be engaged to instruct the children in that branch of physical education. The proposal was unanimously adopted, and the Executive Board was instructed to take all necessary measures.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 22, 1863.

LAY CORNER STONE OF NEW TURNHALLE

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the members of the Chicago Turngemeinde marched in solemn procession from their old hall on Kinzie Street to the site of their new building. The Great Western Band led the procession and was followed by the pupils of the Turnhalle and the turners, both groups attired in their uniforms. A large crowd accompanied the procession and gathered about the turners when the site was reached. A tin box containing a copy of the German newspapers published in Chicago as well as a copy of the Chicago Tribune and the Evening Journal, several issues of the Turnzeitung, a copy of the minutes of the last meeting of the turners, the last monthly report of the Turngemeinde, a membership list of the Turngemeinde and its pupils, a list of members of the Turner Company of the old Hecker Regiment, a list of turners who died in the service of the United States in the present war, a copy of the Baltimore Wecker in which Washington's Farewell Address appeared, and various coins, were all placed in the cornerstone.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 22, 1863.

After the Great Western Band had played a patriotic selection, Mr. Wilhelm Rapp made a brief address to the turners, reminding them of the duties they assumed when they decided to erect a new Turnhalle, and also of their obligations to the other German residents of Chicago, who had wholeheartedly and generously supported the enterprise. He pointed out that it is their duty not only to engage in physical exercise and thus keep in good physical condition, but also to develop their minds, to grow in knowledge, thus making the new Turnhalle a nursery of physical strength as well as a temple of noble intellectual attainments, of ardent love toward our country and its freedom and toward their German fellow citizens of Chicago, in whose interest a heroic company of local turners had fought for two years.

Thereupon the ceremony of laying the cornerstone was performed by Mr. Baetz assisted by Mr. Hein. A patriotic march rendered by the Great Western Band concluded the program.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 22, 1863.

Thus the cornerstone of the principal pillar of the new Turnhalle has been laid, and the outer walls are rising at a rapid pace. Let us hope that the work will be finished in due time without injury to any of the workers employed in the construction of the building. We are certain that the Germans of Chicago will continue to support this noble undertaking, for the Chicago Turngemeinde has always shown, by word and deed, that it is a patriotic, civic-minded, and charitable organization.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1863.

THE CHICAGO ARBEITERVEREIN AND A GERMAN VOLUNTEER
DEFENSE CORPS
PRESIDENT SPEAKS FOR SOCIETY

The New York riots have shown that this Republic is headed for an abyss if its citizens, the people, are not able to check perversive activity and thus avert the ruin of our nation. We do not agree with those who are inclined to shut their eyes to the injustice of the Conscription Act. Say what you will, the fact remains that the three-hundred dollar clause is not in keeping with the ideals of equality, one of the fundamental principles upon which this Democracy is founded. Senator Wilson, the author and sponsor of the Conscription Act may boast that it is an exact replica of the French law, yet we must sustain the objection that we are living in a Republic, in which all citizens are equal before the law, in which no one has preference on account of social standing, financial status, color, race, or creed, in which each and every citizen has the same privileges and the same duties toward the country and its Government. In France, however, the people are under the rule of despotism--a reign that

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1863.

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ignores and tramples upon the rights of the governed and serves the interests of stockbrokers, Jesuits, and inhuman ruffians who traffic in souls.

Yet, although we are opposed to the manner which the law prescribes for conscription, we firmly believe that conscription itself is necessary. Or is the Rebellion to gain in extent and strength because the Free States lack sufficient men? Shall our victorious Army stop fighting? Or is it to be halted on its successful course? Or shall we give the French Emperor, who is controlled by the Jesuits, time to carry out his pernicious plans against our Republic? No, a thousand times! No!! So, whoever wishes to attack conscription itself, will have to be looked upon as a friend of the Rebels.

However, the citizens of New York who incited men to riot must also be classed as friends of the Rebels.

The atrocities committed against defenseless people, the murders, robberies, the looting, and the arson must convince every loyal citizen of the Republic, every

WPA (111) PROJ. 0075

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true Democrat, as well as every true Republican, that the Conscription Law, despite its evident and deplorable deficiencies, is the lesser evil. And why? Because mob activity is always followed by martial law. Although all the members of the Polish Diet were noblemen, it was never anything but a legalized mob; for it was not the law that ruled in and controlled that Assembly, but rather military force, and Poland has to thank the arbitrary rule of its aristocrats for the sufferings it has endured.

The June Battle in Paris in 1848 was mob activity on a large scale and resulted in rule by the military authorities. The fights in which Lichnowsky and Auerswald lost their lives (1848, at Frankfurt on the Main) were nothing but riots, and it was through these riots that the reaction in Germany gained power. Not only the Philistines (a revolutionary faction that took part in the German uprising of 1848) but also many others sided with the Government. They decided it was better to be ruled by soldiers than by the kind of Democrats who resort to murder, robbery, and arson, and thus the hope that they would be governed by a German Parliament was destroyed, and all other "golden dreams" vanished

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1863.

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in thin air.

The New York riots will serve the Republic no better. All the people who participated in them were not worthy to be citizens of a republic. If this statement needed further proof, it is furnished by the fact that the persuasive eloquence of an Archbishop was required to quiet the rioters, and that they bowed to this Prelate. This immaturity of the people is their strongest invitation to tyranny, and if all citizens of America were as incapable of governing themselves as those New York rioters, the fate of the Republic would be sealed!

Who, for instance, will guarantee that the same mob will not act on request of those who do the thinking for the "minors," (at the request of political or religious leaders, or rather seducers) and create a riot in favor of a monarchy? People who are not able to form their own convictions, who cannot think, who have no will of their own, are as unstable as the waters of the ocean, as a straw in a storm, and constitute the greatest danger that can beset a

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1863.

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republic. The mob rule in the South was responsible for the Rebellion of the slaveholders. Only through rioting did the leaders of the Rebellion succeed in overpowering the Union element.

However, in the North, in the Free States, there is another element, and that is very fortunate. We refer to those Germans who immigrated to this Republic because they love liberty more than the land of their birth, yea, even more than life itself. At their side you will find those Americans and Irish who have attained political independence, because they are able to form their own convictions and do their own thinking--people who want neither mob rule nor sword rule.

The question is, what they must do. The answer is simple: They must permit no rioting, so that military rule is unnecessary.

The citizens themselves must preserve order. Germans, Americans, and Irish must stand together and everyone who attempts to sow the seed of discord,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1863.

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mistrust, or dissatisfaction among our citizens, everyone who awakens internal strife by creating prejudice, whether it be against Americans, or Irish, or Germans, whether it be of a political or religious nature, must be looked upon as an enemy of the Republic.

Everywhere we must establish citizens' defense organizations, so that our military authorities will have no reason to interfere with, or take charge of, the administration of our political affairs; for it is far easier to bring about sword rule than to remove it.

But how about the three-hundred dollar clause? Well, if the Republic perishes, will only the rich be affected, and not the poor? We think the poor will suffer more than the rich. Rich people can live anywhere, but poor people need the Republic too much to permit it to be destroyed or its privileges curtailed. And many of the wealthy will not purchase substitution, but will fight themselves. The Rebellion must be suppressed, and suppressed now, and at any cost. If our people hesitate, old Sybil will cast another book of

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1863.

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the history of the world into the fire, and only because our people and Government were ignorant; and we will be troubled and harrassed not only by the Rebellion, but also by the intervention of the "Jesuit Emperor" of France. That must not happen. So let us prevent any mob violence; for who can guarantee that agents of the "French Scoundrel" will not take advantage of the confusion of our Government to create these riots? And friends of the Rebellion who incite to rioting in the North are no better. So down with them! Or shall we wait until a riot is in full sway and intervention by the military authorities is necessary? Then it will be too late. Martial law will put an end to the people's liberty. Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of lawful assembly--all these cease to be when the sword takes up its rule.

Therefore the Chicago Arbeiterverein resolved to take up arms against any and everyone who makes any attempt to incite a riot. Someone, some organization, had to take the initiative. However, any friend of the Republic is invited to join our organization for the preservation of law and order. They need not be of German descent; they need only be loyal patriots--Americans in the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1863.

true sense of the word.

Theodore Hilscher, President.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 22, 1863.

THE CHICAGO ARBEITERVEREIN AND CONSCRIPTION
Loyal Germans Condemn Rioting and Violence

July 20, in a meeting of the Chicago Arbeiterverein, the most active society in the city and with a membership of more than one thousand, Mr. S. Schoenemann proposed that the organization, which is rightly considered to be representative of the Germans in Chicago, voice its stand on conscription and enforcement of the conscription laws, elect a committee to draw up pertinent resolutions, and declare itself ready to organize for the preservation of peace and order.

This proposal was unanimously adopted and Mr. Leon Strauss, Mr. George Schneider, Mr. S. Schoenemann, Mr. J. Mechelke, and Dr. Ernst Schmidt were elected to serve as a committee on resolutions. They immediately withdrew for a conference, and after some time returned and submitted the following resolutions which were not unanimously accepted, but were hailed with loud and prolonged cheering.

"We, the members of the Chicago Arbeiterverein, assembled in special meeting

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 22, 1863.

July 20, 1863, make the following declaration:

"Whereas, The sovereignty of the law must be upheld above all else if anarchy is to be averted and the lives and property of our citizens protected and preserved; and

"Whereas, Especially the Conscription Law, though it contains some faulty provisions against which we have protested and which we have vainly attempted to have changed, must now be upheld and enforced if our army is not to be halted on its victorious course, and peace is to be deferred for a long period of time; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we would be ashamed of Chicago if its citizens did not possess enough prudence and courage to prevent a repetition of incidents like those which occurred in New York. Be it further

"Resolved, That we would not permit a violation of the sovereignty of the laws

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 22, 1863.

under any circumstances. Be it further

"Resolved, That we, members of the Chicago Arbeiterverein, are ready to organize to nip mob violence in the bud. Be it further

"Resolved, That we entertain and are ready to defend the view that in a possible uprising by a mob, the humblest as well as the most prominent, the black as well as the white, are entitled to, and should receive, the full protection of the law. Be it further

"Resolved, That it is our hope, therefore, that all good citizens will not be tardy in taking the steps necessary to protect the life and property of all those who live within the confines of this city, and to preserve the honor and the good name of the Republic. Be it further

"Resolved, That we will resist any eventual rebellion against law and order with sword and bullets. Be it further

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats- Zeitung, July 22, 1863.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be published in all English and German newspapers of Chicago."

It was also voted to hold a special meeting of the Chicago Arbeiterverein Wednesday, July 23, for the purpose of laying the foundation of a protective organization.

Theodor Hilscher, President,
Gottlieb Brauning, Secretary.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1863.

THE CHICAGO ARBEITERVEREIN
Third Quarterly Report of the President

I take great pleasure in submitting my quarterly report; and I wish to congratulate the members upon the favorable standing of the society. Not only has the membership greatly increased and the fund for widows and orphans received sufficient contributions to put it on a sound basis, but also the state of health of the members, the progress made during the past months, and the general financial condition of our organization have been extremely gratifying.

In regard to the financial report, I wish to call your attention to the fact that our financial condition ought to be of great interest to every member who has the welfare of the Arbeiterverein at heart; and each one must derive great satisfaction from the improved condition of our treasury. During my term of office it has been my constant object to observe the utmost

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1863.

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economy in making expenditures.

The funds of the society have been augmented, especially through payments to the treasury for widows and orphans, as may be seen from the report of the treasurer. Although under normal conditions we could have expected an increase in our net income, since we now have a larger number of members, our treasury balance is no greater than usual, because we were forced to assume greater obligations toward some of our members and also toward non-members. The greater part of our income was used to relieve the distress of widows, orphans, and dependents of soldiers. I take great pride in stating that the society has always shown a true spirit of benevolence, and has done much to make life more endurable for the poor and helpless. It has never permitted economy to restrict its charitable activity. And the general public has rendered valuable aid.

During the past quarter the membership has risen to 935; 110 new members

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1863.

were added to our roll, and 33 were stricken from the membership list for nonpayment of dues. While this information gives us cause to rejoice, we should exercise greater care in the future when accepting members, since quite a few of those who were lately admitted to membership have not met their obligations, and joined merely for sake of the aid which our members receive.

Financial Report

Balance, February 23, 1863	\$1,352.30
Balance, May 22, 1863	2,391.12
Quarterly receipts for dues, etc.....	1,810.65
Special contributions	908.13
Total	<u>\$2,718.78</u>
Quarterly disbursements	1,679.96
Balance	<u>\$1,038.82</u>

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1863.

Sick benefits paid	\$219.00
For support of dependents of soldiers.....	77.00
For support of dependents of poor	42.00
Funeral expenses	42.50
For nurse	6.75
Current expenses	<u>1,288.71</u>
Total	\$1,675.96

Widow and Orphan Fund

Balance February 22, 1863	\$151.00
Payments up to March 31	824.00
Monthly dues	288.59
Contributions	<u>77.00</u>
Total	\$1,340.59

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1863.

Disbursements	28.25
Balance	\$1,282.25 (sic)
Deposited in bank	2,217.25
In treasury	173.77
Total	\$2,702.06 (sic)

Recapitulation

Total receipts	\$2,718.78
Total disbursements	1,670.96
Balance	\$1,037.82

Widows and Orphans Fund

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1863.

Receipts, February 22 to May 22	\$1,301.50
Disbursements	28.25
Balance	<u>\$1,273.25</u>

Since the available money of the society was used for charitable purposes, little could be done for our library, which was used by many to promote their education. We have 740 books, most of them on science. Though we have spent quite a bit of money to increase the efficiency of our library, there is still much room for improvement; for there is an ever greater demand for good instructive books. In the future we shall give this phase of our activity more attention.

Our chorus is under the leadership of an able director and is making good progress. It has contributed much toward the success of our Sunday evening entertainments. However, it is desirable that more of our members participate

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1863.

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in the activity of this branch of our organization--for their own benefit, and for the benefit of those who have not been endowed with "good" voices, but enjoy good vocal music.

Concerning our school for instruction in English and free-hand drawing I wish to inform you that the society found it expedient to discontinue sessions during the summer; however this work will be resumed when cooler weather sets in, and will be under the supervision of an able instructor, thus affording every member an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the English language--and every citizen of the United States should know English--and of the art of drawing. This latter branch was introduced for the benefit of those who desire to obtain technical knowledge. Unfortunately, past attendance was not very good. Let us take advantage of this facility, even though we may never expect to make regular use of what we learn about the art of technical drawing.

MPA 001.1) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 8 -

GERMAN

II B 2 a

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II B 2 f

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1863.

In my last report I recommended that the society erect a hall suitable for the purposes of the society, assuming that our fellow citizens will assist in this worthy enterprise. Our organization is growing rapidly because its activity has made it very popular, and that fact, too, should be considered when we face the problem of obtaining the money to pay for a building adequate to our needs. The Arbeiterverein is firmly convinced that the Germans of Chicago will not be found wanting in their contributions for this worthy cause, but will take great pride in assisting to erect a monument to German unity, industry, and charity.

.....

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for the confidence which you have shown during the past quarter, and for your generous and willing aid in the performance of my duties. Though it was impossible to please everybody, I assure you that it was my constant aim to promote the welfare of our society. I shall continue to keep this purpose in mind, and I hope that

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GERMAN

II B 2 a

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1863.

none of the members will be guided or controlled by petty jealousy or unjustified dissatisfaction, which might cause others to think ill of and belittle our organization.

A. Braun, President.
Chicago, May 27, 1863

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

GERMAN

III D

I F 5

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 19, 1863.

I F 6

I G

ANTI-HALLECK RESOLUTIONS BY GERMANS OF WEST SIDE

Last night, at a meeting of German citizens of Chicago's West Side, held at the hall of the Socialer Arbeiterverein of the former Tenth Ward, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The present war against the Southern Rebels is being unnecessarily prolonged, chiefly because the Union leaders, especially General Halleck, are admittedly inefficient; but also as a favor to contractors and generals who are benefiting through profits and salaries, and many of our brave fighters are thus being sacrificed without reason; and

Whereas, The Government is receiving **requests** from all parts of the country asking the dismissal of General Halleck and his **replacement** with a capable officer; and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 2 -

GERMAN

III D

I F 5

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 19, 1863.

I F 6

I G Whereas, There are too many officers in the Union Army who deserve to be called traitors; and

Whereas, We are convinced that the present war will not result in victory for the Union until all traitors and friends of traitors, as well as all officers who cannot or will not do their various duties, have been expelled from the Army, and men like Fremont, Sigel, Butler, Wallace, Willich, and others are put in command; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the President of the United States to do the will of the people and to ignore the requests of unscrupulous politicians; be it therefore

Resolved, That the President be requested to relieve inefficient General Halleck of his command, and to court-martial him because of inability and neglect of duty, especially on account of the Corinth affair. Be it further

WPA 411.3 30275

III B 2

- 3 -

GERMAN

III D

I F 5

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 19, 1863.

I F 6

I G Resolved, That the President be asked to grant Generals Fremont, Sigel, Willich, and Butler, who have proved that they are capable and conscientious leaders, independent positions; to relieve all other inefficient and traitorous officers of their commissions; to punish them in accordance with martial law; to prosecute the war with greater vigor; and not to wait until the people tire of the selfish acts of politicians and take the administration of military affairs and the government of the country into their own hands. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the local German and English newspapers (with the exception of the Chicago Union and the Times) and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Abraham Lincoln, and to Generals Fremont, Sigel, Willich, Butler, and Halleck.

Wilhelm H. Haase, Secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I B 3 b

II D 8

II D 7

II D 4

II D 5

II D 3

II E 2

II E 3

III D

III G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1863.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The general meeting of the German Society of Chicago was held in the German House, May 3, 1863, with President Heinrich Greenbaum presiding.

The report of Agent Schlund was read and adopted, and the matter relating to the Reform School was referred to a committee which will endeavor to persuade the executive board of the Reform School to act in line with Mr. Schlund's suggestion.

The financial report was adopted as read. Election of officers took place with the following result: president, Heinrich Gindele; treasurer, Karl Verghe; secretary, Conrad C. Diehl. Butz and Schneider were appointed to inform the above of their election. The following rules were adopted:

- 1) The newly elected officers may not refuse to serve.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 1000

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1863.

- 2) Minimum membership fee shall be two dollars. [Translator's note: The secretary does not state whether this sum is the annual or monthly fee.]
- 3) Anyone who pays fifty cents or more shall be permitted to speak and vote in the general meetings for the period of one year.
- 4) The salary of the agent shall be three hundred dollars per year.

Heinrich Greenbaum, President.

Report of the Agent of the German Society of Chicago
for April and May, 1862

	April	May
Secured employment for	93 . .	85
Secured railroad passes for poor	3 . .	1
Secured railroad passes for wounded soldiers	3 . .	1
Found baggage for	11 . .	2

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1863.

	April	May
Located relatives for	5	3
Families allotted food	7	5
Assisted in financial matters	8	6
Found lodgings for families	6	2
Secured medical aid and medicines for	7	5
Soldiers' families supported	6	6
Assisted immigrants to proceed on their journey	4	1
Corresponded for	120	98
Referred to county for aid	5	2
Total	281	219

Total for April and May 500

My activity as agent of the German Society of Chicago was interrupted by the President's call for the organization of volunteer state militia. In my spare time I have devoted myself to helping needy immigrants and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30772

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1863.

countrymen without remuneration from the Society, until the Conscription Act was passed; but now my term of service has expired.

The German public of Chicago, a city where fifty thousand Teutons live, should pay more attention to immigration which is the cause of the great and rapid development of the city.

While Americans annually spend large sums of money for benevolent purposes, as for instance, for orphan homes, homes for the friendless, and homes for the aged, the German Society of Chicago, which has become a refuge for helpless immigrants and needy German citizens, ought not fall asleep; for the German Society of Chicago is the only German organization which aids needy Germans without respect to origin or creed

If our German citizens would cease helping every beggar and bum who comes to their door or approaches them in the streets, especially in the winter, and would donate corn, flour, meat, potatoes, etc., no Chicago family

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1863.

that is worthy of support would have to go hungry.

The German Society has done much to increase the school attendance of poor children by exercising a "moral" compulsion--by giving shoes and clothing to those poor pupils who attend school regularly.

We take great pleasure in commending the work done in the Juvenile Home, where German children were always heartily welcomed and well cared for.

The Home of the Friendless is maintained for the benefit of children of dissolute or criminally inclined parents, or children who are in danger of entering upon a life of crime, and it has proved to be very effective. However the Home of the Friendless is not a suitable place for the children of poor but law-abiding parents; these children should be placed in more pleasant and less dangerous surroundings, so that they are not estranged from their parents and do not fall prey to greedy employers.

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The Home for Workers is in its infancy. It is the most pleasant and most necessary of all branches of charity; for who is more deserving among the needy than the man or woman who is diligent and faithful and would like to work but is prevented from doing so by age and physical disability, and would rather starve than become an inmate of a poorhouse?

In the Reform School there are proportionately few German boys; and the majority of them have been placed there because of youthful carelessness or indifference on the part of their parents, who either send their boys out to gather old iron and other junk, or permit them to loiter idly about the streets and alleys. In time the lads meet bad companions and finally are confined to reform schools, where they come into contact with confirmed and hardened offenders, and as a result the boys are totally demoralized.

I hope that the German Society of Chicago endeavors to have juvenile delinquents classified, so that light offenders, first offenders, or those who do not participate in evil deeds, but just accompany the offenders, are not

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1863.

placed on the same level with, treated as, and confined with, real criminals, thieves, robbers, murderers, etc., but are kept separate from the latter.

The inmates of the Reform School should be classified in the following manner:
1) Non-participating observer; 2) Seduced; 3) Corrigible; 4) Incurable.

As in Germany, the societies "for the protection of German emigrants" are expanding their activity, so we also should take greater precautions to protect immigrants in our country.

In conclusion I wish to emphasize that if the German Society of Chicago is not more alert, the thieves and confidence men in New York and other ports will have a gay time; for the German Society of Chicago and the St. Louis Immigrant Society have done more to prevent swindling than any other organization in the United States. The German Society of Chicago may justly be proud of the fact that it has exposed several attempts to defraud innocent people of large sums of money and valuable property, and has also succeeded

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1863.

in locating much valuable baggage.

If the German immigrants who come to Chicago are left without a source of information or material aid, the city will not only lose its wide-spread reputation for the assistance rendered immigrants, but also will soon be deprived of the valuable services of these people.

The Chicago Turnverein and the Chicago Arbeiterverein have done much for charitable purposes; however, the great majority of the members of these organizations are of the laboring class; many of them are members of the German Society of Chicago, and their zeal is commendable. Yet it is desirable that those who have wealth--home owners, businessmen, and professional men--take a greater and more active interest in benevolence. And they really are obligated, for they avail themselves of the services of the Society when they need help in their offices, stores, or homes.

I wish to thank our president, Mr. Heinrich Greenbaum for the valuable

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1863.

aid he has given me in my work. He was always willing to assist me whenever difficulties presented themselves, though at times it was necessary that he neglect his business in order to comply with my request.

I have always tried to be just toward everybody; if I appeared to be unsympathetic in some instances it was only because I wished to discourage people who are not worthy of assistance. There are a great number of beggars who journey from city to city; they are very successful in arousing the sympathy of the public, much more so than worthy applicants for aid. They manage to lead the existence which appeals to them by carefully avoiding any flagrant offense against the laws pertaining to vagrancy. When I refuse to feed or house these lazy persons, they slander the German Society of Chicago. And the public, not knowing that these professional beggars have been driven from some neighboring city by the civil authorities, believes their stories about inhuman treatment.

.....[The next paragraph of this article contains a repetition of previously

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 5, 1863.

expressed thoughts.]

Respectfully,
F. Schlund, Agent.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Receipts for 1862 and 1863	\$652.07
Disbursements for 1862 and 1863	246.50
Balance	\$405.57

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Heinrich Greenbaum, President.
May 2, 1863.

III B 2

GERMAN

III H

I E

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1863.

I G

I C

GERMAN CITIZENS OF CHICAGO HOLD EMANCIPATION MEETING

IV

An emancipation meeting was called to order by Mr. Miller at 8 o'clock, after the Chicago Arbeiterverein Chorus, led by the Great Western Band, had arrived, having displayed in a parade a large banner inscribed "Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1863.

On recommendation of Mr. Miller, Mr. Brown was elected chairman, and he explained the purpose of the meeting in a brief but excellent address.

Thereupon Mr. Caspar Butz ascended the speaker's platform and said:

"I believed that the time of mass meetings had passed; but I was mistaken. The news of emancipation has been published and the Emancipation Act went into effect on January 1, 1863, and the fact that so many of my German friends have assembled here is evidence that this measure of the President has found

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 2 -

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1863.

I G

I C great favor with them.

IV

"Our people have commendable characteristics. In this War they have shown an endurance and a courage which are unique in the annals of man.

"It has been said that emancipation will cause Negroes to flock to the North, but that assumption is wrong; on the contrary, it is just emancipation that will keep Negroes in the South. Repeal emancipation, and the Negroes will soon be knocking at your door.

"I would like to say to the gentlemen who are trying to sow the seed of discord among us Northerners: 'Take care, the people have cast their eyes upon you and will know how and where to find you.'

"What do they want? Peace? A nation which has more than eight hundred thousand men under arms can make peace only on the field of battle. [Translator's note: Verbatim. It is not clear from the connection, who "they" refers to.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

- 3 -

GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1863.

I G

I C "But, I tell you, that these traitors will soon lose courage, when they re-
IV alize that the people, the workers among the people, will find ways and
means of protecting their own interests. It is our duty to be on our guard
and to watch, so that the advantages which our brave German soldiers have gained
by shedding their blood on the battlefield are not lost."

The assembly loudly and generously applauded the speaker. While the band played
a patriotic selection, the banner which the Arbeiterverein brought was hoisted
and gave rise to much cheering. The ensign was inscribed with the words: "In
union there is strength."

Mr. Butz then read the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by
the assembly:

"Whereas, In a time of great danger for the country, when the bloodiest war
the world has ever known is being waged by civilization against barbarians, and
when the fate of our beloved fatherland is being decided, it is the duty of every

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

III B 2

- 4 -

GERMAN

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I E

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1863.

I G

I C true patriot to lift up his voice in behalf of the bleeding country; be

IV it therefore

"Resolved, That we have not yet lost faith in those principles which once called this Republic into being, and that we will always esteem them very highly, since the best blood of the country now copiously flows for the protection of these principles--the eternal principles of liberty, equality, and justice. Be it further

"Resolved, That we are firmly convinced that, as far as we are concerned, this War is a war for the preservation of our constitutional freedom, and of the blessings accruing from such freedom, and that, to use the words of a prominent man, 'when the bloody despotism of the slaveholder challenges us, crying: "The worker shall be a slave," we, the free citizens of the North, answer: defiantly "The worker shall be a free man!"' Be it further

"Resolved, That while we deplore the mistakes which the Administration has made,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 55275

III B 2

- 5 -

GERMAN

III H

I E

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1863.

I G

I C and the evident lack of knowledge of the principles of effective warfare,

IV and the corruption prevalent among so many officials, we consider the

Emancipation Proclamation to be a herald of better days, marking January 1, 1863 as one of the most memorable days in the history of America, as the beginning of a new era of freedom. Be it further

"Resolved, That we ask the President to abide by the decision which he has made, since retrogression at this time would result in the destruction of the most magnificent temple that was ever built on earth--the temple of freedom; and that we also ask him either to force his present counselors on constitutional matters to aid him in carrying out his policy, or replace them with men who understand the trend of the times. Be it further

"Resolved, That the nation cannot dispense with the services of men like John Fremont or Butler, the able leader who was the first general to teach us how to suppress the Rebellion, and like brave Turchin, and many other patriots who did much for the cause of the Union. Be it further

WPA (ILL.) Proc. 30213

III B 2

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1863.

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IV

"Resolved, That we thank Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, for his excellent statesmanlike, patriotic, and inspiring message, which, as we are firmly convinced, expresses the true attitude of the great majority of the people of the United States. Be it further

"Resolved, That we warn those senators and representatives in Springfield who contemplate treason but have not the courage to execute their infamous schemes, to watch their step, since the people of this state are on the alert and will not tolerate treason to run rampant in Illinois as it did in Missouri. Be it further

"Resolved, That the infamous parts contained in the Constitution of the state of Illinois, the so-called 'black laws,' are a disgrace to a free state, and inconsistent with the recently issued glorious decree of freedom, and that we hope that the day will soon come when the people themselves will delete the obnoxious statutes from our legal code. Be it further

"Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting is authorized and requested to

WPA (Ill.) Pres. Sec.

III B 2

- 7 -

GERMAN

III H

I E

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1863.

I G

I C send a copy of these resolutions to President Abraham Lincoln, to
IV Governor Richard Yates, and to the patriotic members of the Cook County
delegation in Springfield, so that the latter may present them to the
state legislature."

The reading of these resolutions fairly electrified the assembly, and there was loud and prolonged cheering when Butler's name was mentioned.

Thereupon the Chorus of the Arbeiterverein rendered a selection under the leadership of Director Rein.

Mr. Wilhelm Rapp then spoke to the vast throng. Lack of space and time make it necessary to publish only the more important statements which he made. He said in part:

"To begin with, I bring you greetings from our esteemed friend Kapp, who was to be the principal speaker this evening, but had to go to St. Louis on very

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I E

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1863.

I G

I C important business that could not be postponed. No doubt, he is with us
IV in spirit. And if Willich, the champion of our cause, knew what has happened in this meeting, his heart would leap for joy, despite the fact that he is suffering in captivity. The spirit of Willich also rules in the hearts of other great men of German origin, for instance, in Franz Sigel, who was obliged to remain in Dumfries, like a chained lion, while the battle of Frederickburg was in progress. "Today, my friends, we are celebrating the victory of freedom, the victory which the liberal War party won over our weak Administration. However, I do not believe that the Proclamation will be enforced, as long as such a man as W. H. Steward heads the Cabinet at Washington. Indeed, I am certain, that even we could accomplish much more, if we applied our wonted Teuton energy, though we are inclined to be somewhat rough at times.

"I do not blame the President, because he does not understand external politics; but now he has called a man from the South who knows very much about the subject; I refer to Benjamin F. Butler. (Loud applause.) He had shown that he does, even before he left New Orleans. He is the man whom I would place at the

III B 2

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GERMAN

III H

I E

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1863.

I G

I C head of the Cabinet. In addition, his appointment to that position is
IV desirable on account of the present status of interior affairs. Mumford
was hanged in New Orleans because he trampled upon our national flag. In
Chicago, too, there are people who commit similar despicable acts, and hereto-
fore the Government has not had the courage to do more than place them under
arrest. That is a poor policy. They should either be set free, or should be
made to bear the full punishment for their evil deeds.

"Last week the Democrats in the state legislature at Springfield even con-
templated removing Governor Yates from office and offered the position of
Provisional Governor to Mr. Richardson. However, he declined, because he said
he was constantly bothered by dreams about ropes. No doubt, this man was think-
ing about Butler.

"I do not hold the Democrats responsible for the acts of their leaders. Very
likely they (the Democrats) now realize that they have been deceived by the
men who head their party.

MPA (ILL.) FR01.30275

III B 2

- 10 -

GERMAN

III H

I E

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1863.

I G

I C "Therefore, it is the duty of our German Democratic friends to leave the
IV party that has trifled with their feelings. They should not obligate
themselves in any manner, but be independent, as we are; we are not de-
pendent upon our leaders, and have proved that today, when we criticized and
made recommendations to President Abraham Lincoln.

"This meeting was arranged by the Arbeiterverein. This Society recognizes that
this battle is a battle of workers and have so indicated very clearly in the
resolutions they made here today."

The speaker concluded by pointing out that the English proletarians have taken
the same viewpoint.

Thereupon the Arbeiterverein Chorus sang "The Battle Cry of Freedom".

Mr. [A. C.] Hesing was now asked to address the assembly, but he declined the
honor, recommending that Dr. Schmidt be called upon.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

III B 2

- 11 -

GERMAN

III H

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1863.

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I C

Dr. Schmidt took the speakers stand and made a brief address. He said,

IV

"I am greatly moved today by the memory of the fact that December 2, 1859, a small group of men met in Kinzie Hall, to mourn the death of a man who was unquestionably the first champion of the present great movement for liberty, equality, and justice, and who became a martyr to the ideals of freedom. John Brown undoubtedly was the herald of the great change which is now being effected in the nation."

Dr. Schmidt spoke in glowing terms of the blessed results of emancipation and concluded his address amid loud cheers.

He was followed by Mr. C. H. Hawley, who spoke in English.

Adjournment took place after the Arbeiterverein Chorus rendered another selection.

The Hall was so crowded that many persons found only standing room, and fully

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

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GERMAN

III H

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1863.

I G

I C one sixth of the assembly consisted of ladies.

IV

Thus ended the largest meeting ever held by Germans in Chicago, the emancipation meeting of the Chicago Arbeiterverein.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3213

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II B 1 c (3)
II D 10
II A 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1862.

REPORT ON ANNUAL BALL OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF
CHICAGO

Receipts

Sale of tickets	\$214.00
Lottery tickets	37.75
Refreshments	111.40
Donations	1.50
Total	\$364.65

Disbursements

Music	\$ 25.00
Hall	8.00
Printing	6.50
Miscellaneous	2.00

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III B 2

- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 1 c (3)

II D 10

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1862.

II A 2

Counterfeit	\$ 3.00
Total	44.50
Net Proceeds	\$319.85

In the name of the needy who receive help from the German Society of Chicago I heartily thank all who participated in this ball. The work of the magnanimous, sympathetic ladies whose efforts made the ball a success is hereby gratefully acknowledged. Some of them were more successful than others in selling tickets, nevertheless all of them deserve honorable mention. I am particularly grateful to Miss Grommes who handled the sale of lottery tickets; also to Mr. Huck, Bush and Brand, Hiller, Fischer and Lehmann, Wilhelm Gottfried and Schoenhoefer, Bier-John, and Siebert for their generous donations of beer.

As usual, the press gave us their splendid support.

III B 2

- 3 -

GERMAN

II B 1 c (3)

II D 10

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1862.

II A 2

Later we shall have more to say about the German Society of Chicago and its benevolent activity.

Henry Greenbaum, President.

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III B 2
II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1861.

SEMIANNUAL MEETING OF THE GERMAN
SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

Yesterday the German society of Chicago held its semiannual meeting. Only a few members attended.

Since there is so little money in the treasury, it was proposed that a ball or a fair be held. The members decided on a ball, and authorized the executive board to make arrangements for a future fair or concert.

Mr. Charles Verghoe was elected treasurer by acclamation.

Upon recommendation of the agent of the Society his semiannual report was read; it was adopted, and the members **voted** to publish it. Adjournment followed.

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III B 2
II D 10
I G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 7, 1861.

MEETING OF THE GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY

The German Ladies' Society, which was organized for the purpose of furnishing lint, bandages and other materials for dressing wounds, and, above all, the money necessary to buy them, held a meeting [yesterday] at the German House. The attendance was not proportionate to the seriousness which German ladies and girls should show during times of great danger. The three members of the Committee, Mrs. Butz, Mrs. Schneider, and Mrs. Sparschuh waited patiently until 5 o'clock while a few individuals brought donations of lint, bandages, and money. The following contributions have been received to date:

Collected by	Mrs. Butz	\$37.10
"	" Mrs. Sparschuh	17.42
"	" Mrs. Schlund	10.14
"	" Mrs. Bahe	8.15
"	" Mrs. Bohrmann	4.62
"	" Mrs. Schneider	18.00
"	" Mrs. Gindele	<u>4.00</u>

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2
II D 10
I G

- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 7, 1861.

Total \$99.43

The time of the next meeting will be published. In the meantime, ladies may leave their packages with Mrs. Butz, 127 North La Salle Street, or with Mrs. Schneider, 110 North Clark Street. German owners of dry goods stores are urgently requested to contribute some pieces of shirting, which is badly needed. The material may be left in the store of C. Vorpahl, 35 La Salle Street, where receipts for donations will be issued.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE GERMAN
SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

Receipts

Balance in Treasury on April 9th, 1860	\$249.92
Dues collected	227.89
Donations received	49.25
Proceeds from fair and ball	670.03
Interest on loans	17.25
Payment on note	3.00
Payment of loan	4.50
Sale of empty barrels	1.30
Total	<u>\$1,223.14</u>

Disbursements

Donations to charitable purposes, Agent's salary, and miscellaneous expenses

MPA (ILL) 1701.30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1861.

.....	<u>\$635.16</u>
Balance on April 6th, 1861	587.98

The latter sum, together with a note for \$2.50 is in the hands of the treasurer.

Ernst Kirchner

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1861.

CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE FORM MILITIA

(Editorial)

Under the name of Union Cadets, a number of members of the local Turngemeinde have formed a militia which will be a part of the Sixtieth Regiment. Forty men have already signed. This evening another meeting will be held at Kinzie Hall, and final organization will be effected, officers will be elected, etc. All young men who desire to join the company are requested to be present at this meeting.

We heartily indorse this military movement and hope that in maneuvering and vaulting the German Union Cadets will eventually be superior to the well-known Zouave Cadets. Of course such activity requires more endurance than that which the "Sunday" and "holiday" militia displayed. Fortunately the latter have just about ceased to exist, and their arms, which have been stored in the basement of the Court House, are a memento mori in a two-fold

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 29, 1861.

sense of the expression.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1861.

RESOLUTIONS OF CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE

In the meeting which the Chicago Turngemeinde held on Thursday evening, the speaker proposed the following resolutions, which were accepted by the members:

Whereas, Rebellion and treachery against the Union and against all law and order have boldly arisen, and

Whereas, It is the duty of every true and loyal citizen to arm himself and defend the Union against internal or external enemies, and

Whereas, A German company of soldiers in Charleston voluntarily offered to fight against the Union and for slavery, and thereby caused us to hang our heads in shame; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, American citizens of German descent, shall remove this stain from our honorable name as well as we can, and that we therefore intend to form

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a free, independent rifle company, and are willing, if it should become necessary, to defend the Union with our lives and our property, and to fight against the expansion of slavery;

That a committee consisting of three members be elected to find out where and how our society may obtain weapons free of charge, since we are financially unable to purchase them;

That our secretary be hereby ordered to invite all the Turnvereine in the state to take similar action, and to at least arm themselves and be ready to join other military organizations in case their membership is too small to form an independent company;

That these resolutions be published in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, The Tribune, Democrat, and The Post.

David Huth, First Speaker,
Charles Lotz, Secretary.

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III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays

a. National

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SPLENDID CELEBRATION OF GERMAN DAY
Celebration in New Dress Rewards Management
and Performer

"Restless in his productivity, keen in his mind, steadfast in his morals, secure in his rights, strong in his defense: thus may our people walk hopefully toward the future."

Two artisan apprentices walked toward Cologne. One of them was from Cologne, and was just finishing his travels, and intended to become a master artisan. The other came from the East, intending to continue his apprenticeship at Cologne.

The closer they came towards the city on the Rhine, the more taciturn became the Colognan. The other kept telling him of his home of the beautiful church in his home city. Then, however, the Colognan did not seem to pay enough attention and was continually enveloped in his own thoughts, his companion burst out with the following words: "You keep

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having an exaggerated opinion of your Dome. I do not expect it to be anything particular".

When the powerful towers of the Dome became more distinct, the other became more silent. When they stood before the Dome, the Colognan asked: "Brother, what do you say now?".....

With this, the story of German Day is as much as told. Dame Clio, (sic), however, expects more....she asks a little too much.

It would be easy now to let loose words of praise, but the cause would not be served by it. Through this fest show, something came forth that will be of great importance for the future of Chicago's Germans. It is to be admitted that all expectations have been surpassed--that it pays to work for German Day if you do it right, but it will also be quite hard to surpass this present achievement or even to make anything like it.

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Many apparently became aware for the first time how manifold are German what the Germans have evolved into in the course of centuries, with what momentum they have inscribed themselves into the history of the world. The individual scenes of the monumental picture will give to many the right explanation, so that a herald could say, "We have every reason to be proud of our ancestry, able, as we are, to name such an enormous number of heroes of the mind as our own tribesmen."

A Bridge Across the Centuries

In the same manner in which the history of the German people has taken form did Herr Brand shape his entertainment.

These were no pictures cut for a special reason; no, there were pictures taken from life, the hard life side by side with the soft, war and peace mixed together, pictures that will be engraved in memory for a long time, pictures that showed how inseparable the German is from his history.

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All that, however, was only an introduction. In all the pictures the symbol of collective unity was missing--the flag.

How, through the flags it was expressed that it is possible to be a good American, and yet remain a German at heart, was probably the most beautiful part of the show.

Two flags stood opposite each other, the American and the German, surrounded by warriors who fought for these flags when they stood, one against the other, on the field of battle. Across everything that separated them the mutual salute of honor, was given the highest expression of mutual respect.

The American national anthem resounded mightily, sung by all present. "In the citizen's oath we swore fealty to thee, Columbia; we intend to keep it!"

Then, in a powerful **roar** "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber alles". "We think of thee, old land of the fathers. We shall never forget thee, we shall preserve what we took with us from **thee** on our way to this country".

Then Germania is welcomed by Columbia: "Here we stand. We come not as

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beggars. We bring something with us that you can use if you grant us a place to live. You let our past pass in review before you so you may know whom you take into your community".

According to the results of the presale it was anticipated that quite an imposing gathering would be present. All expectations were exceeded however. About twenty thousand persons came and only those seats remained unoccupied that could not be sold because the stage could not be seen from them. The throngs at the entrances were at times so large that the gentlemen from the reception committee [Editor's note: Police, possibly?] were often hard pressed to pacify the impatient ones who boisterously demanded admittance.

The large hall was decorated with American and German flags in a dignified way. The stage made a particularly good impression. All "loud" decorations were rejected and only a modest wreath of oak leaves wound itself about the scaffolding. The ladies' choruses sat flanking the

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stage in their white gowns, and in the mezzanine were the lady turners.

In the corridors, traffic was unusually heavy. Thanks to the excellent information given, there was no disorder. Everyone hastened to get a good seat.

At six o'clock sharp the great organ played a march. The buzz in the hall kept increasing. The tension could be felt everywhere, and all eyes were directed on the stage. The patience of the audience was not tried for long. The curtain failed to open, though, as was planned right after the introduction by the organ, but the music stopped to bridge over the unintended pause.

A shrill signal soon came from a whistle, and the president of German Day, Architect Gustave A. Brand, gave the sign to begin.

It is especially to be emphasized that the moment the performance began

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the flying peddlers who until then offered their wares for sale disappeared immediately so that the events on the stage could be followed undisturbed.

Beside many German-Americans, there was also a sizeable number of officials from the various administrations, among them Mayor Kelly, who took over the honorary chairmanship of the meeting. There were further Postmaster Ernest J. Kruetgen, Fire Commissioner Arthur Seyferlich, Jury Commissioner Charles Neumann, Clerk of the Criminal Court George Seif, County Recorder Clayton F. Smith, County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, ex-sheriff John E. Traeger, District Judge Burke, Alderman John Toman, former postmaster Arthur C. Lueder, Judge John G. Lewe, member of the tax revision board Fred W. Richter, Emil Eitel, Karl Eitel, Paul H. Mueller, the editor of the Abendpost, Attorney F. W. Siebel, Attorney Joseph B. Hermes, and Clerk of the District Court John A. Convoy.

In the box of the German Consulate sat Dr. Rolph Jaeger and Consul

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Dr. Tannenberg, together with the whole staff of the Consulate-General.

A strong delegation came from Milwaukee, with about two hundred persons led by Herr Seelig. Germans from outside Chicago sent their representatives, especially the Germans from Indiana.

The Officials of the Committee

Administrative Board: Gustave A. Brand, president; Fred Brumund, first vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Vavrinek, second vice-president; Otto Schwark, third vice-president; Joseph Beron, fourth vice-president; Adolph Glauche, corresponding secretary; Fred Lindner, recording secretary; Jos. Gies, financial secretary; Loesike, treasurer; Erich Karl Huebener, supervisor.

Entertainment Committee: Jos. Beron, chairman; Pilgram, Wilhelm Hellman, Frau Strama, Paul Kirsch, Frau Vavrinek, Frau Hanatschek, Fred Lindner, Frau Susanna Andree, Frau Schwmttke, Carl Strasinowsky, Frau Jacob Renner, Fritz Frank, Frau

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Louise Detrick, Frau B. Edinger, Bernhard Hartwig, Frau Beierwalters, Dr. Puscheck, Frau Charlotte Dalwege, Kurt Matthesius, Frau Mattesius, Theodor Jung, Frau Behrens.

Citizens' Committee: Mayor Edward J. Kelly; Dr. Rolf Jaeger, German Consul General; Michael Girtten, Austrian Consul General; Ernst J. Kruetgen, Dr. George L. Scherger, Judge H. Miller, Oscar Mayer, M. Mueller.

Committee for Propaganda: Fred Brummund, chairman; and the presidents of the larger organizations.

Organist: Al. Helgard.

Finance Committee: Theodor Pilgram, Emil Krause, Julius Eme.

Cards Committee: Joseph Gies, chairman; Herm. Loesicke, **Theo. Jung**.

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Legal Adviser: Oscar A. Stoffels.

Committee for Music and entertainment: Gustave A. Brand, chairman;
Fritz Frank, Henry Kraft.

Progress Committee: Emil Krause, chairman; Erich Karl Huebener,
Michael Schant, Adolf Danneberg, Gabriel Jung, Morton Medenworld.

Press Committee: Adolf Danneberg, chairman; Gabriel Jung, Michael Schant,
Morton Medenworld.

Music Committee: Walter Steindel, Dr. Balatka, Otto Wulf, H. A. **Rehberg**,
Reinh Walten, H. Hartwig, Jos. Kellen, Justus Emme, Theodor Pilgram,
Adolph Gill.

Procession Committee (sic): Otto Schwark, chairman; Fred Lindner, Charles
Wassmer, Bernhard Sonntag.

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Reception Committee: Bernard De Vry, last year's president of German Day, chairman, along with the presidents of previous German Days:

Ernest J. Kruetgen, Georg Landan, Adolph Gill, Dr. J. W. Kobalter, Leopold Saltiel, Georg Weideling.

Honorary Secretary: Justus Erme.

Ladies' Aid Organization: Board of Administrators: Frau Elizabeth Vavrinek, president; Frau Lena Schoensted, first vice-president; Frau Harry Hoff, second vice-president; Frau Susanna Andree, recording secretary, Frau Anna Ahrens, corresponding secretary; Frau Barbara Eddinger, treasurer; Frau Chas. Dietrich, finance secretary.

The Festive Show

The moment arrived! Silently the throng waited for the performance of the show destined to captivate all present for the hours to come. With admirable

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zeal, sacrificing his own interests, the president of this year's German Day celebration, Gustave A. Brand, had composed the fest-show "Heimatsklaenge" (familiar sounds from the homeland) which was made the basis for the stage presentation. Scenes and costumes for the show were designed by himself. Many smaller details had to be worked out, with which he was well assisted by all co-operating in the celebration of German Day. He was at last to see the crowning of his labors and to witness the enthusiasm with which the crowds were gripped by the performance. Under the leadership of the actor, Kurt Benisch, a stage show was presented which appealed greatly to the audience. Directors Walter Steindel, Rheinhold Walter, and H. A. Rehberg handled the musical part of the program in a fine manner.

Then resounded the strains of the organ through the stadium. With the last note, a group of carefree students came marching down the main entrance to the stage singing the beautiful song "Horch, was Kommt von draussen rein". Drowsy, as though after a night of debauchery, they slumped down at the foot of the platform, but their slumber was fated to be quite short. With a

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lantern in his hand came a night watchman attired in a medieval garb, and proclaimed in a loud voice: "Hear ye, people, let it be said, the bell has rung six times". There was no time for sleep. The day of the Chicago Germans had to be celebrated. Who would think of being weary?

A flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the Germania group. Accompanied by torch bearers and an honor guard of young ladies, the symbol of German lands, "Germania," was carried through the hall seated on a throne. Meantime the stage curtain was parted and "Columbia" was seen sitting on a throne surrounded by the forms of American history whose cradle stood in the old homeland. It was elevating to see "Columbia" rise from her throne and with outstretched arm go to meet "Germania's" daughter. An embodiment of welcome was then accorded to Germany's sons and daughters in their new homeland.

Again trumpets were heard announcing the procession of the historical groups symbolizing Germany's history from its beginnings to the present. Much

92A (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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more beautiful than could be expressed with a thousand words was the expression given by the fest show through the deep meaning underlying the celebration. To exult in the deeds of the fathers and to gather new strength for the struggle to maintain the nation intact, the audience had a demonstration of an image of the German soul as represented by the embodiment of its great men and women. Accompanied by the strains of Wagner's "Kaiser march," the apparitions from the earliest days of the German people--from the stone age and the bronze age--marched through the hall, presented by members of the Hessians' Club, under the leadership of H. Dochtermann. Clothed in skins and armed with javelins and clubs, the figures marched through the hall toward the stage. Hermann of the Cherusci, Germania's great son, was characterized by a blond youth with a sword in his hand. Characters from the battle of the Huns, in which the struggle of the Asiatic with the Germanic-Christian culture was decided in favor of the latter, followed after. Accessory groups embodied the chase, the nomadic elements, idolatry, and the influence of the Romans.

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After the groups took their places on the stage the monarchs and great war lords of the German people represented by the veterans' organizations under their group leader, Paul Kirsch, passed by the rows of spectators. From among the great number of German sovereigns and leaders of armies those were selected who had gained merit with the German people as leaders. The figures of Frederick the Great and of Hindenburg, whose masks and poses were splendid imitations, were greeted by the throngs with roaring applause.

The religious life of the German people was presented by the Steuben Boosters under their group leader, Dr. G. A. Eberhardt. They were next in line. The spiritual development of the German people from the conversion of the Germans to Christianity and the time of the Reformation was pictorially demonstrated by outstanding figures.

Then the orchestra, under the direction of Walter Steindel, played Beethoven's "Second Symphony". To its strains, groups representing art, poetry, science, culture and philosophy, consisting of members from the Swabian Society moved

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in solemn procession into the hall, guided by their group leader, George Iberle. They presented the outstanding figures from the rich cultural life of the German people. The public kept acknowledging their efforts with applause. The German Art Society, under their leader, Martin Ziegner, followed with a group in which the beaux arts were personified together with their outstanding representatives. High above the group, the figure representing Art was carried to the stage in a litter, where it took its stand with the other groups which kept filling the stage. The next group was presented as an homage to Agriculture, Commerce and Industry by the German Club, under its leaders, Frau B. A. C. Hoelzer and Captain George Weideling. Increasingly the conviction prevailed that this all-embracing drama was a delight. Much that was beautiful was offered by the participating organizations.

One group which ostensibly carried progress on its banner was that of the sailing ship staged by the aviation teacher George Dengler, and the marine aviator Joseph Steinhaner. Topping this group was the figure of a naval

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pilot. Preceding the group was a shield on which the motto of German aviation could be read.

Strains from the "Nibelungen March" and from "Hansel and Gretel" ushered in figures from the German sagas and fairy tales. The Knusper-Haeuschen (candy cottage) and Schnee-Wittchen (Snow White) with the seven dwarfs were present. The group was staged by the Ladies' Aid Society of German Day, headed by their leader, Frau A. Mattesius.

Once again the public was given a view of the history of the neighboring former monarchy, Austro-Hungary, for all to remember that there are people living there who are of the same ancestry and of the same blood as the German. From the history of the Germans of that land, figures of vigor like Maria Teresa, Josef the second, Andreas Hofer, and others are conspicuous; homage was given them by the members by the united Austro-Hungarian organizations under their group leader, John Strama.

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When homage is given to all, the German woman must not be overlooked. Into her hands was laid the task of giving meaning to the German character. Her memory was honored before the united Austro-Bavarian Ladies' Society, led by Frau E. Kunz "The German Women, Her Life and Activity," bringing into view the manysided problems of the German woman.

The Low-German guild Jefferson #34, with its leader, Karl Stasinswsky, took it upon itself to honor the German **a**rtisan with a sketch, "Gilden, Zuenfte und Gewerk-shaften" (guilds, crafts and unions). Attired in medieval costumes the representatives of the crafts walked to the stage carrying their tools and the products of their toil. Strains from Richard Wagner's "Die Meister-singer" heralded the procession. The hope of the German people, its youth was represented by the Jungenschaft (crew of boys) of the Bund of Friends of New Germany, at the sight of whom the public had a look into the future, as it were, of the German nation. Lads and lasses, their postures smart, marched to the stage and there took their positions among the rows of performers who swelled to such numbers that the spacious stage could not hold them all. Behind them

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marched a group of Americans with the American national colors.

A flourish of trumpets announced the end of the procession of the historical groups. The doing of homage before the two symbolic figures, "Columbia" and "Germania," was to begin. A group of heralds, composed of members of the Swabian Saengerbund and of the ladies from Madame Ludwig's dancing school conducted Herald Curt Benisch to the stage, where he recited the prologue to the celebration of German Day, closing with homage to the two figures. Then the trumpets ushered in the procession of organization flags from all affiliated organizations taking their positions at both sides of the open space on the stage. Once again trumpets resounded to the pageant of government flags with their convoys recruited from the Woodlawn Post of the American Legion under its commander, Major Hamlet E. Ridgeway. With ringing music played by the marching minstrels, World War veterans escorted by a guard of honor, the colors of New Germany were brought in by the Organization of German War Veterans, the German Warriors' organization, the Steel Helmet, and the Bund of the

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Friends of New Germany. Around the ensign carrying the star-spangled banner there were grouped the ensigns of the German national flags, then all flags were simultaneously carried to the stage. Remaining on their feet the throngs intoned the American National Anthem while the German colors and the flags of German organizations were lowered. Similar honors were given to the German colors by the singing of the Deutschland Lied. With the departure of the groups the historical part of the show was closed.

Scarcely had the waves of enthusiasm subsided when the orchestra began to shift to the second part of the show. It was going to emphasize the importance of bodily care. The columns of drummers and pipers from the social and Lincoln Turnvereine, clad in white, marched upon the stage ushering in the man and women turners from the Illinois Turn District. The stage was thrown open and the gaze of the spectators fell upon a bust of the Father of Turning, John, in whose honor the turners sang the "Father John Lied," accompanied by the audience. This was followed by calisthenics of the Riege (team) supervised by Turnward E. C. Klafs and by shorts fencing

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bouts by the Turnverein Vorwaerts, commanded by the fencing master of the Club, Henry Kraft. Smartly and with postures exact as the preceding performances, the turners marched down from the stage to make room for the gay muses of dance and song.

Infected by the enthusiasm, the Woodlawn Post of the American Legion wanted to show off with its drill routine, and gave a few samples of dress parade exercises under its commander, Major Hamlet C. Ridgway. The public responded with shouts of joy.

A mass group of German girls, conducted by Madame Ludwig, with a dance interpretation, demonstrated the beauty of the body in modern German dancing art. It had been rehearsed by Miss Erika Thimey, a student of Wiegman. The United Ladies' Choruses directed by H. A. Rehberg, followed with sicher's "Lorelei". Meanwhile the stage curtain opened and in the background the rocks of Lorelei became visible. In conjunction with this, the Chicago Singverein brought Rheinberger's "Wiegenlied," conducted by the music director, Walter

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Steindel. The song which now followed with Walter's arrangement of the folk song "Die Kapelle" was also accompanied by a living picture. It was given by the United Singers of Chicago, under Reinhold Walter, while the organ accompanied the song. Calisthenics were performed by the girls' section of the Turnverein Vorwaerts, under the direction of Arthur Buchler. The fencing team of the Turnverein Vorwaerts brought with them plastic figures (sic) which made an impressive effect. With Miller's song "Die Einkehr," the United Singers concluded the second part of the performance, conducted by Rheinhold Walter.

The gay note with which the fest show was started was sustained to the end. In a scene out of Old Nuernberg, known in the whole world from the "Meistersingers," the third part of the fest performance gay activity was carried on, and there was quite a stir. Constumes and dances from homelands, were given. Genuine humor from these customs and usages was transmitted to the throngs of people who, carried away by the swing of the fest, were not stingy with applause. A Watschentanz (slap-in-the-face dance), given by Conrad

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Obermeier and Franz Heinrich; the Sdyrian figure dance "Hidauer Plattler," performed by the Schuh plattler Verein "Gamsberg", led by Siegfried Weiss, and a Westphalian dance by the teacher of dancing and gymnastics, Miss Anna Rudolph, did not miss their effect, and contributed considerably to the general pleasure. The German-Hungarian Home for the Aged organization staged a Banat costume show, giving once again a place of honor to the costumes of the Home. The Swabian ladies' organization undertook to bring back to memory the popular wine of their home and of the Cannstatt Volksfests. They organized a picturesque Swabian procession with a genuine gigantic grape which spread the smell of musk all around. A group of dancers from Madame Ludwig's gave a rustic valse. In their bright dresses, they impressed with the symphony of colors complemented by a symphony of form.

After an organ solo, the united ladies' choirs sang the Stein song "Der Spielmann ist da". It was followed by "Rosenstock, Holderbluet" sung by the United Singers.

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The master of the whole production, who until now had kept himself modestly in the background, consented to accept an expression of gratitude from all present. This was done by the first vice-president of this year's German Day, Herr Fritz Brumund. With a quiver in his voice, and overcome with pride over the work accomplished, Mr. Brand thanked all who, by their co-operation and attendance, contributed their share towards the success of the performance. His conviction that the Germans of the City would be for a German Day with all their heart was proved by their deeds especially when something good, beautiful, and artistically valuable is offered them. It should remain the guiding principle for future celebrations of German Day.

Singing together the "Wacht an Rhein," the splendid day of the Germans came to a close. All took with them the conscious knowledge of having experienced something that will become the envy of all those who were absent from the celebration.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 31, 1893.

A WORTHY NATIONAL HOLIDAY

What a remarkable contrast exists between the manner in which Decoration Day and Independence Day are celebrated! On the latter there is nothing but senseless and dangerous noise and murderous shooting, while on the former our national heroes are honored in a touching and noble manner.

Is there any reason why the memory of the momentous times in which the Republic was founded, should not be celebrated in as dignified a manner, as the restoration of the Republic?

It is true that John Adams, the "bulwark of Independence," as he was called by his friendly opponent, Thomas Jefferson, once expressed the hope that the American people would always celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence with bonfires and fireworks. However, if the stern gentleman could have foreseen a small fraction of the flagrant abuses of his admonition, he would have certainly abstained

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 31, 1893.

from giving it.

Decoration Day, which has likewise become a national holiday, is evidence of the fact that the American people are capable of ideal and noble sentiments. This day, on the one hand, honors the triumphant restorers of the Great Republic, and, on the other hand, it is a day of reconciliation with the defeated South. This splendid characteristic is also obvious at this time, although the South has unfortunately and tactlessly delayed honoring the memory of the dead leader of the rebels.

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GERMAN DAY CELEBRATION ENDS WITH SURPLUS
Final Accounting to be Given at October Meeting;
Election of New Officers in November

The news that this year's celebration of German Day wound up with a surplus of several hundred dollars, and the resolution to make the final account next month at the meeting of delegates and to have election of new officers at the November meeting, were the most important items covered at yesterday's meeting of delegates to the German Day committee, which was sparsely attended.

According to the report on the financial outcome of the celebration, there was a surplus of \$732.92 to be entered in the books, said the president of German Day, Bernhard de Vry, and, even taking into consideration some possibly outstanding debts, there will still remain a surplus of a few hundred dollars. A large part of this profit is due to the sale of advertising space for the official program.

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An extensive debate followed over the recommendation of the chairman to present the members of the executive committee with fountain pens in memory of the German Day celebration, and in recognition of their efforts. The motion was turned down by the delegates, and another motion was carried to give each delegate a button in memory of the German group.

No less heated was the discussion over the request to repay \$100 to the German-American Hostess Society, which needs money for expenses incurred for the German-American house at the World's Fair. This money was advanced by the Society to the German Day committee to cover a deficit. It was decided to wait for the final financial report from German Day, and to vote upon the motion at the next meeting of delegates.

The last item in yesterday's meeting constituted the establishment of a day for the general convention, at which the election of new officers would take place.

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In an effort to gain sufficient time to conduct the election, the delegates finally agreed to render a final account on the German Day celebration next month at the meeting of delegates, to take place October 27, and to decide about the use of the surplus on hand. It was suggested by the board of executives not to distribute the money on hand for purposes of charity, but to retain it as a fund for next year's celebration.

The meeting of delegates to be held in November is to be a general convention. All German-American organizations are to be invited to take part in the election of officers by sending voting delegates.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Dec. 8, 1932.

FOR GERMAN DAY

(Editorial)

The general assembly of the German Day organization takes place tomorrow night. German Day is the only public declaration of Chicago's German element. It is an institution in which all but a few German tribal organizations participate and is, for this reason, noticed by the entire press and by our non-German fellow citizens. It is, therefore, the duty of the German Day organization to make the celebration bring distinction to the German element.

This, in the final analysis, depends upon the delegates and the superintendent. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the organizations to send delegates to the meetings of the German Day organization who, unselfishly and conscientiously, will give themselves to the service of the good cause. But good will alone is not enough. The delegates must, before all, be fitted for their task;

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they must be familiar with parliamentary rules and be able to defend their views with clear, convincing words.

In this sense the office of a delegate to the German Day organization is undoubtedly one of the most important offices which could be given by an organization. This should be kept in mind by each organization before they elect a delegate.

The delegates, on the other hand, have it as their duty to frequent the meetings regularly, to defend their views openly and with decision, and to elect a chairman (superintendent) in whom all of Chicago's Germans may have confidence.

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Abendpost, May 17, 1932.

IV MILITARY SHOW IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON GIVEN AT SOLDIERS' FIELD
 Participation of German-Austro-Hungarian Groups Planned
 for the Evening of July 2

From June 24 until July 4, every night at 8 o'clock, a performance of a great military show will be given as a part of the George Washington Memorial celebration. The management of this arrangement in which the troops of the entire Sixth Army Corps will participate is in the hands of Major-General Frank Parker, Commander of the Sixth Army Corps. General Parker, who has requested the different national groups of Chicago to participate in these performances, has allotted Saturday, July 2, to the German-Austrian group.

Last night at the offices of Attorney Otto F. Reich, chairman of the German National Committee for the George Washington festival, a discussion took place in which the following persons participated: Otto Reich, chairman; Frederick J. Haake, secretary; Mrs. Emma Eitel, Mrs. Anna Hanatchek, Frank Waldherr, A. C. Wehrwein, F. Brummond, Otto Schwark, A. W. Morton-Medenwald, and John Hep.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, May 17, 1932.

Mr. Reich explained the purpose of the meeting, declaring that the Germans and Austro-Hungarians were again invited to participate at this military show. A similar invitation was made two years ago. Two display trucks will be placed at the disposal of the German-Austrian groups, and it will be up to them to decorate these trucks in a fitting manner. The predominant theme of each truck will be the representation of a special cultural contribution of the respective national groups.

After detailed discussions and numerous propositions, a resolution was finally adopted in which further details in regard to decorations of the display trucks are to be left to the decision of a committee which consists of the following persons: Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Anna Schoeller, Anna Hanatchek, Minnie Schmidt, Ernest Knutgen, and Paul H. Mueller. It was especially emphasized that the display truck had to accompany the parade every night, and that it should also be made distinguishable as contributions of German-Austrian groups.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Feb. 21, 1932.

GERMAN-AMERICANS CELEBRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

When it comes to celebrating anniversaries in a worthy manner, the German-Americans, as is well-known, rank among the first.

A worthy anniversary celebration on the occasion of the two hundredth birthday of George Washington, which was held at the Midland Club, united the leaders of the German-American department of the Illinois Washington Bicentennial Commission with those of the German Club and other German-American societies. The festivity was well-attended, thanks to the efforts of the chairman, Charles W. Peters, and of Ernest Kruetgen, president of the City Commission of the Bicentennial celebration.

After an excellent lunch Charles W. Peters made a few introductory remarks in which he expressed his pleasure at the large attendance and welcomed the audience heartily. He was followed by the vice-president of the Board of Local Improvements, Ernest J. Kruetgen, who, as toastmaster, introduced the principal

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Abendpost, Feb. 21, 1932.

speaker for the day, Congressman William H. Dietrich of Beardstown, Illinois.

Mr. Kruetgen's address to his fellow countrymen was the expression of that love and highest esteem which he felt towards the great leader who was born to the American people, namely, George Washington. He also declared how proud he was of those people of German origin who were the friends and co-workers of Washington, beginning with the plain soldier up to those who held the highest positions in his army during the war for independence.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Jan 28, 1932.

PLANS FOR WASHINGTON CELEBRATION

The working program of the State committee for the bi-centennial anniversary of the birth of Washington consists of plans to organize committees of all nationalities which will arrange Washington celebrations inside their own circles, beginning February 22 to Thanksgiving Day, 1932.

First of all, the main committee appointed a German-American committee for the State of Illinois. This committee consists of the following: Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, honorary chairman; Otto F. Reich, chairman; Michael Girtten, vice-chairman; Fred Haake, secretary; and Leopold Neumann, treasurer.

The task of this German-American State committee will be to form local committees in all larger cities for the purpose of preparing for the celebration; in short, to call into existence a state-wide organization. In Chicago such a committee will also be organized, of which the membership will be announced later.



Abendpost, Sept. 13, 1931.

HUMBOLDT HONORING

A number of prominent German-Americans, attended the placing of a wreath on the Humboldt monument in Humboldt Park, on the 163rd anniversary of the birthday of the scholar.

Under the auspices of the West Park administration, and at the suggestion of the Daily News, yesterday afternoon the honoring of a German, the famous naturalist, Alexander von Humboldt, took place in Humboldt Park. The participants in the festivity assembled in the Administration building of the West Park Board in Garfield Park, following the invitation of Mr. Ernst Kruetgen. From there the procession repaired to the Humboldt monument in Humboldt Park, led by the president of the West Park Administration, W. R. James.

GERMAN



Abendpost, Sept. 13, 1931.

When the procession had reached the monument, the assistant of the German Consul General, Dr. Werner Schneller, laid a wreath upon the monument in honor of a great German, whose name is well known all over the world, and the 163rd anniversary of whose birthday will be celebrated tomorrow.

In this simple, but nevertheless impressive ceremony the following participated: Ernst Kruetgen; Dr. Werner Schneller; of the German Consular staff; W. R. James; A. C. E. Schmidt, of the Hamburg-American Line; Karl Eitel; Mr. and Mrs. Emil Eitel; A. Breitung; W. Rothmann; W. Wieboldt; Paul H. Mueller; E. F. Pegeuan; Walter W. L. Meyer; Jos. I. Rausch, and the chief of the West Park Police, Wm. Schramm.

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Abendpost, Aug. 11, 1930.

CONSTITUTION CELEBRATION OF THE LOCAL
GROUP OF THE REICHSBANNER CLUB

Stirring Speeches and Instrumental and Vocal
Performances are Greatly Applauded

Professor Erich von Schroetter of Northwestern University in an address at Lincoln Turner Hall last night called the constitution of the German Republic a masterpiece of modern sentiment.

The local group of the German-American Society, with the Chicago Reichsbanner of black, red, and gold, arranged an impressive celebration for the anniversary of the day, eleven years ago, when the German people received their present constitution at Weimar. The demonstration was a loyal expression of endorsement of the German Republic, which found a joyous echo in the hearts of the numerous participants in the festivities.

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Abendpost, Aug. 11, 1930.

Professor von Schroetter made the principal address, expounding the nature and the origin of the Weimar constitution and declaring that it is a masterpiece of modern thought, an agreement which establishes equal rights among all classes of the nation.

In the course of his address, which was loudly applauded, Professor von Schroetter expressed the hope that the Germans in America will show the same respect and esteem for the constitution of the German Republic which they have always displayed for the German homeland.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 11, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SCHURMAN AND GOETHE.

(Editorial)

Our ambassador to German, Jacob Gould Schurman, honored the spirit of his country on July 4th with a noble gesture, by serving as a bridge between the new and the old world. He made a pilgrimage alone to Weimar and spent a solemn hour at the grave of Goethe. A humble and plain deed, which in the excitement of the present day, would hardly be noticed.

We like to celebrate the day of Independence actively and noisily; we burn fireworks, which next to inevitable accidents, causes nervous breakdowns on the part of many of our fully as patriotic citizens. We just like to celebrate our freedom from England with the most possible noise. That is the way we are.

Ambassador Schurman is of a different type. To him, celebration of the Declaration of Independence indicates a pensive and thoughtful hour, dedicated to the great minds of the world, whose achievements created the spiritual basis and atmosphere of this singular American national event.

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Abendpost, July 11, 1929.

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Goethe was a contemporary of our revolution; the spirit of time, which speaks out of his works, is the same spirit, which inflamed Washington with enthusiasm, and inspired Jefferson, Adams and the other members of the committee to draw up the Declaration of Independence. Goethe and America of those days were connected by many spiritual bridges, and it is good to remember that it was he who declared "America, you are better off". But who remembers today; that it was Europe after all, which populated America, ideally impregnated it and helped it to its importance in the world.

There are not many people, either here in this country or abroad, who are thinking of the spiritual significance of July the 4th, relating the Old with the New Continent! In Europe, they reproach us, and we sneer at Europe! And yet, the development of one would not have been possible without the help of the other. Every development must build bridges, and the bridge between America and Europe, and especially German, with its many relations, was a naturally necessary element, from which the development of both was built up.

Just like the German immigrants of 1848, who were of strong help during the Civil War, so was the eager co-operation of the Intellectuals of Europe, at

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Abendpost, July 11, 1929.

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the end of the 18th century for the liberation of a nation of pioneers, from the yoke of foreign oppressors. This was what Ambassador Schurman on July 4th referred to, as he honored Germany's greatest master mind; that was the idea of the humble and beautiful gesture and a remembrance of a day of 50 years ago, when as a young enthusiastic American student at the University of Heidelberg, he celebrated for the first time the birthday of his country at the grave of this great German philosopher.

He received from the spring of German philosophy the gift, to give his hours of rest a deeper power of thought; and to be a mediator between nations in the best sense of the word. Not only German-Americans, but the entire United States should be thankful to him for the hour of devotion at the grave at Weimar.

Abendpost, May 31, 1929.

HONORING THE DEAD
Festivities and Impressive Parade Mark
Memorial Day



Ideal weather prevailed yesterday when the nation paid honor to its dead. The customary parade was watched by large crowds on Michigan Boulevard.

The day also signified the resumption of friendly collaboration between the two belligerent nations of the World War. The Division of Wounded American Veterans was headed by a group of two Americans and one wounded German soldier, with arms linked as a sign of renewed friendship. The German World War Veterans thus participated in the Memorial Day parade for the second time. However, the group, not being familiar to most of the spectators, did not arouse much interest. Nevertheless, there were instances of public comment which bordered on narrow-mindedness and even unsubdued hatred. To these comments the large mass of people remained unresponsive. This fact indicates that the public in general is not in favor of the continuation of hostile feelings.

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Abendpost, May 31, 1929.

An impressive ceremony was held at Oakwood Cemetery, where six thousand Confederate prisoners found their last resting place.



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Abendpost, Aug. 10, 1928.

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CELEBRATION OF THE CONSTITUTION HELD FOR THE FIRST TIME

The anniversary of the day, when in 1919 the National Assembly in Weimar gave to the German Republic a new constitution, this year will be an occasion for two festivals in Chicago.

Tomorrow, August 11th, constitution celebrations will be held here as they have already taken place in Germany for a number of years.

One celebration is to be held in the form of a banquet at the Germania Club House. Host will be the Chicago German Consulate General; Dr. H. A. Kroll, the Deputy Consul General will preside. Invitations have been sent to a number of prominent German-Americans as well as to the heads of Chicago German-American organizations.

Abendpost, Aug. 10, 1928.

Another celebration has been arranged by the local section of the National flag, Black - Red - Gold, and starts tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the club house of the organization, 2934 Washington Blvd.

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Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1928.

R. E. PATTISON KLINE LECTURES AT
LUNCHEON OF GERMAN CLUB.

At the luncheon given by the German Club of Chicago in the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel, under the presidency of Michael F. Girten, R. E. Pattison Kline, teacher of elocution of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, in the festival speech said:

"I wonder what would become of Chicago's criminals if every lawyer should fight them, the way Abraham Lincoln did. He declined to defend a case as soon as he became convinced that the person was guilty. Yes, even in the midst of a trial he would withdraw should he find out that his client was at fault.

"Educated people have many divergent opinions on spiritual matters and very few are willing to repudiate them. Here again Lincoln showed us the way to settle such matters peacefully. Do not always try to discover other people's faults but observe the divine laws."

He also treated Lincoln's position in regard to the constitution. Lincoln's

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Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1928.

ruling principle was that the laws must be observed for the good of the state. He then recalled how Lincoln once walked 12 miles to return four cents to a man whom he had short changed by mistake.

"To the youth, Lincoln is an example of what a man can and should achieve. And in spite of his high position, he never lost contact with the people. If all the groups of society - Capital and Labor - would cooperate in accordance with Lincoln's spirit, many disputes of social and citizenship nature would be avoided."

Kline closed his address by pointing out that Lincoln gained the respect of the whole world, as demonstrated by the universal celebration of his 100th birthday in 1915.

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Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1926.

IMPRESSIVE SCHILLER CELEBRATION OF THE CHICAGO SWABIAN SOCIETY

The Swabian Society of Chicago, celebrated a Schiller festival yesterday, in the North Side Turner Hall, which was very successful in every respect, as a dignified and imposing demonstration by Chicago Germans, in honor and in memory of the prince of poets, Frederick von Schiller.

Music by an orchestra and by the Men's Choir of the Swabian Singing Society introduced the program, after which the president, Wilhelm Jauss gave the welcoming speech. The speech of the evening was given by Carl Kotthaus from Munich, who has been on a lecture tour in America. After a few illuminating remarks about the German spiritual importance of Schiller, as a poet, as well as a personality, Mr. Kotthaus, with the assistance of stereopticon pictures, explained the connection, which existed between Schiller's spiritual life and personality and his head formation. Mr. Jose Danner, who is well known in German circles of America, as a director of the German theater, presented the

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Abendpost, Nov. 11, 1926.

"Rutli," scene from Schiller's "William Tell." The ardor of Schiller's language, was faithfully reproduced by the art of Mr. Danner. With the enthusiasm of a young soul he filled to over-flowing all the hearts of his listeners, through Schiller's forceful poetry and they felt themselves free and in a defiant mood, conscious of their Germanism.

The Swabian society proved anew through this festival, that the German element in America, has liberated itself from oppression and as in the rest of the world, is becoming stronger day by day.

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Sonntagpost, (Sunday Edition of Abendpost) Apr. 11, 1926.

PROCLAMATION

To all German-Speaking Inhabitants of Chicago and Vicinity

In September of last year, the Germans of Chicago once again appeared before the public united and in closed ranks--they celebrated German Day in the Stadium, gaining recognition and respect among all other nationalities who make their home in the metropolis of the West.

Turners and singers, speakers in the German and English languages called forth joy and enthusiasm from the 35,000 visitors of the Stadium for German customs, German habits, and German efficiency in the new homeland. Its aftereffect is still felt among all those who stem from Germans. Therefore, German Day-- June 13-- will be celebrated again this year in the Stadium; it will be greater and more impressive, and will inspire still more enthusiasm.

Thus we call upon all, no matter whether their cradle stood on German soil or whether they were born here, whether they came here from the Rhine or from the

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III A Sonntagpost, (Sunday Edition of Abendpost) Apr. 11, 1926.

Danube, from the Volga or from the Adriatic, whether Austria, Hungary, Switzerland or Russia had been their old home; we call upon all who are of the same kinship to co-operate and to be on the spot when "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the German song are heard.

Every organization should report for duty, should take part in the parade, should send its flag to the front and thus demonstrate that it is composed of Americans of German descent, that it has contributed to making the new homeland into what it is today. Time is short. Send your representatives to the meeting of delegates which takes place in Gill's Hall, 169 North La Salle Street, the first and second Friday of each month. Get admission tickets, sell them, and do your share in preparing for a German Day which we shall be proud to talk of. The German master athletes--the best turners from Germany's provinces--are coming to the turnfest of the Bund, and will show their prowess in the Stadium on German Day.

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Sonntagpost, (Sunday Edition of Abendpost) Apr. 11, 1926.

On returning to Germany, they should be able to announce that the Germans of Chicago and its environs were there by thousands, standing in the city of parks to proclaim that German ways, German customs, and German habits shall not be forgotten.

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Yesterday's meeting of delegates for the German Day celebration turned into a sharp demonstration of protest against the retention of German property [confiscated during the war]. Captain A. P. W. Siebel made a rather long speech in which he pointed out the illegality of the confiscations, and asked the assembled delegates to send as many letters as possible to their Congressmen demanding that they vote for the Mellon Bill. In addition, it was pointed out that various organizations should send resolutions to their representatives and senators.

The meeting of delegates representing Chicago's Germans likewise decided unanimously to send such a resolution to their senators and representatives. Finally, Vice-President Bruno Knecht again called attention to the importance of addressing as many personal letters as possible to representatives in Congress. Financial Secretary Adolph Gill then passed out copies of a speech

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1926.

DELEGATES TO GERMAN DAY IN FAVOR OF MELLON BILL

Preparations for Coming Celebration Are Well Under Way

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Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1926.

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II B 3 delivered on this subject last January by Representative Newton of
III H Missouri, and he recommended wide distribution of the speech.

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I H The meeting of delegates was well attended in spite of the bad
IV weather. After the meeting was opened by Vice-President Bruno

Knecht, the names of the newly admitted organizations and the minutes of the last meeting of the delegates and of several committee and directors' meetings were read by Secretary Fischer. The minutes were approved by the delegates. Mr. Knecht then read an invitation extended by the United Austro-Hungarian Societies to an operetta to be given on April 14 in the Atheneum Theater for the benefit of the Austro-Hungarian Home. The operetta is "Die Fledermaus" (The Bat) by Johann Strauss. The delegates resolved to have the societies they represented attend the performance in as large numbers as possible.

At this point, Financial Secretary Adolph Gill took the floor and reported

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Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1926.

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II B 3 on the distribution of the fund of \$3,100 for the benefit of the
III H flood victims (in Germany and Austria). The sum of \$620 was given
I G to each of the following for distribution among the flood sufferers:
I H the Hochwasserkonto der Deutschen Nothilfe Berlin; the Mayor of
IV Cologne; and Reverend O. Friesenham of Coblenz. The sum of \$310
was sent to each of the countries of Rumania and Jugoslavia for
the relief of distressed German communities there. Since the time these funds
were sent, further contributions have been received and more are expected.

Mr. Gill made the further announcement that a company which had obtained from the South Park Commission the concession for the sale of programs in Soldiers' Field declared its readiness to take care of the printing and the distribution of a souvenir program of German Day. The program will be sold in the Stadium for ten cents. There are still twelve pages reserved for the press committee for illustrations and articles. Of the net proceeds derived from the sale of the program, one half will go to the fund for the German Day celebration. This proposal was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

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Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1926.

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Mr. Knecht later spoke of the parade and informed the audience that, after a discussion with the organizations interested in the matter, historical floats will have to be dispensed with; however, historical tableaux on foot are welcome. Then Captain Siebel took the floor on the same issue and spoke about last year's parade.

He expressed the hope that this year there would be a greater participation by turner war and veteran societies than last year. This was promised him by the representatives of these two organizations.

In addition, the question was raised as to whether a field artillery division will give the usual salute this year in honor of German Day. Mr. Knecht strongly favored it and pointed out that this salute is really a symbol, the greeting of the new home to Chicago's Deutschtum. The proposal was unanimously accepted and referred to the parade committee. Following an exceedingly lively debate as to whether the ladies should take part in the parade, it was agreed to defer a discussion on the matter until next Wednesday's meeting of the parade committee, to which all delegates of women's organizations have been

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Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1926.

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II B 3 invited, and to have this committee decide the question.

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I G Subsequently Mr. Kraft announced that the trip of the German turner
I H squads to America is now a certainty. In view of the outstanding
IV athletic performances of these German teams, it will be in the
nature of a sensation for German Day when they appear and show their
feats at the Stadium.

Mr. Leopold Saltiel of the Illinois Turnbezirk asked whether the assembly of
delegates is ready together with the Illinois Turnbezirk to defray the expenses
for board and other items of the ten turners.

Mr. Knecht let it come to a vote: the proposal was unanimously adopted. Sec-
retary Fischer was requested to see to it that a sufficient number of placards
are placed in the streetcars of Chicago.

Then Vice-President Knecht adjourned the meeting until Friday, April 16.

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Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1926.

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Following are the new organizations who declared their readiness

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to join:

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Viennese Ladies of the American Aid Bund, Ladies' Society of

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Gross Park (perhaps Grant Park?), the Platt German Guilds Chicago

No. 1, Belmont No. 39, Uhland No. 17, Fritz Reuter No. 4, Mathias
Claudius No. 28, and Bavarian American National Association.

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Abendpost, Sept. 18th, 1923.

VON STEUBEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The "Koerner Unit" of the Steuben Society of Chicago" celebrated the birthday of General Friederich von Steuben, who was born September 17th, 1730, in Germany and who died in 1794, in New York.

After a short speech of welcome, Dr. Michael Singer introduced the speaker of the evening, Professor Dr. Ferdinand Schorill, who gave a sketch of the life and work of the General, and pointed to this high importance to the United States.

Von Steuben came to America at a time when every thing seemed to be lost, said the speaker, and it was to the immortal merit of the Supreme Commander of the American Armies, George Washington, who at once recognized the talent and genius of the former Prussian officer.

In an unbelievably short time, Von Steuben by his qualifications as general inspector brought order into the chaos, and out of the ruins of the army, he built up an organization which was able to throw off the yoke which English government had imposed upon our country. His name must always be mentioned when those of



Abendpost, Sept. 13, 1923.

glorious days of the American history are mentioned as with but his genius for organization the Revolutionary War would have been lost for us. This fact was always frankly acknowledged by his contemporaries, but, in the course of years, the majority of the people forgot his merits, and only in recent years has it been possible to bring into prominence, again, the forceful character of this man, who earned his spurs in the seven year old war and who, at the age of thirty-three years, retired from the German Army.

For the festival, a highly interesting music program also was arranged. The artist **trio** of Hugo Muenger, Hans Koelbel and Rudolf Wagner, supported by Prof. Alexander Sebold and Richard Wasserman gave the audience several proofs of their skill and received well deserved applause.

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Abendpost, Feb. 13, 1919.

LINCOLN CELEBRATION

Lincoln's Birthday to be Observed as Founding Day
by Club of Americans of German Descent

It was a good idea of the directors of the Chicago Lincoln Club to observe Lincoln's birthday as its founding day, since the organization chose the Great Emancipator's name for its own. More than two hundred members and their wives and guests took part in the festivities. The tables in the large hall were draped with American flags. Several veterans of the Civil War, wearing uniforms and displaying medals, occupied places of honor, as did the chairman and the speakers. The first part of the program consisted of a banquet at which the guests enjoyed good wine and food while an orchestra and a male chorus rendered appropriate and well-received musical selections. After the banquet two addresses were delivered, while President Ernst Kruetgen acted as chairman. Professor George L. Scherger of Armour Institute was the first speaker. His topic was "Lincoln, the Man and Statesman". He called Luther,

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Abendpost, Feb. 13, 1919.

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IV Goethe, and Bismarck the greatest Germans, Napoleon the greatest Frenchman, and Washington and Lincoln the greatest Americans. He said: "Lincoln was truly a typical American, whereas Washington bore the stamp of the English businessman. Lincoln sprang from the common people and was so poor that he was obliged to borrow money to purchase his first suit of good clothes before taking up his duties in the state legislature in Springfield and again, later, before entering upon his Presidential duties at Washington, yet he became the foremost American. He had but few books but he knew them well, especially the Bible and Euclid's Mathematics. Lincoln was a man who was used to facing facts squarely. He was nominated because the Republican party would have neither Stewart nor Chase, and after his election he made both these men members of his cabinet. He possessed a splendid sense of humor. The difference between Lincoln's greatness and that of Frederick the Great consisted therein, that, while both ruled in the interest of their people, Frederick the Great received his authority by inheritance, whereas Lincoln's authority emanated from the will of those over whom he ruled.

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IV Lincoln's rule was typical of America's ideals, "Liberty, regulated by the law and equality of all before the law". In the world of to-day a battle is raging between democracy and a movement to destroy individualism. The world should act according to Lincoln's principle, "After the conclusion of war there are no enemies".

After a quartette had rendered a selection the Reverend Rudolph A. John addressed the assembly....His topic was, "Abraham Lincoln and the Americans of German Descent". He said that Americans of German descent respect Lincoln so highly because they value his character and his keen mind, and that Lincoln also esteemed Americans of German descent very highly.

"America has been good to German immigrants, but was also repaid by them," Reverend John exclaimed, "We of German origin point with great pride to the German-sounding names which appear on the casualty lists of the recent war.

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Abendpost, Feb. 13, 1919.

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IV Americans of German descent should place a wreath upon the monument of the great Emancipator, who was so dear to them--laurel for his fame, oak for his loyalty, and roses for his love."

Upon conclusion of the addresses the guests enjoyed dancing.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 10, 1918.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Eventful Evening in Chicago Lincoln Club

A well-planned festival in true patriotic spirit, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of Illinois as a state, was held last night by the members of the Chicago Lincoln Club in their club house. Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby participated as guest of honor and was the main speaker. The Chicago Singverein brightened the evening with songs. Dances were given by pupils of the ballet school of Mrs. Marie Yung. An orchestra concert and solo song recitals were part of a many-featured program which also included a supper.

The evening entertainment began with the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" after which several orchestra renditions were heard. This was followed by "Deep River" and "Hail to the United Country," sung by the Singverein from the gallery and conducted by Mr. Wilhelm Boeppler. The



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first song mentioned, especially, made such a deep impression by its solemn air and the splendid manner in which it was sung by the Singverein, that even Lieutenant Governor Oglesby made reference to it in his speech later. Then followed dances by ballet students which were greatly appreciated, and then the inspiring song, "Follow the Flag," sung by Mrs. Elsa Deubert and the chorus, and "Lift Thine Eyes," sung beautifully by the ladies' chorus. Solo dances were given by Dorothy Gnaedinger, the talented prima ballerina of the ballet school. This young and ambitious artist recently returned from a successful tour with the Thavius Orchestra.

This ended the first part of the evening, creating a festive mood. The second part of the program, which was taken up with the centennial celebration itself, was opened by an address of the president of the club, Mr. Ernest J. Kruetgen, who spoke as follows:



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"As president of the Chicago Lincoln Club I have the privilege and the pleasure of extending a hearty welcome on behalf of the Club to all of you.

"We are gathered here tonight to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the State of Illinois and we follow not only the custom, but also the command of our own hearts and our patriotism when we celebrate the birthday of this state which we love so much and which is closest to our heart, our great State of Illinois.

"Our Club has been in existence for more than half of the hundred years which have passed since Illinois became a state. It has special reason to celebrate the birthday of our state since it bears the name of Illinois' greatest son, Abraham Lincoln. Since this is so it may not be out of place, if I grant a request which has been made and repeat a brief history



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I G Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 10, 1918.

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of our Club, taken from a recent speech.

"More than fifty years ago, the Chicago Lincoln Club was born as a child of our patriotic Americans of German descent and, at the bier of Abraham Lincoln, was given the name 'Germania Maennerchor'.

"When the great and noble Lincoln died by the hand of his assassin, not only the whole nation but the entire world was grief-stricken and when the body of the immortal Martyr-President lay in state in our City Hall, on the way to its last resting place in its home state, the American singers of German descent, who revered Lincoln so much, gathered together and founded the Maennerchor to honor the deceased President. Thus the Chicago Lincoln Club was established.

"At Lincoln's bier the new chorus sang German songs in the German language. This patriotic deed speaks for itself and proves, irrefutably, that music



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and song are international in character; it further proves that the heart, patriotism, and especially American patriotism, make no distinction as far as race or language is concerned. What name would fit our club better, would be more in harmony with its history, than the name of Lincoln? What name would be more appropriate at the present time than that of the man who would again, if he were now alive, exhort his countrymen to act 'with malice towards none and charity to all'?

"Motivated by the desire to honor Abraham Lincoln, we have named our club the "Chicago Lincoln Club," but what's in a name if we do not show ourselves worthy of it by emulating the high ideals and principles of the man whose name we have assumed; and if we do not prove, again and again, that we are true, loyal Americans?

"My friends, we Americans of German descent do not regard our citizenship as a comfortable piece of clothing that we wear when the sun is shining



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and hasten to exchange for another one when stormy weather comes. Just as Washington led Americans of British blood into their struggle against Great Britain; just as Lincoln called Americans of the North to fight against their brothers in the South to preserve the Union; so have Americans of German blood been called upon to take part in our country's struggle against the people of their own race; and our sons and brothers have fought for the Stars and Stripes, for your flag and my flag, for your country and mine. Uncle Sam called, and Americans of German descent loyally answered the call.

"The history of the United States is conclusive proof that Americans of German descent have willingly, and at all times, made every necessary sacrifice to uphold the honor of our country. Their attitude is still the same today.

"Faithful and loyal Americans as they are, they cherish the memory of



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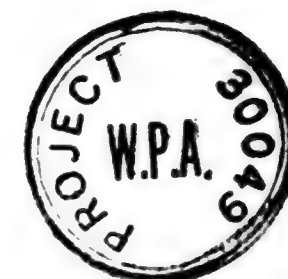
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their childhood days, their literature, and their music. A man may give his sons for his adopted country, or may even shed the last drop of his blood for it, but the man who could change the love for his own, his native land into hatred could never become a good and trustworthy citizen of any other country. Uncle Sam makes no distinction in citizenship. For all naturalized as well as native citizens the door of American opportunity is open, and all that is asked in return is decency as a citizen and loyalty to the ideals and principles of which our flag is a symbol.

"Americans of German descent, like all other Americans, reconciled themselves to the position which confronted our country, in the spirit of Jefferson, who said in 1812: 'If war is forced upon us we must abandon all differences of opinion and stand by our country like one man.'

"They are also animated by the spirit which caused President Wilson to say, in 1917: 'The supreme test of a nation is at hand. We all must



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 speak, act, and serve together.'

"Now is the time to abolish all hyphens, the time to co-operate, the time to fan the flames under the melting pot, that the true American may emerge from the test tube. Now is the time to appeal to all citizens to aid the country, not as hyphenated citizens, but as American citizens, and to fight for American ideals.

"May the great principles of our Constitution contribute in bringing to the world that glorious condition which will inspire every human heart to sing, with deepest devotion, the hymn of our nation: 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Free [sic] Land of Liberty, of Thee I Sing!'"

At the close of this speech, which was warmly applauded, "America" was sung, after which the orchestra played several numbers. Then Mr. Kruetgen



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introduced Lieutenant Governor Oglesby, the son of a famous governor of Illinois. Mr. Oglesby said, among other things:

"I congratulate the Chicago Lincoln Club on its choice of a name which is revered by all free peoples in the world as the herald of liberty and democracy. It is the glory of Illinois, this name which has closely become associated with our state. Illinois has been the scene of important events which were of basic significance in the establishment of the Union. The pride in our past should go hand in hand with the inspiration it can give us regarding the services which we are to render our country. The admission of Illinois into the Union was not a single event, but there were four stages by which it was completed: the Act of Congress of April 18, 1818, by which organization of the state was approved; the Constitutional Convention in Kaskaskia; the election of the first state government; and the assembly of the first legislature on October 5, 1818. Of all the memorial celebrations which have been held all over the state, the ones that took place on October 5 and 6 at Springfield, dedicating the monuments



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of Lincoln and Douglas, and the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Building, have been, perhaps, the most significant. In the present great struggle we are making every effort to preserve liberty and to maintain for our country that place among nations to which she is entitled. The great cultural progress of the last hundred years will serve as an inspiring example for those that come after us. Just as the pioneers blazed a trail through the wilderness, so are we progressing, inspired by patriotism, self-sacrifice, and love of country. Just criticism is necessary at times; it is the privilege of American citizens, but let us not forget that it must be based on facts, must be helpful and constructive. Let us use good judgment and consideration in the criticism of our officials, and not put obstacles in the way of our government by nagging and jealousy. Our state is the second in importance within the Union; she has proved her worth in the Liberty Loan drive and in other war activities. Three hundred thousand of her sons are serving as soldiers and sailors, and of these, fifty-five per cent were volunteers. We cannot all have the



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privilege of serving at the front but everybody can do his utmost for those who are at the front. Let our boys know that our country is worth fighting for and, if necessary, dying for. Nobody is entitled to its blessings who is not equally willing to come to its defense. We at home would not be keeping faith if we permitted our government to become paternalistic and bureaucratic. At the present time, civil authority has been subordinated to military authority, but only in order to safeguard conditions under which civil power may again rule. Better days are coming, but we must not relax our efforts to preserve freedom and democracy. When the war is over, and our boys come home, we must have a clear conscience when we look into their eyes and tell them that we, too, have done our duty. This indeed is our supreme test."

After the applause had died away, the audience sang the first verse of the Illinois State anthem and five ballet dancers danced the "Dance of Illinois," taken from the performance at the Centennial celebration.



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Afterwards, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, chairman of the Centennial Celebration Committee, recalled in his address interesting events from the history of the State and talked about the successful activities of the Committee, which had existed six years. He announced the publication on the occasion of the jubilee of a work dealing with the history of the State from the time of its discovery up to the present.

A song recital, "Abundance of Illinois," by Mr. Miklos R. Redey and the ladies' chorus, and the song, "America," concluded the celebration. Afterwards there was dancing.



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TO THE MEMORY OF BISMARCK

Chicago's German Element Pays Tribute to the Founder of the Reich
Solemn Celebration of His 100th Birthday Anniversary

One of last night's speakers in the Auditorium gave renewed expression to the happy and proud sentiment with which Goethe once consoled his contemporaries at the death of Schiller, by applying the expression, "Because he was ours!" to another immortal, whose one hundredth birthday anniversary was festively but solemnly celebrated by the Germans of Chicago.

Truly, this celebration must have been the ardent desire of Chicago's German element, because the house was filled to capacity. An efficient management had seen to it that the celebration was worthy of the man who had realized the century-old dream of the German people for a great, strong, and united fatherland. Music, songs, and poetry, good words by competent speakers and a festival play, glorifying the Forger of the Reich, were the tribute of love and adoration which Chicago's Germans paid to their Bismarck.

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And by proclaiming him one of their own, the festive audience wished that he were present in the flesh, to see how gloriously his Reich is holding out in these fateful days, how united the Deutschtum [German element] is all over the world. If only the German people over there, fighting so heroically, could see the German spirit was alive and active here in Chicago!
.....

President Lange's Opening Address

"We are gathered here to celebrate Otto von Bismarck's one hundredth birthday anniversary.

"At first there was such a controversy as to whether or not this celebration should be staged during these grave times that now and then it seemed as if this great day would not be celebrated at all by Chicago's Germans.

"But the argument was only on the surface, because deep down in their hearts

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I C people felt the desire and the conviction that this really was the time to celebrate the one hundredth birthday anniversary of the greatest of all Germans, in a dignified manner, worthy of the great man and worthy of Chicago's great German element.

"And this is a great and wonderful celebration. I welcome you all, our guests of honor, our singers, and each and every one.

"And in the name of the committee I thank you for your presence here, and for your active participation. I thank the singers for their co-operation, and I thank all those who have spent time and effort to make this festival a success. Once we had decided upon it, you would not believe how happily we went to work. It was the kind of happiness which all good men experience when they co-operate on a job they love to do, just as you love to be here tonight, because he was ours, he was one of us, one of our good German people. He lived, he thought, he felt just like us and with us; he belonged--and still belongs to us--he was ours! We like a thing most that is essentially

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I C our own. Our friends, our language, our fatherland, and the great men and the great history of our people.

"And he was one of the greatest":

"It was the dream and the innermost desire of the German people for a great, powerful, and united Germany that had been in their souls for centuries past, that was reflected in the German song, and was kept alive through the generations.

"And that this dream has come true is the work of Otto von Bismarck. He has forged the Reich together. He has given us [internal] political unity. Many a hard battle had to be waged before the new order could become efficient and crystallized, because it was all so new, so sudden, to become and remain a united people.

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I C "Look across the ocean now and behold a people united in their armed strength, waging a war, the kind of which has never been fought before in world history; see them defending themselves against a world of enemies, against a world which knew that it could not stand up to a united Germany in honorable, peaceful competition, but resorted to war, savagery and murder to weaken and destroy the hateful enemy.

"But he, whose one hundredth birthday anniversary we are celebrating, has created a strong and united fatherland for us. United! Would that in this country, too, the Deutschum might be united--that it, too, would have the strength to accomplish great things, for the sake of our own honor, for the highest good of this country and for the glory of the old fatherland. With courage in our hearts we can face the future confidently. We Germans fear nothing in this world but God. A united Germany is invincible! Dear fatherland! May your righteous cause lead you to victory!"

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I C As first speaker of the evening Mr. Lange introduced Dr. Rudolph Kommer, whose topic was "Bismarck the Statesman". He spoke as follows:

Dr. Kommer's Speech

"The one hundredth birthday anniversary of Bismarck, the one and only, as his people call him, is not only a day of celebration for the Germans, but for all mankind as well, because this anniversary marks not only the birth of Germany's unifying genius, but Otto von Bismarck was also one of the greatest representatives of the human race, a towering pinnacle in the evolution of our species, a veritable superman. Only two statesmen of like calibre have appeared on our planet during the last two centuries, and even these two match each other in greatness only, but not in attitude and ideology: Napoleon and Bismarck. In their effects on nations we can liken one to a gambler and destroyer of values, and the other to a builder and creative genius, like two forces of nature, one destructive, the other fructifying. Napoleon did his great deeds in the nineteenth century, but his work was

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I C vitiated during his prime of life, destroyed by his own intemperate ambitions, while Bismarck's imposing structure is proving its invincible strength during these very days, almost half a century after it was finished. Napoleon remains nothing but a legendary firebrand blazing into the sky, a romantic tale, just a chapter in a book of heroic stories.

"Bismarck has done equally immortal deeds, but his immortality is not the kind that exists within the book pages of world history, but it is the immortality of an eternally living and indestructible idea. Germany expected to commemorate this day under vastly different circumstances, but she could not have honored her national hero in a prouder, more German and more dignified way, than by displaying this unequalled pulsating unity of purpose and rhythm with which one hundred million German hearts are beating today, and the world marvels at this spirit. Thus, the German people celebrate Bismarck's one hundredth birthday anniversary!

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"Every German knows Bismarck, the statesman, who forged the German empire together within seven years, fighting three wars [1864, 1866, 1870]. No episode of that time remains as vivid to us as those fateful hours after the battle of Koeniggraetz, when Prime Minister Bismarck implored his King to spare a defeated Austria, and when the former, facing stubborn resistance, suffered a nervous breakdown and asked for his resignation (sic), only to gain his way in the end by the interference of Crown Prince Frederic. In those days all Prussian officers hated Bismarck, because they had already visualized their triumphal entry into Vienna, and King William himself consented only after bitter reproaches to a peace so lenient for Austria. He only concluded this peace, so he said, because his prime minister had deserted him before the enemy. Bismarck assumed all the blame, and five years later Austrian neutrality during the Franco-Prussian War [1870-71] proved the Prussian Junker [titled and landed nobleman] to be a shrewd and calculating statesman. Twelve years after the peace treaty of Nikolsburg [with Austria] a German-Austrian alliance could be negotiated and I don't have to tell you what this alliance means to the two peoples today. In

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I C vain did England use all her diplomatic chicanery during the past eight years to wrench Austria loose from the triple alliance, in vain were England's threats and promises, which are only too well known in Europe's diplomatic history. In vain was any attempt to wreak vengeance upon the House of Hohenzollern. The German-Austrian Alliance has long ceased to be just a diplomatic document, but has become a living and growing organism, and on the throne of the Hapsburgs sits an eighty-five-year-old man, who was vanquished at Koeniggraetz, it is true, but who has learned by that peace treaty that this German fraternal war [Austria and Prussia in 1866] was not the result of real enmity, but had to be fought because of necessity. That war was not a criminal undertaking, but a war to clarify matters, a true judgment of God to which the vanquished has willingly submitted. Austria realized then that for centuries she had been disloyal to her historic mission as Ostmark [Eastern Province] of the Germanic realm. That she should not aspire to Austrian hegemony within the German orbit, but work for Germanic predominance in the east [of Europe]. The moderation of

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I C Bismarck's, singular in world history, after an equally singular victorious campaign, has not only obviated an impending total isolation of the German Reich, but has brought self-awareness for Austria, in consequence of which the two countries have enjoyed a half century of prosperous peace, and are now victoriously united in their armed effort.

Bismarck and the World War

"Since the outbreak of the war Bismarck has played a dual role in the imagination of Germany's enemies. Some gained particular satisfaction during the first two months of the war by contrasting the giant Bismarck with the Germans of today. Others again, still more venomous and hysterical, have denounced that man of blood and iron as the chief criminal who was mainly to blame for this World War. Both views have their points. No German would think of comparing any German hero of today with Bismarck. A people which could produce a Bismarck every second or third generation, would indeed be a chosen people. Bismarck did not expect his successors to

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I C be equal to him in spirit, this spirit which, for milleniums to come, will never be matched. Bismarck, the unsurpassed, has built a structure which will endure by the genius of the one who organized it. But the descendants, fighting today under Hindenburg, can in all modesty look up to their great ancestor without blushing.

"That Bismarck is guilty of this war cannot be refuted in the face of Puritanical sophistry. If Bismarck had not effected the unification of the Reich, this war in particular would never have broken out; but Europe would have had to suffer some other war instead, because as long as England pursues her policy of balance of power on the continent, Europe will never find permanent peace. The equilibrium in Europe is disturbed time and again by the variable rate of progress among the nations. Sometimes France becomes too powerful, sometimes Russia and sometimes Germany. Now, as long as England's absolute security has to be maintained by restoring Europe's balance of power thru armed conflict every other decade, no united Europe can ever come into being. It will remain an indelible disgrace for a great

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I C nation like England to regard an intriguing circumspection the better part of courage and make this policy the basis of national life.

This is not the voice of a hostile Germany, but the unbiased judgment of history. Our German people of "Barbarians" never had to fight England during all the centuries when Germany was politically and economically impotent. She was treated condescendingly, like a poor cousin from the back woods, who plays the flute and meditates about God and the world. Only when Germany became a more industrious, more energetic, and more successful competitor on the world market, only when she started to build a navy of her own, only then did those dreamy-eyed thinkers and poets become arrogant Barbarians. The same was true in the case of Spain, France, Holland and Russia and the same will happen to any newcomer among the nations, unless this bloody policy of encirclements, balances and alliances will be abandoned. Bismarck never in his life indulged in illusions. He knew his Europe only too well and he spent many an anxious hour reflecting on the encirclement with which Frederick the Great was plagued before the Seven

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I C Years' War. He took precautions, and the past eight months of the war have demonstrated again that it is the spirit of a people that makes for victory and not their number. And Germany's victorious spirit is the spirit of Bismarck.

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The Fairy Tale of Militarism

"In England and America you can hear repeatedly the story about German militarism. One does not seem to be aware over here that, besides general conscription, education is also compulsory, that there is also a general franchise and above all, thanks to Bismarck, a general social welfare legislation. Bismarck, in the course of three wars, first unified Germany and then developed her by a gigantic effort that took him twenty years. The years between 1862 and 1871 Bismarck spent uniting Germany; the years between 1871 and 1890 are of priceless value to all humanity. After he had passed away and the German Reich grew and grew and became stronger and

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I C ever more prosperous, enemies began to sprout all around like poisonous mushrooms and they began to whisper that the house that Bismarck had built had grown shaky and creaky, that the living organism had become a corpse. There were even many Germans who asked themselves anxiously, whether the German spirit had not suffered through material prosperity, whether it could withstand the inevitable conflict unflinchingly. The doubting question one could hear in Germany was: Jena or Sedan? Would the German army in this present war meet a Jena or a Sedan? Ladies and gentlemen! The answer was Tannenberg. Translator's note: Napoleon defeated the Prussians decisively at Jena in 1806. The Prussians beat the French at Sedan in 1870. The Russians were routed and decisively beaten at Tannenberg in 1914/.

"On March 11, 1867, Otto von Bismarck uttered the following historical words in the Reichstag: 'Just let us put Germany in the saddle! She will know how to ride, to be sure.' And this has become glorious reality in the half century that has passed since. Since August of last year, Germany has

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I C been riding from one victory to another. Germany is riding high!"

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Congressman Henry Vollmers' speech, which followed and was delivered in English, was received with great applause, even though the topic, entitled "Bismarck from an American point of view" was rather superficially treated. Mr. Vollmer spoke as follows:

Vollmer's Speech

"It cannot be my purpose to give you today a biography of Bismarck. That would be entirely unnecessary, because all of you are perfectly familiar with the life and the tremendous achievements of this illustrious personage. The whole world knows all the details. Neither do we have to offer an apology for celebrating his one hundredth birthday anniversary. Being American citizens, in whose veins German blood is flowing we have always

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I C had not only the right, but a good reason, to be proud of our German heritage, and never before so much as now.

"Our loyalty to America and her institutions has passed the acid test in every crisis during the history of our country. And no one can be more faithfully devoted to this country and its government than Americans of German birth and German descent. To quote the well-known saying of Carl Schurz: "A man can love his aged mother with all his heart, without being unfaithful to his wife because of it." We ask our fellow citizens of different descent to be fair to us during these grave times. A slanderous and venomous battle is being waged against us. Whatever we may say or do, it will be shamefully misconstrued. When I, shortly before the beginning of the last session of Congress, probed into this thing, I found that a spiritual and physical campaign against Germany and Austria, and in favor of England and her Allies, had started in the United States. I saw that the people, whom we love so dearly, and who, as we so proudly declare,

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I C have brought civilization to its highest level--our brothers on the other side of the ocean--have been branded before our fellow citizens as Huns and Vandals, as cruel and savage barbarians. The abominable crime of destroying the good name of a people was perpetrated in this country in spite of the fact that the noble sentiments, embodied in the President's neutrality declaration, had been hailed enthusiastically everywhere.

Arms Shipments

"On the other hand, I found that privately owned arsenals took part in the hostilities (to use the expression of John Bassett Moore in his interpretation of international law) and manufactured increasing amounts of lethal instruments, exclusively for the benefit of one party, the party of aggressors, which has a sevenfold numerical superiority, and whose perfidious and treacherous policy has brought on this war through long years of international intrigue.

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I C "In the meantime, our mail was looted, our flag shamefully disregarded.

American citizens, native born as well as naturalized, were taken from American ships and thrown into British and French prisons. Our harbors were blockaded, and our ships stopped on the high seas and taken into allied ports, where they were detained for months; our hopes of obtaining new markets and a merchant marine were purposely frustrated and today any kind of trade with neutral nations, sanctioned by every principle of international law, has been banned by orders of the British 'council'.

"As to the exports of arms and munitions, all authorities on international law are completely agreed that we have the right to prohibit them without becoming guilty of a breach of neutrality. In spite of that, this shameless trade, bearing the curse of Cain continues unabated, while our legitimate trade has been stopped by British piracy.

Hard Test of Patience

"This petty American policy contradicts our innermost convictions as well as

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our most sacred sentiments, and unless things change our patience will be sorely tried, even though our unswerving loyalty to this country will not be influenced by it. Neither is it our intention, as we have been accused of, to establish a new political party because of European controversial issues.

"But we are not a people lacking in necessary fortitude, and therefore declare as openly and frankly, as Bismarck used to talk to the Reichstag and to European diplomats, that we will not tolerate any longer the present humiliating and absolutely untenable attitude, where arms and war contraband of all sorts are being shipped in unlimited quantities to the Allies, while our legitimate trade of noncontraband goods, products of Chicago's factories and Iowa farms is prohibited by the British high-sea robbers!

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"We claim the right to defend the honorable name of the fatherland whenever it is unjustly attacked. We want to make it known what German civilization means to us and to the world. During my service in Congress, no highly important problems, like forest preservation, agricultural credits, old age pensions, scientific tariff, modern city administration, traffic systems, public education, etc., have ever been debated without somebody mentioning that Germany had the best and most perfect system of all. We should like to see our country profit by the thoroughly worked-out ideas of the German fatherland, just as we have brought over here German music, German science and literature, as well as German willingness to work during peace time and to fight for the Stars and Stripes, the most beautiful flag in the world, whenever war comes.

Bismarck's Gigantic Achievement

"One way to render this patriotic service to America is to honor the great men and women of our people whenever we have an occasion to do so.

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Outshining all others stands Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor. To honor him and his work we have come together here. An English historian has called him the most monumental incarnation of the German character since Martin Luther. And it is an historically established fact that Bismarck contributed more than any other man to the unification of the German Reich. I do not belong to the Carlyle school of hero-worshippers. Great men will come forward when they are needed. Neither am I a follower of the individualistic interpretation of history, but rather believe in a natural evolution. In my opinion it is impossible, therefore, to think of Bismarck and the great German Reich without turning one's thoughts to the German people at the same time. If Bismarck had not had such a people standing by him, even a superman of his calibre could never have created such a gigantic structure.

"It has to be admitted, however, that with all his efforts to unite Germany--his beloved Prussia taking the leadership, of course--he at first encountered resistance on the part of his King, the royal house,

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I C and even the German people. For many years he was the best-hated man in all Germany, but with iron determination, and employing all possible means which his diplomatic genius could think of, he battled on until all resistance was broken and he finally had achieved his noble objective, until on January 18, 1871, in the royal palace of Versailles, modern Germany was born, a product of Bismarck's brain and spirit, just as Athena was brought forth out of Jupiter's head, according to Greek mythology.

His Work to Last Forever

"If one were to search the books of history, count the most brilliant statesmen from the earliest times until today, one would not find a single one whose personal accomplishments could equal those of the man whose birthday we are celebrating today. Many others have done things that were but temporary, and they were called great men. But this man created for all times, because his work will outlast this infamous war, whose savage waves are surging against two walls of steel, the eastern and the western fronts.

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I C His spirit permeates all Germany today. When the fateful hour struck for the German people, the entire nation rose as a man to challenge those who threatened to crush them. American correspondents who had the chance to witness this, compared this spectacle with a great phenomenon of nature, and called it "the dawn of the new Germany".

"Old-timer from the Sachsenwald [Saxon forest, where Bismarck lies buried], if you could see the new Reich which you have created, your heart would leap with pride and joy. The common soldier in the trenches, the plain, ordinary woman who, while knitting for her son, husband or father at the front, received the news that he has fallen for the fatherland on the field of honor, the schoolchildren who till the fields, and all the others who, without grumbling, eat their war rations and bear all the privations that war brings in its wake with Spartan courage, the excellent general staff and those immortal commanders, like Hindenburg, who have won singular victories, yes, even that great and quiet, so frequently misunderstood man, the King among Kings, Emperor William II, they all show the fruits of your teaching:

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Thorough organization, completely worked-out plans, a dependable system and effective co-operation between rich and poor, the greatest triumph of national thinking, and sterling character.

"Bismarck advocated militarism, because it was absolutely necessary for the continued security and existence of the Reich; and the German people are for the army too, because it is an army of citizens in the truest sense of the word, and because they do not intend Germany to be the battleground of devastating wars any longer, as she has been for hundreds of years. For forty-four years, this excellent army has maintained the peace of Europe and not fought one single war of aggression or conquest, which cannot be said of many other great nations, including our own. Under the protection of this army, which Theodore Roosevelt, who knew it well from watching its maneuvers, has called the greatest outdoor university of the world, arts and commerce flourished, Germany industry conquered every market, German ships plied every ocean, and under the conditions created by German militarism, material progress was made which no one would have thought

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German Culture

"And do not think for a moment that this civilization was crude and hard-boiled. Its legislation is more farsighted and altruistic than our own; especially is this true with respect to social legislation for the working classes. Germany also enjoys recognized leadership in education. Science all over the globe is still studying under German teachers. Of 15,000 scientific volumes which were published last year, more than 10,000 were published in Germany, in spite of the war. Can this be called a crude and hard-boiled culture? It provided us with the profound sentiment of the German Lied [folk song] and gave us the wonderful music of classical composers. It gave us the kindergarten and the Christmas Tree. It gave us a clean and unspoiled family life and German social life, from which this country can learn how to be happy without going to excesses. German culture gave the world the most humanely organized, best educated and most

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I C thoroughly disciplined army the world has ever seen, an army which, because its esprit de corps is less likely to commit atrocities than any other army in the world.

"From the harbors of Hamburg I have beheld the wonderful statue of Bismarck, rising high above the trees and roof tops, colossal in its proportions, sublime in its conception, in its massive serenity and suggestive strength. It is one of the most impressive monuments I have ever seen. And so Bismarck stands high above all his contemporaries, be they friend or foe. Thus he will stand out above his successors, when the years have passed into eternity, a stalwart figure on the horizon.

"I cannot finish this modest tribute to Bismarck in a better way than quoting here the immortal words of Johannes Scherr, with which he concludes his 'Germania':

"'Tireless in her work, courageous in thought, just in her actions, firm in

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her morals, secure in her right, and strong in her defense, may the German nation chart her future course with confidence. Modest in fortune, valiant in adversity, our people win the fruits of their unity. May they preserve peace, liberty, and happiness. Hail Heil Germania!"

.....

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ATTENTION PLEASE!

Concerning the Appeal for a 1915 Bismarck Celebration
Committee Members Decline

[The editor of the Abendpost received the following communications]

Chicago, Feb. 27, 1915.

To the Committee for the Bismarck celebration of 1915. Horace L. Brand,
24 South Fifth Avenue.

Paul F. Mueller, c/o Abendpost Co., 225 West Washington Street.

Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

The Chicago Turngemeinde [Gymnastic Association] has adopted a resolution at

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its Feb. 24 meeting, not to participate at a Bismarck celebration, and has instructed its officers not to take part officially at any such celebration.

The Chicago Turngemeinde adheres to its traditional point of view that those who have taken the oath of American citizenship should refrain from celebrating in public any birthdays or anniversaries of foreign political leaders, regardless of their prominence.

For this reason the Turngemeinde cannot participate in your preparations for a celebration.

I must ask you, therefore, to strike out my name, which by mistake appeared on the committee list in your appeal, and to take note of the Turngemeinde's attitude.

Ernst G. Kusswurm
President of the Chicago Turngemeinde.

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Abendpost, Mar. 1, 1915.

To the Committee for the 1915 Bismarck celebration, c/o Paul F. Mueller,
Abendpost, 223 West Washington Street

Gentlemen:

I must ask you to remove my name, which erroneously was put on the committee list in your appeal [for a Bismarck celebration], in order to keep the members of the Zentralverband Deutscher Militaer Vereine [Central Association of German War Veterans' Societies] straight in this matter. At the last meeting, when this affair was being discussed, most members agreed with me that during the present times such a demonstration is entirely uncalled for and that we should first wait and see how things would go with our dear fatherland; then, maybe a victory celebration, in connection with a centennial celebration for our revered Iron Chancellor, would be proper. There is no suggestion of a Bismarck festival being made in the old country, and since, our relatives over there can do without such a demonstration during these difficult times, we here in our adopted country can do likewise. Eventually, when the time is

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ripe, we should do everything to show America that our hearts are German, even though we are good American citizens.

C. G. Geleng

President of the Central Association

.....

To the editor of the Abendpost!

The directorate of the Chicago branch of the German-American National Bund has been requested in writing, to participate officially at a meeting which allegedly was to make preparations for a great Bismarck celebration. The directors decided unanimously not to participate in this meeting in their official capacity as directors of the Chicago branch of the German-American National Bund, and have instructed Ferdinand Walther, president of the branch that, in case he would go to the meeting at all, not to do so in his capacity as

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president.

Yours truly,

J. Danziger

Director of Chicago Branch of German-American National Bund.

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As to the above, we want to say that a short time ago invitations were extended to the presidents of Chicago's German Vereine [clubs] to come to the North Side Turner Hall on Feb. 18, at 8 p.m., to discuss plans for a Bismarck centennial celebration. The meeting took place with about thirty persons present, of whom twenty-five proved to be Verein presidents. Among the latter was Mr. Paul F. Mueller, editor-in-chief of the Abendpost, who is also president of the Verein Deutsch Presse [German Press Club]. He argued against a noisy celebration because, he said, the times were grave and not favorable for celebrations;

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because demonstrations of the German element were uncalled for at present and might do more harm than good, etc. A majority of those present were of a different opinion, and favored a Bismarck celebration for April 1. All details were to be discussed at a later meeting, to be called together by the directors of the German-American National Bund or by a committee.

An appeal which has been published since, "To the German element and the German Vereine," to participate at a Bismarck celebration on April 1 bears the names of fifty persons, among them the editor-in-chief of the Abendpost, who did not have any more to do with the composition of the list than the president of the Turngemeinde or many others whose names were included in the list. Our editor was not asked for his approval of the appeal. Naturally he was somewhat amazed to find his name beneath it. His opinion on the question was well known to the gentlemen who had suggested this great Bismarck celebration.

The times are so grave and the demands being made on the German element are so

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tremendous at present--to say nothing of the future--and the political situation is so difficult that the Abendpost does not feel justified in urging the German element to stage a large demonstration or a large German festival and picnic, because the Bismarck Celebration naturally would either have to be one or the other. The Abendpost rather feels called upon to ask for caution and discretion and would advise the German element to "keep their powder dry", as the saying goes.

If Chicago's Germans, and the German Vereine in particular, want to stage a large, popular Bismarck celebration, we say O.K. But a great and important affair like that should not be undertaken hastily. Naturally all Germans in the city would like to honor their Bismarck, but that does not mean that they favor a large and noisy demonstration.

An Explanation

As secretary of the committee for the proposed Bismarck celebration permit me

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to direct a few words to your newspaper. First of all, I want to state here that, for the time being, nothing definite has been arranged regarding a Bismarck anniversary celebration; no demonstration is planned either. The program committee has worked out two tentative arrangements. The first one includes a celebration in the Medinah Temple with music, songs, two speeches (one in German and one in English), and moving pictures. The committee has in mind Dr. Julius Hofmann, pastor of the Zion Congregation in Baltimore, to be the German speaker, and a prominent American scientist or statesman to speak in English. The second arrangement would be a sort of banquet [mostly beer] at the North Side Turner Hall, admission to be one dollar per person. The speakers would be the same, but no moving pictures would be shown and the number of participants would be limited to about 800 people because of limited space.

Today's session will decide on these two proposals and whether a Bismarck anniversary celebration is to be held at all.

Now, I should like to reply to the letters sent to the Abendpost. First, to the

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Chicago Turngemeinde. Not only I, but many readers of your esteemed newspaper regret the attitude of the Turngemeinde. It seems to me that there is nothing left of the spirit of the founders of this venerable institution. Or maybe the members have never grasped the meaning of Goethe's words:

"Wohl dem, der seiner Vaeter gern gederkt!
Der froh von ihren Taten, ihrer Groesse
Den Hoerer unterhaelt, und still sich freuend
Ans Ende dieser schoenen Reihe sich geschlossen sicht!"

[Translator's note: which means something like:

"Oh happy, who his forebears does remember,
Who gladly tells the tale of their great deeds
And proudly takes his place in their succession!"]

It was no "mistake" that Mr. Ernst G. Kusswurm's name appeared on the appeal.

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It was suggested by a committee member, and the name was subsequently put on the list. Mr. Kusswurm should know from experience how committees [and lists] are made up. Anyway, no harm was intended.

Regarding the communication of Mr. C. G. Geleng, all I can say is that, at the first meeting, on Feb. 18, 1915, the War Veterans' Vereine evinced the greatest enthusiasm of all, and one member even announced that in case the meeting could not come to a decision on the Bismarck celebration, the war veterans would hold one by themselves.

The name of Mr. Geleng, just like Mr. Kusswurm's, was suggested and sponsored by a member of the program committee.

It is true, to be sure, that Mr. Paul F. Mueller, editor-in-chief of the Abendpost, came out against a demonstrative Bismarck celebration, but after it was decided that the German-American National Bund was to handle the affair, the program committee had reason to assume that Mr. Mueller had given up his

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opposition, and especially when the chairman, Mr. Ferdinand Walther, appointed him to the program committee we could not help but believe that Mr. Mueller would be pleased if we put his name on the invitation committee.

[signed] G. F. Hummel.

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Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1915.

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY

Professor Kuehnemann Speaks At
Solemn Celebration in the Germania Club

The occasion of the Kaiser's birthday united the members and friends of the Germania Club at a solemn and quiet celebration. Hundreds of representatives of the German-American element from all walks of life gathered to pay their respects, in a dignified and quiet manner, to the man under whose leadership Germany is fighting against a world of enemies. The feature of the evening was an address by Professor Eugene Kuehnemann of the University of Breslau, who sketched an excellent picture of the Kaiser's character and described his importance to the German people. Patriotic community singing was alternated with renditions by the Germania Male Chorus. Luther's battle hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God" made a particularly deep impression on the audience. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Albert Ulrich, played Weber's "Jubilee Overture"

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IV and the Radetzky March.

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The large auditorium where the celebration was held was lavishly decorated with potted palms and was hung with the German and Austro-Hungarian colors and the Stars and Stripes. Pictures of members of the imperial family and of German military leaders adorned the walls. All sections of the German element were represented among the audience, but representatives of the world of science and commerce were in the majority. Mayor Carter H. Harrison, who always poses as a great friend of the Germans, had been extended an invitation honoring him as the chief executive of the city, but he could not find the time to attend. However, his campaign opponent, Robert M. Sweitzer, was present, and, as a descendant of a purely German family, was more acceptable.

On this occasion a splendid picture of the Kaiser was dedicated to the

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IV Germania Club by Mr. Fritz von Frantzius. The life-size portrait which shows the Kaiser in uniform, his greatcoat folded back, was painted by a local artist, Mr. Frank A. Werner, who studied in Berlin under the tutelage of Max von Koner, the well-known painter of the Kaiser's portraits.

The picture was painted ten years ago in Berlin in Koner's studio, where the artist had frequent occasion to study the Kaiser. Frank A. Werner, who has been living in Chicago for years, and has always participated in exhibits at the Art Institute, is the son of the well-known German-American, Paul J. Werner, of Akron, who has a national reputation as a publisher. President H. O. Lang of the Germania Club accepted the picture in behalf of the executive board.

The birthday **celebration** began with several selections played by the

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IV Chicago **Symphony** Orchestra. A brief address by President Lang followed. He **spoke** as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen! The occasion which has brought us together here tonight is a special one. It is the birthday of His Majesty, the German Emperor, which we are solemnly celebrating.

"On this occasion we not only want to honor William II in his capacity as emperor, but primarily as the great man whose name will live forever like that of his famed ancestor, Frederick the Great.

"But above all we are celebrating this anniversary to honor the German people, and to honor the one who, because of his exalted position as German emperor, represents the power, the strength and the genius of the German people.

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"These are great and glorious times. Many of us look back with admiration to the wars of liberation, to a time when a Bluecher [Prussian general], a Koerner [poet], and many others inspired the people and lead them to victory, just as at this time a Kluck and a Hindenburg [general], on land; a Weddigen [submarine commander] and a Mueller [sea captain] of the Emden [warship], at sea; and a Zeppelin [dirigible] in the air are doing heroic deeds. There are many others whose fame will also be remembered by the German people, whose deeds will become legendary, whose feats will live on, not in a "Nibelungen Lied" or a "Rolandlied" [two famed poems], but in the hearts of the German people; and outshining them all is Kaiser William II, the great, nay the greatest!

"Like Barbarossa [emperor with a legend] he will live on in the hearts of the German people, because finding expression in his personality are all the character traits which make us Germans what we are: the best liked, and at the same time the most hated nation on earth.

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IV "Our enemies hate us alright, but they cannot help giving us their respect and admiration. We Germans can get enthused over an idea, we can fight for our ideals, while the French and the English fight for material gains.

"At first, it was intended to let this day pass unnoticed, without any celebration, just as the Kaiser had preferred in the old country; but in this country our desire to celebrate this day was too great. We wanted to come together, to see each other and shake hands; we wanted to talk about the Kaiser and the Reich and reflect upon its power and its glory; we wanted to unite in a silent and fervent prayer for the old country.

"God protect you, German people.

"It is a wonderful experience to see a gathering of so many people for

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IV a celebration like this; for men seem to become greater, better and stronger, when they come together for a noble purpose. The better instincts are aroused on such an evening, so let us all grow tonight in strength. May we become greater and better; may our wishes at this moment sweep across the storm-lashed seas to the German land to tell the German Kaiser and the German people who are giving blood and fortune for the fatherland, that here in our hearts there is only one thought, only one desire, and that is: God bless and protect you, German Kaiser and German people; and may your just cause lead you to victory!"

After the audience had sung the "Wacht am Rhein," the speaker of the evening, Professor Kuehnemann, delivered the following address:

"It is a solemn occasion which has brought us together here. It is something very beautiful. It has become an institution. But this time we

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IV are not celebrating in the usual manner, with merrymaking and goblets tinkling. We have not come together to enjoy good food, but for quiet meditation and earnest reflection. It was the Kaiser's wish that this celebration be a quiet one, for he himself is aware of the gravity of the hour. He has risen to true greatness. It is not the ruler, the Emperor, whose birthday anniversary we are celebrating, but the great man with whom all of Germany is united in sentiment, and to whom we pay our respects. The Kaiser could prevent a noisy celebration, but he could not prevent his people's being with him in spirit at the front; he could not stop those millions of prayers for him, the standard-bearer of the German idea: the man who considers it his greatest and foremost duty to preserve Germany, and who is fully aware of his responsibility.

"When his grandfather went to the front, everybody in Berlin knew the day and the hour of his departure. When he himself, much younger than the old emperor, went to the front, nobody knew about it. 'What difference

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do my personal feelings make? It is only Germany that counts now,'
he said.

"The Kaiser has changed a lot during these times. He has aged. His face is gaunt. His eyes are serious, almost tragic; they reflect the grave responsibility of the decisions he has to make. His is the countenance of a personality of world-historical aspects. The responsibility is weighing upon his soul and he is willing to bear it. Never, in all the world's history, has a responsibility such as Kaiser Wilhelm II has to bear been placed on the shoulders of one man. We can think of but one comparison, and that is Frederick the Great during the Seven Years' War. He did not have a powerful and united people behind him such as William II can count on. Let us suppose Frederick II [the Great] had been defeated. Nobody at that time could have foreseen the consequences of such a defeat. Today we know that Germany could have never developed to its present status. Prussia, and necessarily Germany too, would have disappeared from the

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IV scene of history. But with present-day Germany things are different.

The German people are awakened and conscious of their tremendous power. Germany is a huge and vast arsenal of vital strength. This Germany would perish if the war should end disastrously for her. Nobody knows that better than the Kaiser. The future of the German people for many generations to come is at stake. The outcome will determine whether a thousand-year-old culture is to be trampled underfoot by either the Russian hordes or the British. William II is conscious of his responsibilities, and this really makes him the emperor; because he bears for the entire nation the responsibilities which have been entrusted to him. During these months he has proved himself a truly great man.

"The Germans, in making the Kaiser's birthday a national holiday, do not honor a man; they honor themselves as a nation. They want to express the unity of their national existence. The American conception of monarchs and monarchies is often erroneous. We must realize that a monarchy in Germany means

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IV something different than in other lands. The King of France was the most privileged individual among a privileged aristocracy which exploited the country. That led to the revolution. In England, the historical development led to a republic ruled by an aristocratic oligarchy with the King as a decorative figurehead. He could be removed without any damage to the political structure. In Russia, the Czar is absolute ruler, assisted by a privileged officialdom which exploits the people. The Russian despotism was therefore frequently assaulted by revolutions. Germany, with her Prussian royal house of the Hohenzollerns, is like one big family. Without this royalty, a great nation could never have developed out of the frugal plains of northern Germany."

By his reference to Prussia's history since the Great Elector, Professor Kuehemann proved the fallacy of the belief that the monarchical principle was an obstacle to freedom. On the contrary as the Professor brought out, the monarchy provided the proper background for the liberty of the people

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who had grown to be as one with their rulers. These rulers had become accustomed to regarding themselves as the executors of the people's will. The same could be said of the Kaiser. Then, in brief and distinct outlines, the speaker sketched the political activities of Kaiser William since his ascendancy to the throne.

"When Kaiser William II ascended the throne, still a young man, his head was filled with a lot of new ideas. He wanted to blaze new trails to lead his people to greater glory. He loved pathetic (sic) oratory. He proclaimed the gospel of the mailed fist. By that he merely meant to give plastic expression to the ancient principles that the essence of the state was power. His Gottesgnadentum [translator's note: Illustration: We, William II, by God's Grace, German emperor.....], which was subject to such frequent misinterpretation here in America, expressed merely the simple, constitutionally established fact, that the King rules by virtue of his royal birth. Out of that the idea has developed that he bears

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Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1915.

IV the responsibility before God for everything he does. The expression [by Gods' Grace] is one that expresses the profound sense of responsibility with which he is imbued. He is conscious of his responsibility for every act of commission or omission, and he is ever ready to give an accounting before God.

"The result of the Kaiser's activities was a tremendous prosperity of the German Reich, for which he was in part directly responsible. In his soul there lives the desire to go down in history as the greatest 'prince of peace'. He knew that Germany needed a long peace for her internal development. At the beginning of his reign he had a youthful ambition to direct the entire life of his people. He has awakened in his people the highest sense of independent thinking and action in all phases of national life. He furnishes the proof that a monarchy is not detrimental to independence, but advantageous to it.

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IV "The war was forced upon him. He found the right word for that on that memorable July 31, when he said: 'Enemies all around are forcing us to defend ourselves. The sword is pressed into our hand.' The war has united the people. For that, too, the Kaiser found the right expression: 'I don't know parties any longer, I only know Germans'.

"This war to him is the renaissance of Germany, with the disappearance of all political partisanship and a unanimous desire to sacrifice everything for the fatherland.

"The new Germany will not indulge any more in ridiculous internal political strife. Everybody will co-operate in the further development of the German state [nation]. The new policy cannot be anything but a policy for the people. Confidence in a state [government] which has proven its merits will be preserved. An ultimate peace will create a people who are working

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IV with determination for their future. The real hero of the war is the German people. Kaiser and people are one. Never did a people see more clearly that it could trust its ruler as a loyal and willing executor of its will, than in this solemn and fateful hour. No wonder the Kaiser is loved by his people."

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

INSPIRING DOUBLE CELEBRATION

German Day and Sixtieth Anniversary of the German Society

IV Former German Day celebrations have sometimes been beautiful and inspiring, but none can be compared with the one held yesterday afternoon and last night in the Medinah Temple at Cass and Ohio Streets. Various circumstances made yesterday's celebration a special occasion. In the first place the sixtieth anniversary celebration of the German Society was scheduled for the same day. This Society, which, by the way, was founded during the high tide of German immigration, has been a blessing to hundreds of thousands of newly immigrated Germans. Secondly, the European war, with the German Reich struggling for her existence and fighting off aggressor nations all around her, played a big part in making this celebration stand out from previous ones. Not only that most of the speeches had the war as a subject, but hundreds or maybe thousands of people, otherwise indifferent, suddenly remembered that they were of German blood and decided to attend the celebration.

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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III H "War has a mighty effect upon the hearts of men," said one of the
I G speakers. "Some people, of whom we would never have expected it, have
I J turned against us; but many others, who hardly remembered that they
IV were of German blood, have realized in this solemn hour that the love
for things German was still deeply rooted in their souls. They have
become conscious of their German heritage and since we can assume that they will
remember it from now on and for the rest of their lives, I can say that we have
gained more than we have lost." Looking at the huge crowd everyone knew that
the speaker was right.

Vereinigte Maennerchoere

At about 2:30 P. M. the celebration was opened by Ballmann's Orchestra playing the march from the opera "Tannhaeuser," followed by the Vereinigte Maennerchoere singing three selections appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Karl Reckzeh was conducting. The first song, Kreutzer's "Das ist der Tag des Herrn" immediately

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created that solemn atmosphere which is so fitting for a celebration of this kind, while the other two songs, Otto's "Das treue Deutsche Herz" and Kallivoda's "Das Deutsche Lied" gave expression to the profundity of German sentiments and the significance of the German Lied. The audience rewarded the singers and their conductor with rousing applause. And well did they deserve it.

Judge Girtten's Address

Together with the main speaker of the evening, Professor Dr. Alexander Hohlfeldt, head of the German department of the University of Wisconsin, the president of German Day celebration, Judge Michael F. Girtten, appeared on the stage and pointed out the significance of the occasion with a brief opening address.

"Today, together with the sixtieth anniversary of the German Society," he said, "we are celebrating German Day which was inaugurated ten years ago in order

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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III H that we German-Americans will always remember the important part which
I G we have played in the development of this country. In former times we
I J have displayed a tendency to forget this. Let us be proud of our German
IV heritage! And at the same time let us direct our attention to the German
Society which during the sixty years of its existence has done such
boundless good for Germans who were stranded and in distress. How many tears were
dried, how much grief was alleviated! How many people did the Society help to
gather new hope and encouragement in their struggle for existence, to the benefit
of our country. In order to do full justice to the significance of this German
Day we have procured as speaker one of the most eminent scientists of the land,
a most prominent German-American, Professor Dr. Hohlfeldt, whom I am presenting
to you now."

Professor Hohlfeldt's Speech

Professor Hohlfeldt spoke about the right of the German-American element to
espouse and stand by the German cause even during these critical times. Among

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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III H other things he said:

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I J "The limited time, to which I must restrict myself, in consideration
IV of such a manifold program which is in store for you today, does not
 permit me to dwell exhaustively upon such an important and extensive
topic as the German element in America, its achievements in the past and present,
its rights and duties during these great times when the events of the past months
have dominated our feelings and thoughts completely. Above all I am directing
my words to the overwhelming majority of those assembled here, to the German-
Americans of the first, second, and third generation, who are still attached by
bonds of love to the old country, and who are at the same time loyal American
citizens, whose patriotism is as genuine as that of any other group in America.
To them, mostly, will I speak, being myself an American citizen of German descent
and birth.

Great Crises Reveal Man's Heart

"The great crises of life will reveal man's true character. They are our

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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III H supreme tests and help us recognize our true position in life, where
I G we stand and what we think is worth fighting for. This is true in the
I J life of the individual and in the life of the family. It is true in
IV the life of nations as well. Many, who as they smugly and complacently
 followed their daily pursuits considered themselves good Germans, may
be learning these days, to their utter amazement, that they have only been deceiv-
ing themselves and others, that there was in reality nothing German left in them.
But how many others are there whom we had considered lukewarm or even lost, who
imagined themselves to have given up their German heritage for good only to dis-
cover that their German blood was calling to them like that still, small voice
of conscience? Some we have lost but many we have gained, and I think we can be
satisfied with the new order and spirit which this great world crisis has created
for the German element in America. Whoever is joining us now, is doing so whole-
heartedly and sincerely, and not merely as a matter of form.

"But what is the ultimate purpose and significance of this celebration today for

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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III H those of us American citizens of German descent in whom the German
I G heritage and sentiment is still very much alive, but blended with ever-
I J lasting loyalty to the new country to which we have vowed allegiance,
IV and even though it isn't the land of our fathers is yet to become the land
 of our children?

"It cannot be the ultimate purpose of this celebration to gather the German and German-minded elements of this great metropolis for a few hours of social entertainment. It cannot be the ultimate purpose just to celebrate another German Day as we have done before so often, even if its significance is augmented by the co-celebration of the anniversary of a worth-while German Society which has stood by the Chicago German element in times of need and which we congratulate today on its long record of active charity. Neither can it be the ultimate purpose of this celebration to help alleviate need and distress among our brothers in the old country who are sorely tried by this war.

WPA (ILL.)

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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Hours of Reflection and Meditation

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"Worth while and inspiring as these things may be, they will never suffice by themselves to express the true sentiment that has brought us here together today and which we feel at this moment. When we take stock of ourselves, the experience of this celebration shall mean to us hours of reflection and meditation. Certainly, the welfare of America should mean more to us than that of Germany, and God forbid that these two friendly countries should ever come into an insoluble conflict with each other. But even in that case, with bleeding hearts we would discharge loyally the duties of citizenship which we have assumed. In the present situation, however, the interests of America are in no way in conflict with our own German sentiments."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Professor Hohlfeldt then tried to explain why we German-Americans were justified and duty-bound to espouse the German cause. According to his arguments there are three primary reasons:

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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"In the first place, consider America's true position in the concert of nations. America would fail in its destination, if she would turn into a sort of England to a greater or lesser degree. America's mission as a new political and cultural entity which was build up and is still being build up by numerous European elements demands that, beside the English-Irish pattern of life, the German way should also be representative, and have its influence on the American scene.

"Next to be considered are the value and the volume of German blood and German achievements which have played a part in the past and present life of the Union. The Germans are neither newcomers nor hirelings in this country. Since the founding of Germantown, the 231st anniversary of which we also celebrate today, they have done their full share for their adopted country, be it in peace or in war. This entitles them to their own convictions, opinions, and [German] views of life.

"Thirdly, there is the amazing display of the ethical forces in the German way

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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III H of life which we are witnessing in this war. Germany's enemies would
I G have the world believe that the German people have become possessed of
I J mad ambition, greed for territory, and lust for power--that they have
IV become the enemies of universal civilization. But it has long become
apparent that just this war, which Germany has to conduct for national
self-preservation, has tended to put the high-minded idealism and the strength
and wholesomeness of the German character into the foreground. Not only pro-
German reporters, but also those of the opposite camp have openly and frankly
admitted that scarcely ever before has the world witnessed such a united people,
so much dignity and poise, such discipline and tolerance towards friends, such
love of truth and such self-denial, unshaken in the belief of the justice of
their own cause. As long as Germany presents such a picture in her hour of
struggle for existence, the world, and above all we German-Americans, have every
reason to believe in her cause and to identify ourselves with it. And this is
the real and ultimate purpose of this year's German Day celebration."

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To conclude his speech the speaker referred to Carl Schurz, whom our opponents

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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III H had claimed would not have been found on the side of us German-Ameri-
I G cans. In this connection the speaker quoted the utterances of Schurz
I J made during a speech August 20, 1870, at the time of the outbreak of
IV the Franco-Prussian War:

"Is it not the duty of every one of us to do our part in helping the good cause along? I am not appealing to your patriotism for the old country, but I do say, how can he who forgets his father and mother ever be a good patriot? The Americans realize that, if we disrespect our homeland, our love for our adopted country cannot be anything but a show and a pretense. Let us remain true and loyal within the boundaries of this land. But that does not mean that we cannot give encouragement and moral support to the fighters over there, that we cannot give comfort to the suffering and aid to the wounded. Let us stand united in this spirit, let not a day pass on which a steamer bound for Europe does not carry the message: Old homeland, the whole world is with you!"

Professor Hohlfeldt's speech was followed by an orchestral selection of Rossini's

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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"William Tell Overture," whereupon President Girten read a telegram received from Dr. Hexamer, president of the German-American National Bund: "Regret I cannot take part in your celebration but I am with you in spirit stop accept my heartfelt congratulations and convey to all present my German greetings stop."

.....

The Evening Celebration

Shortly after eight o'clock the heroic strains of the "Tannhaeuser March" again filled the huge auditorium of the Medinah Temple, thus inaugurating the beginning of the evening's celebration. Automobiles by the hundreds were parked in neighboring streets. The main entrance was crowded with people trying to gain admission, and still more crowds were arriving. The jostling in front of the box office assumed dangerous proportions at times. However, there were still many vacant seats left in the giant auditorium and many hundreds more could have

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30072

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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III H been accommodated and thus would have had a chance to aid the German
I G Society and the Red Cross.

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IV One of the last to arrive was Governor Dunne with his staff. He was
 received by Michael F. Girten, president of the German Day committee
and conducted to the stage together with Professor Dr. Eugen Kuehnemann of
Breslau University....The Governor was briefly introduced to the audience and
then took his seat in the special box reserved for him and his gold-braided
entourage. The audience paid their respects to the head of the state for coming
to this German Day celebration by rising from their seats.

President Girten then addressed the audience in German, welcoming them and at
the same time thanking the German-American National Bund for dedicating this
year's German Day to the German Society. After briefly reviewing the Society's
useful activities during its existence, Mr. Girten introduced the main speaker
of the evening, Professor Dr. Eugene Kuehnemann who was greeted with cheering
applause.

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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Professor Kuehnemann's Speech

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Referring to the significance of German Day, Professor Kuehnemann pointed out that the Germans in America celebrated this Day in commemoration of German achievements and German work in America. But the greatest and most important job was now confronting them, namely, to oppose and expose those lies and falsehoods disseminated by anti-German sources regarding the causes of this war and the war itself. This point the speaker stressed and repeated again at the conclusion of his talk, with the warning to work for the triumph of truth. He added that in protesting this lying propaganda of the anti-German war reporters, not only Germany's, but America's reputation as well, was involved. The speaker conveyed to the audience the greetings of a Germany "born anew by this war," where he had the opportunity to experience the first weeks of the war and witness the unity of a people unparalleled in history, where all social and religious differences had disappeared and only one will prevailed, namely, to finish this fight for existence victoriously and honorably against a world of enemies. Only when Professor Kuehnemann gave a vivid description of the "reborn" Germany

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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III H did many listeners sadly realize how little this tremendous drama taking
I G place over there in the old country was really understood over here.

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IV The speaker then talked about pre-war events, about Belgian atrocities
and German militarism. To the German-American who had been reading
German newspapers, the Professor's observations proved nothing new, but it was a
pleasure just the same to listen to the fascinating words of the speaker who told
a vivid story. The way he characterized England's perfidy, the corruptness of
Russian army officers, etc., was a true masterpiece of rhetoric. Below we are
giving a few excerpts from the speech:

"What is being enacted today in Germany is the greatest moral [moralisch-moral,
ethical, high-minded] spectacle the world has ever witnessed. In Germany, every-
thing is unity and co-operation. Over here there is nothing but confusion.
America is at a loss to understand what Germany is fighting for and why she is
fighting. Let us suppose that there were one-hundred million Canadians living
to the north, the Japanese Navy was dominating the Pacific Ocean, and Mexico and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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Latin America were continually conniving to separate the southern states of the Union--then, and then only could America understand what Germany is up against now. Germany is a peaceful nation, but also a proud nation, and as such she intends to maintain her position in this world and not become dependent on anybody's good will. That is why we, relying on our own strength, and with only one ally on our side, are undertaking this fight against a whole world of enemies. A defeated Germany would mean the uncurbed domination of Russian barbarism in Europe. It would mean an eventual clash between Russia and England, deciding the ultimate fate of the Old World. It would mean for America an increasing threat by Japan and the British Navy. A victorious Germany on the other hand would mean peace in Europe, unhampered German internal development towards liberty, and would give America a true friend, since the German Navy would obviate Britain's sole domination of the sea.

Duties of a German-American

Peace between England and America is one-hundred years old. Peace between

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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Germany and America there has always been. The Germans in America, to prove their true American patriotism in this hour, should for the first time lead their new homeland spiritually by helping America understand the true issues in this holy struggle and by fortifying her against any corrupting influences. To help bring about a true friendship between Germany and America and all German-Americans should pave the way for the coming peace. When we talk about the Germans in America, we are not now concerned with the accomplishments of the Germans during America's past, but only with the potential influence they possess here in America in this fateful hour. Never before did the German element in America face a task of like magnitude. During these months it will be decided whether Germany is to live or to perish, and in a certain sense the existence of the German element all over the world is also affected. The war which has broken out is not only the most gigantic clash of brute, physical forces that has ever been staged, but also a moral struggle of the first degree. Ethical forces and problems are equally involved. But nowhere is the moral aspect of this affair more thoroughly misunderstood than

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1914.

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here in America, thanks to the deliberate falsification of issues by the English [language] press. Germany, which in truth is conducting a holy war, is depicted by all means available as a power which, dis- regarding all justice and inspired by ruthless egotism and barbaric savagery, tramples nations underfoot and aspires to world domination by means of brutal force. Here is the job for German-Americans--to give their new country the right concept of the whole matter and to see to it that America stands on the side of truth and justice.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 5, 1911.

THE PARADE

Magnificent and picturesque was yesterday's 4th of July parade arranged by the "Sane Fourth Association" in conjunction with the Central Committees of almost every nationalistic group of our population..... However, participants in the parade were not as numerous as it was expected, which was due to the intense heat wave, much to the annoyance of our citizens. Walking four or five miles in the sizzling sun could be of very serious consequences....It can not be denied that under the prevailing atmospheric conditions, the participants and the onlookers alike must have regarded it a torture, rather than a pleasant experience to aid in the festivities of the day. On the other hand, yesterday's parade surpassed anything of beauty and picturesqueness previously offered in Chicago. A pleasant surprise came from races whose ability to create something unique has always been doubted. For instance, the Croatian, the Irish, and the Lithuanian, floats widened our knowledge of the cultural accomplishments of those nations. The exceedingly interesting national costumes worn by various foreign groups gave the whole parade a pompous aspect.....

Abendpost, July 5, 1911.

The German section, under the command of Marshall John Traeger, was headed by Ballman's band. This division was composed of two floats, one representing the "German gymnasts", the other "Snow-white", (Hornroeslein) and of about fifty trucks heavily decorated with flags, resembling a forest of national colors. Mr. Charles Kellermann, president of the United Societies headed that section. Each of a long list of societies displayed its banners also....Five floats of historical background, furnished by the Arrangement Committee concluded the festive procession. The first of these represented the winter quarters of Father Marquette, surrounded by a group of Indians on the soil which is identified with the Chicago of today; the second reminded us of the bloody battle at Fort Dearborn (1814); the third represented the eager response of the Nation to Lincoln's call of defending the Union; the fourth exhibited the Union as conqueror; and the fifth, Washington crossing the Delaware.

Extraordinary activity was noticed in all Chicago's parks. Especially, in Washington and Jackson parks where plays of historical nature were presented. Needless to say that they drew large crowds of pleasure-seeking people.

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II B 1 a

V A 1

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 7, 1910.

FRITZ REUTER DAY

The arrangements for the celebration of the hundredth birthday of one of the greatest German poets, Fritz Reuter, were made by the "Low German Guilds" of Chicago. The celebration was ushered in most thoughtfully and ingeniously. About 500 members assembled in spite of inclement weather at Western Avenue and Division Street and marched with music to the Reuter Monument in Humboldt Park, where they placed a wreath. The music played a national tune, producing a patriotic frame of mind. It was the ideal of a United Germany, which was responsible that the youthful enthusiastic student, Fritz Reuter, was sentenced to death for high treason, with many other noble youths. This sentence was changed to seven years in prison, which young Reuter had to endure, and which caused such a decided change in his later life.

A glee club recited, "This is the Day of the Lord." Mr. H. Mueller of the Low-German Guilds, gave a splendid address. He portrayed with deeply moving words the life and deeds of the poet. Again the band

III B 3 a

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GERMAN

II B 1 c(3)

II B 1 a

Abendpost, Nov. 7, 1910.

V A 1

III A played and the celebration of the forenoon came to a fitting
III H close.

The second part of the program was carried out during the afternoon and evening in the beautifully decorated large hall of the northside gymnasium. The large hall and the gallery were early filled to the last seat. Among those present prevailed a solemn mood. Indeed, it was a gathering of true friends of Reuter, who knew their poet well from his works.

Under the direction of Ballmann his guest artist rendered the jubilee-Overture by Weber. In the name of the Low German Guilds, Mr. Linnemeyer welcomed the guests in the Low-German dialect. A prologue, composed by M. Drescher, was exceedingly well declaimed by Mrs. A. Strey. One of the most lovely poems by Reuter "Da Wedd," was splendidly recited by Mr. Linnemeyer. The evening celebration was introduced with "Lohengrin" by P. Wagner. Reuter and Wagner had been good friends. Deeply enjoyed by all was the song, "Spring On the Rhine," which was

III B 3 a

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GERMAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a

Abendpost, Nov. 7, 1910.

V A 1

III A sung by Schiller's Glee Club under the able direction of

III H H. Biedermann.

The official speech, given by Edna Fern, was greatly enhanced through the showing of 42 beautiful pictures in slides taken from Reuter's life. A number of national and folk-songs were rendered by the orchestra. The play, "Departure of Hanne Nuetes", followed; the performers were mostly members of the guilds.

To portray to the spectators the genius of the great poet, Fritz Reuter and all those with whom he so often associated, was attempted in the final play of the evening. The first day of the festival ended with a merry ball.

The program for the 2nd day was arranged as follows:- Coronation March from "The Prophet." Light Cavalry, Overture. Address of Welcome, by

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GERMAN

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Abendpost, Nov. 7, 1910.

V A 1

III A Mr. C. Tarchow; "Fascinations of the Night" by the Sennefelder.

III H "The Mill in the Forest" by the orchestra. "At the Rhine and
and With Wine." Solo. "Baby Parade," Ballmann's Orchestra.

"My Dream" Sennefelder. "Night in Berlin", Ballmann's Orchestra.

"Marshal Blucher in Teterow" by F. Reuter.

Another ball will bring to a close the second day of the festival.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Monday, Feb. 14, 1910.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF THE GERMAN WARRIORS CELEBRATE
"EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY." THE IMPERIAL FLAG.
THE GERMAN RESERVIST CLUB WILL CARRY IT.

Somewhat belated but more animated and enthusiastic because of it, amid generous participation, the Central Association of the German Military Clubs of Chicago and vicinity celebrated the birthday of their former war-lord. Schoenhofen's Hall, at Milwaukee and Ashland Avenue was barely large enough to accomodate the surging crowd, and during the various parade numbers, jubilant enthusiasm manifested itself. This was especially noticeable during the presentation of the flag to "German Reservist Club," in whose care this standard, loaned by wilhelm II, will remain during the ensuing year. Association President, Martin Gass who gave the flag presentation address, added an extra number. An uniformed division of the recently organized Red Cross Auxiliary Corps, wherein Mr. Gass functions as major, was present during the festivities and showed how capably they were instructed in military movements. Also the Amazon March presented by the ladies of the Club, wives of the

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III B 3 a
II B 1 c (3)
III B 2
III H

-2-

GERMAN

Abendpost, Monday, Feb. 14, 1910.

former soldiers, of the army and navy was given adequate commendation.

Most musical numbers were similarly received. The program contained orchestra selections, choral singing, a duet by Mr. Maja Gloersen-Huitfeld and Mr. Max Bing. The committee on arrangements was confronted with arduous labors but fulfilled them faithfully and without dissenting. Mr. Traub and eight others co-operated.

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II B 1 c (3)

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Abendpost, June 21st, 1906.



GERMANY'S REVOLUTION

The Club of old '48 celebrated the reminiscences of the revolution of the German people in the year 1848 at Anbachs Garden yesterday. The festival speech was given by Mr. Joseph Rudolph, who pointed out that after a 58th year celebration, the members again have been reduced in numbers. Three have died during the last year and some are too old and sick to be present.

The present generation has little understanding and interests in the happenings of 1848 and it is very regrettable that for years it has been tried here in America and more so in Germany and Austria to discredit the Revolution of 1848. The objectives at that time were not Socialist or Anarchist, but solely the intellectual product of the liberty and freedom of Germany.

The failure has proved that the German Nation had not been sufficiently prepared yet. It also had been demonstrated that the Germans with their high respect for

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GERMAN



Abendpost, June 21st, 1906.

general human rights and their soft heart, were bad Revolutionist, on the pillars of the 48 Revolution the German Empire of today had been built. It is however, not perfect and united by a long way; as there are still vast German sections especially in Austria exposed to the hate of other Nations, and they are longing to be united with the German Empire. The speaker told about the immigrations of the many political refugees who for the greater part came to the United States of America, the distrust and contempt, which they met at first, how they obtained a hearing from various associations and newspapers and how they participated fully in the Civil War and the development of the United States of America. It must also be recognized that the work of the Revolution of '48 has brought about a better understanding between both nations.

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GERMAN



Die Abendpost, September 19, 1901.

MASS DEMONSTRATION. VETERANS OF THE GERMAN WARS
PARADE FOR MC KINLEY'S DEATH.

The Alliance of the Veterans of the German army and the German Veteran's Club of Chicagi will meet tomorrow, Thursday the 19th of September at 12:45 P. M. at Jung's Hall, 106 Randolph Street. The veterans will march from there with black-draped flags and their musicians to the rallying point of the 2nd Division, where all veterans' Associations will be directed to their respective places in the parade. All German Military Clubs of Chicago and vicinity, also those comrades, who do not belong to any organizations, are hereby urgently requested to appear at Jung's Hall, for the mourning parade in honor of the departed President, Mc Kinley.

Turners: Greetings! The Committee desires the participation of all the Turn-Clubs of Chicago at the mourning parade of the late President Mc Kinley, which will be held on September 19th, and asks for the courtesy of an immediate reply. Kindly notify George Alling, chairman of the Parade Committee, Council Chamber, City Hall, whether you can accede to this request and also give the name of your leaders. With Turner-salutation, in the name of the Committee, Max Stern...



Die Abendpost, September 19, 1901.

To the Clubs of The Chicago Turn Districts: Greetings! The Turners are hereby requested to take an active part in the parade. Concentration point: Michigan Avenue, North of Randolph Street; start 3 P.M., promptly. F. Czolbe, Secretary.

R. E. Kaestner:- The Chicago Sharp-Shooters' Club held a special meeting yesterday at the Bismarck Hotel and adopted the following resolution:-"The members(of the above association) feel profound grief because of the premature death of the nation's president, Mr. McKinley, and resolved to participate at the mourning festivities, on September 19th. The President George Kersten is hereby authorized to select a committee of 50 members who shall be at the parade in cabs. On the burial day, the shooting exercises at the Park will be omitted and the flags at the Club house are to be at half mast. The President has also been requested, to nominate a committee of five, for the purpose of drafting a declaration of condolence...A copy of which is to be forwarded to Mrs. McKinley...

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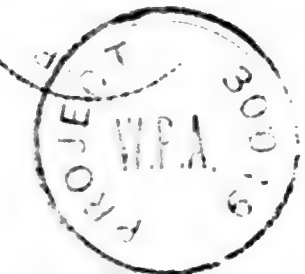
GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1901.

NEW YEAR'S EVE FESTIVITIES

Twelve o'clock. A small droning church bell proclaims the midnight hour; its knell stops the jovial Thespian pleasures and silences the orchestra. Thus we live, thus we live; we all live that way.

The Chicago Gymnastic Association was celebrating at the North Side Hall. Sudden darkness, music come to a dead stop, dance steps come to a halt, as an unearthly pandemonium reverberated in the hall. From every nook and corner, galleries, stage, and the smaller meeting halls one heard the terrific whistling, honking, megaphone calls, concussions, the sibilant exclamations of an enthusiastic assembly, and other unclassified noises. In this manner, the Gymnasts greeted the New Year and the new century.



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1901.

Last night's Sylvester ball was a genuinely friendly affair, wherein the tide of joy mounted to transcendental heights. A large crowd was present and the **arrangements perfect**. The committee which functioned so commendably and made the affair a **success**, consisted of eleven Turner members.

The Turner Pioneers made up the reception committee. The singing division of the Gymnastic association appeared in full numbers and regaled the gathering with several selections.

At The Frohsinn

Contentment reigned last night; true happiness in conformity to the Sylvester custom among German singers, a delightful, exceedingly merry crowd, the like of which has not been witnessed for many a day. The singing club Frohsinn [Contentment] which celebrated at the South Side



III B 3 a

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1901.

Turnhall, attracted many celebrants, and regardless of the multitude, it was a very sociable affair. The program was arranged by the members Charles Hartung, Charles Luedecke, and Adolph Hook. The gentlemen offered excellent selections; they provided humor, took good care of the occasion, and complied with the social character of the event.

The main attraction, undoubtedly, was the allegorical group "End of the 19th, beginning of the 20th century." At the midnight hour thousands of small cards, bearing good wishes from the Frohsinn, were scattered over the crowd.

At The Germania

Adhering to custom, the members of the Germania Male Chorus celebrated the event at their club house. A splendid ball and banquet were on the



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1901.

program to commemorate the approach of the new century. The principal speaker of the evening was Joseph Brucker "The old succumbs; times change and new life sprouts among the ruins. A few more fleeting moments ere the iron-mouthed chimes and steam whistles proclaim the new century, the approaching period of another historical era. What may it bring, this new-born child's destiny, which reminds us of Schiller.

"'With festive melodies of hapiness,
It greets the beloved child,
In life's first venture,
Repose and sleep;
Obscure and joyful fate
Still rests in the lap of time.'

"Schiller, at the beginning of the 19th century, wrote to a friend:

'Precious Friend: Where are the portals leading to peace, and the haven of security? The past century was enshrowded in storm, the new commences with murder.'



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1901.

The speaker then continued, expressing his own views. "After a hundred years," he said, "France's sword lost its power and thereby Germany acquired might and recognition. This rebirth of a nation is one of the outstanding deeds of the century which will imprint its mark also in the coming hundred years.

"' How inspiring to behold thee, with thy palm branch,
On the brink of the century!'

"When Schiller spoke these words he thought of the land which broke the despicable, enslaving shackles of despotism. We Germans, at least the older men, were present during Germany's rebirth and our future generations will envy us. We shall never witness a repetition of such monumental splendor, our exemplary poets at the turn of the century, the liberation from the Napoleonic yoke, its gigantic struggle against the hereditary enemy in 1870, and our re-creation through Bismarck, the



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1901.

great Chancellor. Verily, in retrospection we Germans may look with pride and satisfaction upon the last century. Justified confidence, fortified with the knowledge of the present, strong will power, as well as unflinching diligence, should enable us to traverse the threshold of the coming hundred years.

"Simultaneously, as Germany forged its destiny in Europe, a titanic empire grew on this side of the Atlantic ocean. Emerging from a small beginning, it developed into the North American Union, with which we are affiliated as citizens. Only a hundred years ago, the territory west of the Mississippi did not belong to the Union; nor Flordia and other lands on the Gulf of Mexico. The most reckless prophets never would have ventured to predict that the Union banner might flutter on the Pacific coast within such a comparatively brief span of time.

"I shall not recite history. But this is definite. What the 19th century



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1901.

shaped so well with blood and iron, the German nation and the American Union will strengthen for the protection of right, liberty, art, science, progress, and culture.

"Fortune helps the strong," an old, proven proverb. But where is a race stronger than the American? What nation has a more intrinsic and intensive spirit?

"Here, at the threshold of the 20th century, I predict that our country will be the leader among the people of the world. America is destined to become the great connecting link between the old world in Europe and the still older continent of Asia.

"It is but natural that we are exultant in being a part of this gigantic nation and we may look towards the future with serene confidence. We



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1901.

did our share in building and embellishing it in the German manner, that our offspring may bless the day when we landed on these hospitable shores.

"But finally, let us quote the poet: [Ten verses, 80 lines follow. Transl.]

Whatever the future may decree, nothing can make us submissive.

"The call, the year begins anew
Drones from resonant bells;
But the hour finds us
Unified, joyful, and faithful."



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 31, 1900.

THE SOLEMN OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY.

p. 5 - Memorial Day was observed yesterday in its customary fashion. Veterans visited at various local cemeteries the graves of their comrades. Later in the forenoon the veterans participated in the customary memorial day parade. One of the most impressive solemn ceremonies was held at the Oakwood cemetery, this being the resting place of most of the veterans. Those from the north are resting in their native soil, while resting in the same soil are veterans from the south, who were taken prisoners during the civil war, and away from their homeland, slowly faded away....

The Association of the Veterans of the German Army made arrangements to have the graves of their comrades at the St. Bonifacius and Waldheim cemeteries decorated with flowers, and with the German and American colors.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 31, 1933.



GERMAN VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR CELEBRATE DECLARATION DAY

The veterans of the German regiments, the 24th (Hecker) and the 62nd, were unable to visit the graves of their dead comrades, and to commemorate this occasion on one of the cemeteries this year. Instead they assembled yesterday at Hecker's Regimental headquarters 171 W. Clark Street. There they honored the memory of their fallen comrades by speeches and by exchanging reminiscences. The headquarters were elegantly decorated with flags and banners. Many veterans of the 24th and the 62nd regiments were present, and several comrades from Springfield and Elgin also attended.

Mr. A. Erbe delivered a most impressive speech relating experiences of the war and explaining its beneficial results. He paid tribute to the Germans, who took part in the war. After reading the names of the dead heroes, the assembly honored their memory by standing at attention.

The veterans of the 24th regiment decided to take part in the celebration of



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 31, 1896.

German Day, June 15th. The others also promised to do their best to get a numerous representation of their regiment on German Day.

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 14, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Turnverein Lincoln held Sunday evening at its hall at Sheffield Avenue and Diversey Parkway, a memorial service on the occasion of the eighty-fourth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. Henry Bonnefoi delivered an oration in German. The audience then sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee", after which Christian Meier delivered an oration in English.

Prof. Carl Graner, the turning teacher of the Lincoln Society, recited a poem entitled "A Flower on Abraham Lincoln's Grave". Then Charles Bary gave a lecture on the life and political career of Lincoln. The service closed with the singing of "Hail Columbia" by the audience.

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 7, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

GERMAN-AMERICAN CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY

German-Americans in Chicago celebrated yesterday the anniversary of the founding of the first German colony in America that was established at Germantown, Pa., more than two centuries ago. The celebration at Chicago was in the form of a concert in German at the Auditorium, under the direction of Prof. G. Katzenberger.

The program included songs by the choruses, which are being trained by Professor Katzenberger for the World's Fair, solos, a prologue by Miss Brehme, and a festival oration by E. F. L. Gauss. Three thousand people had gathered in the Auditorium to hear the folk songs and to listen to the oration.

On the stage, a rising semi-circle of seats reaching almost to the back of the immense stage was filled with the members of the choruses. On either side were the male choruses, in the middle the women's chorus, and in the front the children's chorus. There were 550 people in the main chorus, and 250 children, making a total of 800 voices in the combined chorus.

The audience found much to approve in the program rendered, and it was liberal in its applause from the opening number until the united chorus sung in English

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 7, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"My Country 'Tis of Thee", just before the big steel curtain was lowered.

The concert opened with the singing of "Welcome" by the mixed chorus, accompanied by the full orchestra. This was followed by the "Jubilee Overture" by C. M. Von Weber and by Wagner's "Tannhauser March", by the mixed chorus and orchestra. "The German Day", a festival prologue written by Fred. Roesch of California, was delivered by Miss Freda Prehme. It was an exhortation to the German-Americans to make the most of their opportunities in the great republic, to love liberty and order, to esteem both the Star Spangled Banner and the flag of Germany, and to be true to the traditions of German Day. This met with long continued applause.

Following this was a children's chorus in the mother tongue and songs for mixed voices, including "A Frost Fell in the Calm Spring Night", "Fly With Me and Be My Own", and "Oh Mountains High, Oh Dales So Wide". The soprano solo by Mrs. Anna Katzenberger, "In Verdure Clad" from Haydn's "Creation", was warmly received, the audience insisting on an encore. Mrs. Katzenberger then sang, "It was a Dream". The applause which followed lasted for several minutes.

The program continued with the women's chorus singing "Under Trees and Woods is Rest", by Kuhlman; "The Heavens are Telling", by Haydn, sung by the united chorus; and "People's Songs", also by the chorus.

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 7, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The festival oration was delivered by E. F. L. Gauss, who in a fifteen minute talk, told the audience some of the faults of the German race along with their virtues. He said the Germans in coming to the United States should become part and parcel of the great American people, leaving their clannishness behind them, yet being united in all cases where there was necessity for united action. Above all things, they should remember that they were Americans when they became citizens of this great country. They should teach their children English and fit them to fight the battles which must come to them in after life.

Following Mr. Gauss' address, the musical program was resumed, the mixed chorus singing "The Heavens Resound", by Beethoven. The concert was closed with the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee", by the united chorus, accompanied by the full orchestra.

. Prof. Katzenberger's chorus is being trained for German concerts next summer, and also in English. The chorus will be part of the great World's Fair chorus under the direction of Prof. W. L. Tomlins. In speaking of the women's chorus under Prof. Katzenberger's instruction, Prof. Tomlins said it was unquestionably the best women's chorus in America.

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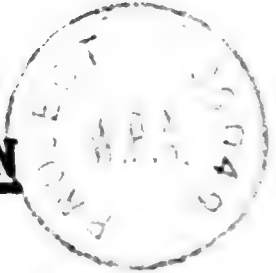
Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 25, 1892.

THANKSGIVING CELEBRATED BY CHURCH SERVICES AND CLUB FESTIVITIES.

In accordance with an old tradition, the nation celebrated yesterday the annual day of Thanksgiving. Chicago took a leading position among the neighboring sister-cities, and a festive mood prevailed everywhere. Not only did we celebrate because of the ordinance to close factories and stores on that day, but we celebrated because we are convinced that it is fitting and appropriate to do so.

Who is so poor and miserable that he could not spare a few hours for a pleasant change in this life of labor, difficulties, and disillusionments?

Those who really walk the thorny path of despair were refreshed and encouraged on this day through the kindness of human beings, who doubled their joy by being charitable to the needy. It was a day of well-doing, a day of manifesting love for our unfortunate neighbors. Undoubtedly, many went forward with new courage and hope, having met the angel of friendship and charity.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 25, 1892.

Even if this happy holiday were only a self-delusion, it would, nevertheless, be a lovely dream, leaving behind only favorable consequences for even grotesque humor helps men to rise above difficulties.

However, the majority of Chicagoans were in a happy frame of mind. Our city enjoys a healthy growth, and a steady progress. We had a very good year. There were no epidemics or calamities with great human losses. Of course there are faults and shortcomings in our happiness, but we know how to adjust ourselves to the inevitable. There is no misfortune which is without a ray of hope. We have in the midst of a deep social peace, and all classes honestly desire to improve their conditions gradually.

The day of Thanksgiving is an institution of the church. It corresponds to the German harvest festival.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 25, 1892.

On such days old and young feel a deeper sense of human fellowship. Friend is seeking friend, and feels a tranquilizing effect when he realizes that he is not alone and forsaken. The social instinct demands its rights, and everything conducive to entertainment and happiness is carried on. The day of Thanksgiving, indeed, takes on various peculiarities in a cosmopolitan city, and in a country where religious and individual liberty prevails.

For one, it is a day of introspection; for the other, a day of exultation amidst friends and relatives. Every one acts according to his own tendencies or training.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 11, 1892.

TURNVEREIN VORWARTS (FORWARD ATHLETIC CLUB)
COMMEMORATES SCHILLER, THE POET OF THE PEOPLE.

The season of pleasant intellectual entertainment was introduced by the Turnverein Vorwarts last night in a most fitting manner, namely, by commemorating Schiller. The Vorwarts Hall was well filled, when at 8:30 o'clock the orchestra played the overture. The choir section of the club rendered a composition "Free and Unshaken," with great enthusiasm.

The chairman of the committee for intellectual programs welcomed the guests very cordially. He stated that the duty of Turners (Gymnasts) is not to parade in political affairs, but to solve modern educational problems; namely, the symmetrical development of mind and body. Although this aim is pursued by our public schools, yet their efforts are entirely too inadequate. The intellectual development often turns out to be in the realm of religion only.

The speaker then criticized the employment of female teachers in public schools. The shaping of the future depends upon the training of youth, the speaker stated, and the Turnverein must be a rock of liberty in the ocean of public life.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 11, 1892.

Mr. H. Kuhn of Milwaukee delivered the speech of the occasion. "Schiller and His Time," was the topic of his address. "Three men," he said, "who are unforgettable today, were all of them born on November tenth, namely, Luther, Schiller, and R. Blum. They all were sons of the people, and their names will never be forgotten by liberty-loving people. All three of them were striving to elevate humanity and increase human value and dignity.

"Only those who live with the people and among the people, understand its needs and its problems. There is no help for the people to be expected from above; the people must help themselves. Those three men live in the memory of all who strive to attain a higher human dignity."

The speaker then expounded the dramas and poems of Schiller from the standpoint of the humanists and the friends of liberty, and he succeeded in fascinating his audience for one hour....

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 18, 1890.

THE HEART OF THE GERMANS.

Everywhere the Germans in this country have commemorated the anniversary of Lincoln's death, but with the Americans it has been the exception. This seems to be new evidence of the fact, that the German Americans are better friends and supporters of true Republican liberty than the others.

Wherever something thoughtful and beautiful has been done on April 15, in memory of Lincoln, it was done by Germans. The decorations of flowers and wreaths, at Lincoln's vault and monument at Springfield, were presented by Turners of Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Ohio, and other states.

Even in Chicago, nearly all commemorations in honor of Lincoln were held by Germans, and the decorating of the monument was done by Germans, only. The native Americans appeared indifferent, and even the many negroes did not manifest the least sentiment of gratitude.

What was true in the west, was also true of the east. There also chiefly Germans commemorated the immortal restorer of the Republic on the twenty fifth



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 18, 1890.

anniversary of the martyr's death.

The heart of the Germans beating most affectionately for Lincoln is, at the same time, the best American heart. If America would face grave danger, again, the experiences of 1861 to 1865 would repeat themselves, and out of the ranks of the Germans would come many of the loyal defenders of this country.

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Die Abendpost, Apr. 15, 1890.

VARIOUS SERVICES IN MEMORY OF THE MARTYR-PRESIDENT

Twenty-five years ago on this day, Abraham Lincoln, the most esteemed and revered president since Washington, drew the last breath of a noble life glorified by accomplishment. His death was the result of a murderer's bullet, deliberately discharged into his body on the previous evening by a blindly fanatic assassin, the actor J. Wilkes Booth.

The Germans, and especially the German Turner societies, have not forgotten what the martyr accomplished for this nation, and the services in his honor on this memorial day give expression to their sentiments.

Delegations from all parts of the country met at Springfield yesterday to give homage at the President's grave; the Chicago Turngemeinde (Turner District) sent three representatives.

A memorial meeting is to be held this evening at the Verwaerts Turnhalle. The

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Die Abendpost, Apr. 15, 1890.

Vorwaerts, National, Bahnfrei, and Einigkeit societies will take part, and also the Internationaler Maennerchor (International Male Chorus) and the Concordia Maennerchor (Concordia Male Chorus). Judge Prendergast and Assistant Librarian Gauss will give the official address.

The Carfield Turner Society will hold a memorial service on Wednesday in its building on the corner of Wisconsin and Larrabee Streets. Lincoln's monument, in the park which bears his name, has been lavishly decorated with flowers and flags through the efforts of the Chicago Turngemeinde.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Die Abendpost, Apr. 10, 1890.

IN LINCOLN'S MEMORY

An Inspiring Memorial Service for Lincoln at the Turner Hall

Almost all of those who met last night at the Vorwaerts Turner Hall were Germans, and a large part of them were Turners. They gave homage on this tragic day to the noble martyr-President, Abraham Lincoln.

The hall was beautifully decorated in conformity with the object of the service, and about eight hundred persons responded to the call of the Turnvereine (Turner Societies) Vorwaerts, National, Bahn-Frei, and Einigkeit.

The first speaker, a member of the Vorwaerts Turnverein, opened the service with an address in which he enumerated Lincoln's accomplishments and ideal sentiments.

A magnificent tableau portrayed the most important achievements of the departed President. Its director, the well-known artist, Louis Kindt, was given ample recognition for his work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Die Abendpost, Apr. 10, 1890.

Judge Prendergast dwelt upon the situation during Lincoln's time and his efforts for liberation of the slaves. Judge Prendergast laid considerable emphasis on the fact that German citizens particularly, and their clubs, give great recognition to the greatest of our Presidents, and arrange such extensive memorials as this in his honor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 1, 1889.

THE CENTENNIAL NOISE.

An Ill-fated Demonstration.

All in all, yesterday's centennial celebration was a real miserable affair. It is a good sign that people begin to realize that they have absolutely no reason to be proud of the results achieved since the inauguration of the first president, that the intention of the founders of the United States to assign to posterity a treasure in the constitution which should guarantee to the people a liberal development for common wealth, for common education, and common security has been wrecked by the perfidy and bad intention of the "upper ten thousands," who by and by succeeded in complete domination.

It is true, that almost all business people were showing flags, even if only penny flags, in order to protect themselves from anything disagreeable on the part of the American rowdy-elements, - but one could see on the decorations as a whole, that "joy and love for the thing itself" was lacking.

Attempts for decorations were also made on public buildings, but also failed dejectedly for the biggest part. The enthusiasm of the dear public, which was

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 1, 1889.

milling in the main streets of the city yesterday, was not so great. The mob on the streets consisted chiefly of two elements: the native rowdies, who were lacking enthusiasm because the wealthy failed to fill them up with brandy as e. i. at election-demonstrations, - and secondly the newly immigrated, who wandered around in the streets and vainly looked for something which would appear to them more beautiful and grand than similar things in their respective home-country.

Many American workers undisturbed tended their business. M. W. Doty, a wood-turner at 76 Lake Street, was the only man in Chicago yesterday who had the courage to show that his demonstration was somewhat different from that of the "sovereign citizens" and imported slaves. He hung a big red umbrella and a working-apron outside of his window indicating that only under the colors of liberty is work able to endure. But what does the dear mob know about the "flag of Bunker Hill?"

When about 2,000 persons gathered and threatened to storm the house, a fire-captain, whose patent patriotism felt annoyed, threw the umbrella and apron down on the street.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 1, 1889.

A scoundrel, a thick, fat camel of a German knocked Mr. Doty down. Mr. Doty is a native American and not an imported "Foreigner," who did not quite understand our magnificent constitution.

In all prayer-stables, in all schools, and in eight mass-meetings on all public squares large quantities of patent-patriotism were tapped. There was singing, programs and preaching, but real enthusiasm was lacking. No great animation could be created by the sermons of patriotism of bartenders, preachers or laymen. They were a collection of phrases, compiled more in the order of sounds than sense and were therefore mostly not understood.

Special stress was laid yesterday on stuffing the brains of our dear youth with patent-patriotism. This also proved a failure. The teachers and other speakers lacked the feelings which could have been transmitted to the little ones only directly, and by that the celebrations became ceremonious and stiff.

The most pitiful impression in yesterday's celebration was doubtlessly created by the procession. There were about 300 grand army members and 200 discharged German mercenaries. So far, the grand army people were all right. At least they did something during the Civil War, which was in direct violation of the peace-ordinance of the constitution.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 1, 1889.

They showed themselves as living, discouraging examples, but the German, discharged mercenaries - what were they looking for in that parade? Perhaps they intended to serve as an advertisement for the foundation of an American Bismarckdom? Well, was the impression of their herds imposing? Certainly not!

The majority of the members of the Krieger Verein and Militar-Verein were smart enough not to participate in the whole humbug. They looked rigid enough, only there was something wrong with their music-band, for when reaching market square the band ran away, but was later caught again.

In the evening hours there was a "commerz" in "comrade" in Vogelsangs place, during which much war-like drinking and very un-war-like ingratiating took place. A similar program was on in #246 S. Halsted St., furnished by the "Deutsche Militar Verein." There were also, of course, patriotic orgies in different places by prominent Americans during the evening.

Hundreds of thousands went to see the fireworks. Wonderful things were promised but only moderate ones were delivered. The fault of all accidents, which happened in such great numbers yesterday, chiefly rests without any

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 1, 1889.

doubt with the police, who neglected to take the necessary precautions and, more especially, did not prohibit the numerous buggies and coaches, from which the "prominents" observed the fireworks, to close the streets with an impenetrable barricade of wagons. Chief Verkes' pull-boxes added their utmost to these street blockings.

/CENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION/

(Editorial)

We have received a request from Mr. James W. Scott, chief editor of the Chicago Herald for a contribution to cover the expenses of the Centennial celebration on Apr. 30th. Here is our answer to this request:

The Arbeiter Zeitung and its readers, having spent many thousands of dollars during the last few years in the vain attempt to prevent a traitorous clique from violating the constitution, have reached the painful conclusion that, as a matter of fact, the constitution is not in force any longer. Considering this lamentable state of affairs we deny, that our citizens have any reason to celebrate this Centennial. They should on the contrary repent in sackcloth and ashes for their shameful departure from the principles held sacred by the fathers of the republic.

As repentant sinners they might at some future day find forgiveness, but as yet a meeting for celebration is out of order.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 2, 1889.

SOZIALER TURNVEREIN.

About 2,000 persons, guests of the Soziale Turnverein, celebrated New Year's eve at Mueller's Hall, Sedgewick and North Avenue. The children of the Sunday School performed gymnastic feats, while several other societies contributed to the success by songs and recitals.

Around 11 o'clock the Christmas celebration started. A giant Christmas tree, which almost reached the ceiling, was lighted. The girls of the gym class received red plush pocket-books as gifts, the boys caps with the letters S. T. B. About 500 more children received candy and fruit.

During the New Year's tableau the "Marseillaise" was played and enthusiastically sung by all those present.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 31, 1887.

[THE MEMORIAL DAY]

It is a beautiful custom to set aside one day, every year, to pay tribute to the memory of the men who gave their lives for this country. Our patriotically inspired citizens commemorated this day, yesterday, in a very becoming way. Yesterday's Memorial Day was marked by a special celebration of our German veterans. It was the unveiling of the monument dedicated by the German veterans, at St. Boniface Cemetery. The meeting place of the veterans and Catholic civil societies in front of the Staats Zeitung swarmed with people who joined the procession to the cemetery.

A. C. Hesing, Washington Hesing, a number of the German Catholic clergy, the speakers and prominent veterans, and Edward Rummel, the mayor's representative from Lake View, took their places on the platform. The unveiling ceremonies over, A. C. Hesing, president of this celebration, gave the following address: "This monument which we dedicate today, has been erected by our Germans, thus honoring the heroes who have died for our great and free country. The unbroken courage of those fighters, not even wavering through years of hardship, can not find its equal on the recent battlefields of Europe. I do not mean to belittle the glory of the Germany army in France, but the services and accomplishments of our German volunteers to

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 31, 1887.



whom we pay tribute today, were equal to their glorious deeds. The memory of these fighters will by far outlive this solid granite monument erected in their honor."

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 13, 1880.

THE SWABIAN HARVEST HOME FESTIVAL

The Swabian residents of Chicago, yesterday, celebrated what is known in their country as the Cannstaetter Volksfest, the annual festival which is held in the Swabian provinces after the close of the harvest.

In the old country at this time all who can do so, meet together in the city of Cannstatt, situated near Stuttgart, where a monstrous agricultural fair is held, the entire farming population of the country centering there to exhibit the best fruits of their farms, gardens, and stables. The King presides over the festival, and while it lasts, the city is given up to pleasure and sight-seeing. After the fair, the most important feature of the festival is the grand procession, which takes place upon one of the days and it was this feature which the Chicago Swabians aimed especially to imitate in their celebration of yesterday.

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 13, 1880.

The day's enjoyment was organized and carried to a very successful issue under the auspices of the Chicago Schwaben Verein, and at ten o'clock in the morning fluttering flags and gaily bedight horsemen flitting about the old Haymarket Square on West Randolph Street, showed that part of the procession was already on hand.

A few minutes after eleven o'clock, it started on its march to Ogden Grove, the beauty of its numerous floats securing it an ovation as it made its way through the streets densely thronged by appreciative north siders. In the van of the pageant rode four gorgeously appareled heralds, behind whom came fifteen mounted policemen.. The United States flag, some society banners, and a brass band completed the first section of the procession, after which came the various cars intended to do honor to the agricultural successes of the year. The first of these cars was a very grand affair, devoted to the glorification of fruit and vegetable culture. The body of the car was artistically concealed with evergreens, and from the sward which they inclosed arose a huge pillar of fruits and vegetables, whose comingling colors produced a

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 13, 1880.

delightfully artistic effect. At the corners of the square base of the pillar sat four lovely brunettes, whose dark hair flowed in the breeze, and against it stood a majestic form classically draped and intended as a representation of the Goddess Pomona.

Husbandry was honored next, the cars coming after that just described, bearing in turn the implements used in plowing, sowing, harrowing, and reaping, attended by appropriately costumed men and boys. The shepherd and the haymaker each had a car to himself, and after them came loads of hay and grain bedecked with flags and gracefully arranged festoons of bright foliage. Then came cars symbolizing the vintage, the young wine, and after them a beautiful representation of winter, in which the interior of a mountain cottage was shown, with a venerable dame sitting spinning in the midst of her daughters and grand-daughters, while the head of the house, a gallant chamois hunter, just returned from the chase, peeped through the window with evident pleasure at the domestic joy he was witnessing. A hunter's car containing a dozen stalwart followers of the mountain deer followed, and after it rode twenty horsemen dressed in the Swa-

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 13, 1880.

bian cavalry uniform and bearing aloft the flags of the various districts of their fatherland. A long line of carriages brought up the rear of the procession, which reached the grove at about one o'clock.

Here a large party had already gathered, and by four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the in-coming street-cars still brought teeming loads of picnickers, there were not less than eight-thousand people in the grove.

The amusements to which the Swabians devoted themselves during the afternoon, did not differ in any marked particular from those in vogue at the ordinary North Side public picnic. There was dancing on the platform to the music of a capital band; beer drinking at all parts of the grove; ring throwing at a table which bristled with cheap cutlery; shooting at a target; and a whirligig apparatus whose proprietor managed every five minutes to dispose of a quarter's worth of trumpery crockery for a couple of dollars. The most attractive

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 13, 1880.

feature of the grove was a beautiful monument of fruits, vegetables, flowers, and foliage which the society had built in the center of the grove.

In its general design, it was similar to the pomological car already described, though on a much larger scale. The base of the monument was of evergreens and maize leaves intertwined, each corner topped with a sheaf of golden wheat. From its center rose a round shaft to a height of forty feet, its surface covered with apples, turnips, onions, beets, pepper-corns, blue and red plums, squashes, potatoes, cucumbers, and other fruits and vegetables, while its summit was crowned with a monster sheaf of wheat, whose drooping heads made a beautiful crown for the structure.

There was but little ceremony attendant upon the afternoon's doings, speeches by his Honor, the Mayor, and Mr. Rapp, of the Staats-Zeitung, being the only set amusements in the program. The weather was cool, but not to an uncomfortable degree; and even after sunset the pleasures of the festival were kept up

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 13, 1880.

with great spirit, and it was well into the night before the festival came to a close and a day's enjoyment ended, the success of which was largely due to the excellent management of Mr. Demmler of the City Atlas Department, and Deputy-Sheriff Joseph Schoenninger, who had the bulk of the responsibility for the affair upon their shoulders.

Following is the speech of William Rapp of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

"It is a year and a few days ago, when I stood in the heart of our beloved Swabia on the heights of Hohen-Rechberg. The splendid landscape before my view was slightly dimmed by nebulous vapors, as with a mourning veil. Every now and then a ray of sunshine would more clearly develop the outlines of a chain of the Alps Mountains, of a small section of the Schurwald and Welzheimer Wald, of a vineyard or hillock covered with grapevines, while the near Hohenstaufen, the most beautiful of our Swabian mountains, looked frowning down upon the surrounding panorama; as if ~~the~~ reminiscences of that monstrous German tragedy with which its name is forever linked would never darken in

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 13, 1880.

its memory. The impression this view made upon my mind was deep and melancholy. And a similar impression, no doubt, every Swabian-American who, during the last years has revisited his old home, has treasured up in his heart to tell and speak of in the circle of his family and friends in his new adopted fatherland.

"But away with such sad and dark reflections! They are hardly in place, and will not contribute to our pleasure on this day of honor of the Swabians of Chicago, who are determined to enjoy the achievements and the results of their steady labor, obtained in their new home with light Swabian hearts.

"Today Chicago is a larger German city than Stuttgart, because the number of German inhabitants of the former city is greater than the total number of inhabitants of the capital of the Swabian land. Chicago is today a larger Swabian city than Reutlingen, because the number of its Swabian-American inhabitants is greater than the total number of inhabitants of the old German Reichs-Stadt.

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 13, 1880.

"Many Swabians, male and female, wear in honor of the day the Swabian costume. But whether the heart of the Swabian beats under his national costume or modern attire, it is all the same if only the heart is true and noble; not a narrow, but a warm German heart; not one-sided German, but a heart inclosing with equal love the old and the new fatherland a steady German-American heart."

III B 3 a

II B 1 c (3)

III A

I C

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Thursday July 6th, 1876.



GERMAN

THE CENTENNIAL JUBILEE

The Centennial Jubilee is happily over.--- The citizen of German extraction showed the most interest in this day of jubilee. While in the American and Irish quarters on their houses, festive decorations were hardly noticeable and in a few instances flags could be seen. In contrast to this the houses of the Germans were more or less abundantly decorated with wreaths, inscriptions and pictures of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

III B 3 a
II B 1 c (3)
III A
II B 3



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 4th, 1876.

THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

Yesterday was the second day of celebration for the Chicago Turngemeinde in honor of the Centennial Memorial of the Declaration of Independence. According to the program yesterday was exclusively restricted to gymnastics of youngsters; 240 boys and 28 girls were marching to the tunes of a band at Wright's Grove, under the guidance of the gymnastic teacher Lang. The procession was divided in eight sections, of which each had their own flag.

In the center was carried the Stars and Stripes.

After resting from the march the youngsters started at 2 P.M. with their gymnastics, with a march and mass exercises with all the boys participating, after this followed by a short running race and at the closing individual prize gymnastics in section form.

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

II B 3

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 27, 1875.

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

The Christmas festival, with all its joys and surprises, is now a thing of the past. Life and activity on the streets and in the stores--the inevitable concomitant of the holiday--have returned to normalcy and quiet--if such a word as "quiet" can find a place in the description of an American "big city".....

Although the pleasures of the family circle cannot be surpassed, one is nevertheless seized with the desire to seek companionship among friends and acquaintances. And opportunities to satisfy this desire were not lacking in Chicago. Everywhere, at the Christmas season, festivals and entertainments were arranged; various invitingly-decorated and spacious /turner and singing society/ halls were sought out by a gay, motley crowd. One might, for example, mention the following programs:

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

II B 3

- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 27, 1875.

CENTRAL HALL

Corner Wabash Avenue and 22nd Street

The Concordia Maennerchor arranged an evening entertainment for the Christmas celebration. Although this organization has arranged excellent musical performances in the past, its outstanding programs have been especially frequent recently, ever since Oscar Schmoll has been the Maennerchor's leader. The society's ambitions and efforts are commendable, and the success attained by Mr. Schmoll is worthy of profound recognition.

The program chosen for last Saturday evening's entertainment revealed good taste and artistic perception. A varied program was offered. The separate numbers left nothing to be desired; in fact, many of those who took part in the concert were rewarded with especial acclaim. Verdi's overture to "Nebuchadnezzar," played by the orchestra, was the first number. It found unanimous approval, as did the following two selections of the Concordia Maennerchor--one of which, the song "Mein Fruehling," deserves special mention.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

II B 3

- 3 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 27, 1875.

Miss Thomas played a piano concerto by Thalberg. All of this composer's works are very difficult to execute; they contain passages which require considerable exertion for their rendition. In view of this fact, Miss Thomas deserves profound recognition for her masterly performance. The same can be said of Oscar Schmoll. In playing his selection, "Ossian," Mr. Schmoll proved again his mastery of his instrument [the piano]. The other offerings, solos and duets, earned deserved applause.

A dance was held after the concert, obvious proof that the members of the Concordia Maennerchor not only dedicate themselves to art, but are a jovial lot besides. All enjoyed the terpsichorean pleasures, and at a late hour gay melodies were still coming from the brightly illuminated hall.

AURORA TURNHALLE

On the same evening an entertainment was given by the Aurora Turnverein. This was also a very pleasant and gay affair--indeed this Verein has the reputation

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 4 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 27, 1875.

of being a center of good-natured comradeship.

The program was entirely different from that of the Concordia Maennerchor.... While music held sway among the members of the singing society, gymnastics were indulged in by the Aurora Turnverein, and all the gymnastic exercises were performed with precision and confidence. The gymnastic feats performed on parallel bars, horizontal bar, and ladder were excellent. The exercises without equipment were likewise very good.

The club-swinging exercises met with great acclaim. They provided an opportunity for the fair sex to demonstrate its prowess. Then followed the manifestation of the Christmas spirit--the distribution of presents. This proved highly amusing. Gifts of all kinds were raffled off--some were beautiful and valuable; others were noteworthy for their originality.

At the end of the festival, a dance was held which lasted until morning.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 5 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 27, 1875.

THE VORWAERTS TURNHALLE

Joy and gaiety also prevailed at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle on Saturday evening. The Vorwaerts Verein has a certain knack for arranging festivals and entertainments, and so it provided an enjoyable evening. While no speeches were on the program, and no perfectly synchronized gymnastic exercises were performed for the elation of the spectator, the festival was notable for the spirit of genuine sociability which reigned throughout the celebration.

Here, too, the raffling of presents provided much amusement..... The ball terminating the festival proved to be a very delightful affair.....

THE CHICAGO TURNGEMEINDE

The Chicago Turngemeinde celebrated Christmas in its own hall with a concert and raffling of presents.

The Great Western Band played an overture for the opening number, displaying the precision and self-assurance for which the orchestra is so well known. The

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30711

III B 3 a

- 6 -

GERMAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 27, 1875.

Turner Maennerchor then sang Maehring's "Jagdlied" and it was quite evident that the chorus had made gratifying progress.

Mr. Schmoll's rendition of Thalberg's "Grande Fantasie De Concert" was excellent, and he received deserved applause. The Turner Maennerchor then offered "Das Deutsche Lied".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a
I C (Jewish)
II A 1
II A 2
III H

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3211

(Report on the Peace Celebration runs to about 18,000 words. Only a very abbreviated abstract can be of interest. The Staats-Zeitung estimates the number of people who participated in the parade at 25,000, the number of hours 11,000, and the cost at \$200,000.) "The parade has the importance of a victorious battle against the prejudices and erroneous opinions of the other nationalities."

Exactly at 4:30 A:M drums and trumpets awakened the sleeping on all sides of the city, and a few minutes later 101 cannon shots - fired by Captain Tobey at Lake Park rang out over the city. The streets were at 6 A:M busier than they are on great holidays at noon. The centers of activities were on North Clark and North Wells Streets. In the German House, the headquarters of the parade committee (North Wells) the historical part of the parade - 500 men and boys - donned its costumes. Punctually at 9:15 the participants in the parade started from there towards the real starting where they arrived at the intended time.

On the west side the festival marshal and adjutants reported to the Assistant, Peter Hand, at exactly 7 A:M. It was hard work to bring order into the chaos,

III B 3 a

I C (Jewish)

II A 1

II A 2

III H

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

WPA (LL) PRG.../75

but against all hope the head of the train started on its way already at 10 6'clock. The route of the march, by the way, was changed at the last moment so that the parade marched past the windows of the Tribune, Staats-Zeitung, Evening Post, Union, Mail and so forth. The police functioned excellently, policemen on horseback having "cleaned up" the streets for the sake of the parade.

The head of the parade was composed of Police Commissioners Gund (one of the festival marshals), at the left and right of him two police superintendents in gala uniforms. On a fiery grey horse followed Capt. Miller with 20 policemen on horseback, Capt. Hickey with 20 policemen on horseback, and Capt. Fox likewise. Then the leaders of the police and the band of the Great Western Light Guard.

Then the Festival Marshal, Henry Greenebaum, with a brilliant staff: General-Adjutant Dominick Klutsch, First Assistant Marshal: Peter hand, Second Assistant Marshal: Frank Schweinfurth, Third Assist. Marshal: August Neuhaus,

III B 3 a
I C (Jewish)
II A I
II A 2
III H

-3-

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

GERMAN

WPA (111) 4801 30773

First Assist. General-Adjutant: John Herting, Second Assist. General-Adjutant: Henry Schmehl, and approximately 60 aides de camp. In an open car followed the Festival Organizer, Mr. George Schneider, the Festival orator, Mr. Franz Arnold, the Festival Director, Mr. Otto Lob, and several more cars with members of the arrangements committee.

The First Division was accompanied by Nitschke's music corps in Prussian uniforms. Then came a squadron of Blue Hussars under Captain Matthieu. In spite of the short time of their organization they were splendidly in trim. Their uniforms were, to put it into few words, genuine and immaculate. The 1st Regiment of the National Guards, under Col. H. Ostermann, started, after long preparations for the first time. It was 400 men strong, of whom 80 wore spiked helmets with the tuft of feathers. One saw that they have an able commander in Col. Leon, because they all kept themselves as straight as if they were parading before old William himself. The German Field Battery of four pieces which then followed, led by Captain V. Reisenegger, looked like well-trained German troops and the same is to be said of the Red Hussars under the Command of Captain Munch. This whole military Division, aroused, especially among the German onlookers, immeasurable enthusiasm.

III B 3 a
I C (Jewish)
II A I
II A 2
III H

-4-

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

WOL (111) 1871

The 2nd Division belonged entirely to the Lodges. They marched in the following order:

Marshal of the Division: Col. F. Rollshausen
Assistants: Otto Fischer, Heinrich Schroder and Jacob
Button
The Music Corps
The Chaldi
Liberty Lodge No 6
Order of the Sons of Herrmann
The Druids - Another Band - The Harugari.

It is natural that the Lodges impress most by the development of masses, and they showed that they are indeed very numerous. The Sons of Herrmann, who had to leave some of their members to other organization (like all of the societies) appeared about 600 men strong. They count approximately 900 members in Chicago. Their Festival Marshal was Mr. Heinrich Schroder.

III B 3 a
I C (Jewish)
II A I
II A 2
III H

-5-

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

WPA (ILL) FILE 100-100000

The historical part of the parade consisted of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Division. The 3rd Division represented the oldest times of German history. The Marshal was Mr. Henry Kenkel and the Assistants, Gustav Giese, Adolph Muller and Wilhelm Diefenbacher. They were followed by a band, and by Hermann the Cherusean (Herr Heinrich Glade) and Thusnelda (Frau Muller). Then came 40 Teutons on horseback, and 60 on foot in old costumes, flesh colored tricots, bear skins over the saddles and shoulders.

Then came Barbarossa (Mr. Henry Frick) preceding a band, ten bearers of lances, twelve Hospitallers, completely in mail, with helmets, shields and swords, three Heralds, four Templars, eight Pages etc. He was followed by 33 Princes and Knights in most sumptuous costumes. Still to the same Division belonged a representation of the Age of Inventions. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung presented on two large wagons the most recent development of the art of printing. While on the first carriage type setters were busily at work, on the second a steam press threw steam out of its chimney high into the air. During the parade the press was kept busy printing the "Kutschke Song" in six languages, with the music by Otto Lob. A poem by Governor Gustav Koerner was likewise distributed to the public.

III B 3 a
I C (Jewish)

-6-

GERMAN

II A I
II A 2
III H

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

WEA (ILL) FEB 19

Next came 350 shoemakers with two carriages; on the first Hans Sachs, impersonated by Jakob A. Schmidt; on the second Hans von Sagan (Adam Imhof). Finally the Middle Ages were concluded with a representation of the Peasants' War. In the center six famous knights:

Ulrich von Hutten.....Herr S. Danden
Gotz von Berlichingen.....Herr Jac Enders
Franz von Sickingen.....Dr. Fr. Koch
Ulrich von Wurttemberg.....Herr Kretzschmar
Fvohnsberg.....Herr Miehle

The Fourth Division pictured the Modern Ages. Fifteen musicians were followed by the Marshal, Wilhelm T. Wallis and his assistants Jacob Thielen, Wilh. Burkhardt and Otto Igel. The Great Elector was preceded by 12 Grenadiers and two officers carrying banners. He was followed by ten Cuirassiers, then Frederic the Great, six Hussars, eight Grenadiers....

III B 3 a
I C (Jewish)
II A 1
II A 2
III H

-7-

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

WPA (1-1)

The Free Singing Association represented Handl and Hayden, arranged by Messrs. Philipp Kroeck and Henry Baust.

The "Orpheus" had a magnificent carriage drawn by six horses with colossal Beethoven bust, surrounded by seven beautiful ladies. The whole created by architect Theodor Karl.

The Germania Male Choir had four cars representing all the roles of the opera. "Freischultz". Arrangement by Messrs. A. Nover and Haarbleicher.

The Association Humor followed a copy of the Goethe-Schiller monument in Weimar, made by Herr Almendinger. The members dressed as German students. While some of the young fellows had not yet any scars on their faces, others could boast these honor marks of academic life. They were followed by an imposing carriage representing episodes from Schiller's poem, "The Bell", with a gigantic bell. in the middle. This car was the contribution of the Illinois Volks-Zeitung. There followed Alexander von Humboldt surrounded by mariners and miners (sent by Mr. Kraschell.

The Fifth Division represented the age of the Wars of Liberation, headed by

III B 3 a
I C (Jewish)
II A 1
II A 2
III H

-8-

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

(ILL) PRO. 1871

24 Turners, the Great Western Band, Division Marshal F. Metske with Assistants Wm. Wischendorff and C. H. Plautz. Then followed four carriages, arranged by Mr. Louis Kindt, representing the Lorelei, the "Watch on the Rhein", a Turn field and "Father Jahn". With this driving and marching a great number of Turners. (Father Jahn was given the motto: "Frisch, froh, frei und tren", a deliberate error, - his slogan having been: "Frisch, fromm, frohlich, frei".)

Then followed the Kaiser train. First, with splendid horsemanship, the Uhlans led by Col. Hugo Dreyer, and Lieut. Charles Hillscher, then the Imperial carriage drawn by six white horses with two jockeys. His majesty was very faithfully represented by Mr. Saddler. Crown Prince Frederick William was impersonated by Mr. Charles Kemper, the Dollar - Bismarck - pardon me - Bismarck by Herr E. H.

Stein (this is a pun the Staats-Zeitung permits itself about one of its most faithful advertisers. Mr. Stein who sold everything in his department store for \$1.) Mr. Wilh. Levy as Moltke was stern and silent.

The 6th Division consisted of 300 veterans of the Union War under Capt. Arthur Erbe. They aroused everywhere enthusiasm. Then followed the Union Veterans Assistance Association, 50 men and a car with six horses, and in an open carriage three veterans of 1812:

III B 3 a
I C (Jewish)
II A 1
II A 2
III H

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

WPA (ILL)

Major Marsches - who fought at Waterloo and Leipzig
Carl Bose - non-commissioned officer under Gen. York and
Ludwig Klapp, - a hussar under Blucher and also a veteran of
Leipzig and Waterloo.

Then came a car of the Schleswig-Holsteiners, followed by veterans of 1864 and 1866, also 1848 and 1849. Among the latter we observed Mr. Spanier. -

The 7th Division: Marshal T. B. Grunhut
Assistants: John Kolsch, Ad. M. Heflebower,
Philipp Steinmuller and Wilh. Heinemann.

The 7th Division was composed of post-officials and lithographers. On the top of a triumphal arch of one of the carriages sat the famous living post-eagle of Chicago. The profitableness of the art of lithography could be seen from the sumptuousness of the carriages of the lithographers, created by Mr. Louis Kurz. In this division also marched the Chicago Workers' Union, the Social Workers Union ("Der sociale Arbeiter-Verein"), the Six Corners Club, the North Chicago Workers Union, the Great Union (workers' aid association), the Sixth Ward's Citizens Club, the Seventh Ward Club, and the South Chicago Workers Club I and II.

III B 3 a
I C (Jewish)
II A 1
II A 2
III H

-10-

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

NPA (ILL) 5701 1871

The 8th Division belonged to the beer brewers, coopers and butchers. It was one of the most important in the parade. Division Marshal: John A. Huck; Assistants K. G. Schmidt, Ferdinand Wheeler, Rudolph Wehrle, Moritz Berg. The brewers counted about 250 men and 23 cars.

(The extremely numerous poetic attempts on the parade cars may be exemplified by the following quatrain from a beer wagon:

"Die Manner deutscher Wissenschaft
Die Liebten stets den Gerstensaft
Oft uber Buchern und Papier
Erfrischte sie das braune Bier"

(German scholars always have loved the barley juice. Often while they were pouring over books and paper they were refreshed by brown beer).

While the milkmen had rhymed: -

III B 3 a
I C (Jewish)
II A 1
II A 2
III H

-11-

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

"Die Milch der Frommen Denkungsart
Die ist bei uns jetzt Futschke,
Die weil ganz Deutschland einig ward
Dusch Bismarck und durch Kitschke".

(The milk of pious thinking is now destroyed, because all Germany
became unified through Bismarck and Kitschke) (Kutschke was the
author of a humorous poem on Napoleon III.)

The butchers, 600 men, all on horseback, were led by Festival Marshal Koch,
Division Marshal Morris Berg and the Section Marshals Wm. Reinhard, Gottlieb
Schlecht and Mr. Wieland.

At the head rode 12 unusually large butchers with big axes, followed by a
band of 12, also on horseback, a committee of 15 all on horseback, and five
decorated carriages.

The 9th Division consisted of the bakers and milkmen. Division Marshal:
Timothy Berdia, Assistants: Schnabel, Phil. Schweinfurth, Charles Harm. The

III B 3 a
I C (Jewish)
II A 1
II A 2
III H

-12-

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

WPA (ILL) PROJ 10211

bakers were particularly rich in poetical inspiration, declaring in one of their inscriptions the Germans to be "the leaven of spiritual fermentation. They stand in the whole world for progress and instruction".

The 10th Division: Division Marshal Franz Amberg; Assistants, Heinrich Amberg, Wilh. Gahne, Clemens Hirsch. The cabinet makers were led by their Marshal, T. Biersdorf, on horseback, and his Assistant, Cl. Helmetag.

The 11th Division: Division Marshal, Ambrose Andre; Assistants, Otto Neff and John Morper.

This division consisted of masons, stone cutters, chimney sweeps and house-painters. The Feast Marshal of the painters was Mr. H. Kleinofen. On their float, among other branches, portrait painting was represented by Herr Wallerstein, landscape Frank Boche, Fresco Kiersdorf, drawing Wehrmann etc.

The 12th Division: Division Marshal: Isac Rutishauser - consisted of the Chicago Sharpshooters Guild, with their president, Mr. George Oertel, and their treasurer Mr. S. A. Deschner.

III B 3 a .
I C (Jewish)
II A I
II A 2
III H

-13-

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

W. P. 711 5701 30275

Then followed the Diana Hunting Club, led by president George Zirngiebel, the wine dealers with four floats arranged by Messrs. Dahinden and Schroeder, the Grutli Association, led by their president, Herr Enderis and his aides de camp General Lieb and Sam Kirchhoff.

The Grutli Association carried three flags; its own, the Swiss and the Stars and Stripes. On the top of their float was a rhymed inscription: "To celebrate German union, free Swiss are always ready". The German longshoremen came led by Mr. Martin Hessler.

The 13th Division, including nine cars full with school children and representation of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, Teutonia Life Insurance Company, the German National Bank, the German Savings Bank, and the Germania Bank, was led by Feast Marshal Theo Schintz (Assistants, Carl Wunsche and T. C. Richberg). The Marshal of the 14th, 15th 16th and 17th Divisions were: Jacob Gross, R. Charles Feldkamp, Carl Gindele, L. Wolf.

Two particularly luxurious floats, representing the city of Paris, were sent by Stein (of the dollar store), a globe, 6 ft. 8 high and costing \$600. by Sonne's Book Store.; pyramids of musical instruments on four cars by J. Bauer

III B 3 a
I C (Jewish)
II A 1
II A 2
III H

-14-

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

WPA (111) 1700 100 1

and Company. Herr Ernst Knabe, of Baltimore, the head of the firm participated in the parade with his private equipage, likewise Herr Julius Bauer. In a car drawn by four horses one saw the Messrs. H. Eisendrath, C. Knobelsdorff, C. Daegling and C. Hirsch, directors of the Teutonia, the only Life Insurance Company in the west founded and directed by Germans. The officers of the Germania Fire Insurance, the Messrs. F. Jager, S. Florsheim, A. Bauer, B. Lowenthal, Joseph Rollo and F. O. Affeld came in three open barouches.

A tribune had been erected near the North western wing of the Court House. Invitations had gone out to Governor Korner, Belleville; Fr. Hecker, Lebanon; Carl Schurz; Franz Sigel; Pastor Wagner, Freeport; and Judge T. B. Stallo, Cincinnati. The guests were addressed by Mr. Louis Wahl; in their name answered Mayor Mason. While the 14th Division passed the Court House a rainstorm hit the city, but in an hour and a half the weather had cleared up again.

The festival place was on the east side, in the so-called "Grove", and was adorned by a triumphal arch of 50 feet high, a tribune on which 1500 people found seats, two dance floors, 15 beer bars, enough tables to seat 10,000 hungry people at a time, thousands of colored lights and 8 calcium flames

III B 3 a
I C (Jewish)
II A I
II A 2
III H

-15-

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

that made it almost as bright as in broad daylight. The orchestra was directed by Otto Lob. The first address was given by Feast President, Georg Schneider.

He said, after at length reviewing the history of German unification since Napoleon: "Peace at last prevails - and here, too, in the great Republic, we will forget that we as Germans did not have very numerous and sincere friends. It should have been different...when the dark spirit of slavery dominated the Republic, it was primarily Germans who collaborated with the Anglo-American opponents of slavery and helped to rid the country of the curse....And again a sombre spirit stalks through the country, corruption and immorality raise their Hydra heads. Gigantic monopolies threaten the free development and the well-being of the country. The great cities are honeycombed with corruption, like the Babel on the Seine, and the halls of the legislatures swarm with unscrupulous demagogues. Disinterested patriots look to the closed German phalanx as to the providential saviour. She comes! She comes! And when the battle starts who doubts the overthrow of the lie and the victory of true liberty, of right, and eternal truth? Long live the Republic! Long live united Germany!"

The next very long speech was made by Herr Frank Arnold: "The titanic struggle

III B 3 a
I C (Jewish)

-16-

GERMAN

II A 1
II A 2
III H

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1871

VPA (ILL) PRO 30275

between the two most powerful nations of Europe was a fight for world domination between the Germanic and the Romanic element... The world belongs to the Teutons!... Italy, the Netherlands, England, Germany have marched at the head of civilization - France never!... Germany has created a literature before which the French must retreat... Who would today still read Racine or Voltaire?... In painting only a few things in French galleries are above mediocrity. What are the best French painters in comparison with a Cornelius, Kaulbach, Lessing, Schnorr and so on.... We ourselves, at this victory celebration, we will exclaim:.. Here, where freedom, united with education, makes prosperity possible for everybody, here we will show you in the old fatherland the way in political and social development, so that America be always as powerful as Germany, and Germany soon as free as America!"

The final speech was made by ex-Mayor Rice.

III B 3 a

III D

III F

I G

I J

IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 7, 1862.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY

In commemorating the birth of the nation, Chicago showed greater enthusiasm this year than ever before. In the early hours of the morning, a great throng of people, among them many farmers in Sunday attire, some afoot, some riding in wagons, could be seen moving along the streets. Nearly all the stores were closed, the Stars and Stripes waved gaily from all public and many private buildings, and most business places, German places of course, were decorated with birch foliage and wreaths of flowers.

The first part of the celebration was not noticed by most residents; only a few heard the roaring of the cannon at Camp Douglas or the solemn tolling of bells.

The various divisions of the festive procession gathered at their respective meeting places before proceeding to Michigan Avenue, where the whole

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 2 -

GERMAN

III D

III F

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 7, 1862.

I G

I J

procession was formed under the direction of the marshals. The

IV paraders then marched down Michigan Avenue, each division led by a band.

The Fourth Division, consisting entirely of Germans who came to participate in the festivities to be held in honor of General Sigel was particularly impressive. It constituted nearly three fourths of the whole procession. Along with the turners, the cavalcade of butchers attracted special attention. The vendors of meat wore white aprons, white sleeves, red sashes, and were mounted on splendid horses, with Jakob Kock, first marshall, and Wilhelm Woelffer, second marshall, at their head. The Fire Department--which unfortunately was called upon to show its ability that very afternoon--likewise attracted much attention with the brilliant display of its highly polished and beautifully decorated apparatus.

When the procession reached Washington Park, where the English Division held

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 3 -

GERMAN

III D

III F

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 7, 1862.

I G

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IV

its program, the German Division separated from the throng and proceeded to Wright's Grove. A large crowd had gathered at the Grove very early, and thousands of people--men, women, and children--made merry on the green grass, in the shade of fine, large trees, eating, drinking, jesting, singing, dancing, and watching splendid demonstrations of gymnastics by the turners. We estimate the attendance at about ten thousand.

At three o'clock, the multitude gathered around the speaker's platform, on which the Sigel Committee, the marshals, and the speaker had seated themselves. Mr. Wilhelm Rapp was the first speaker. He had chosen as the theme of his address the words which John Adams wrote on July 4, 1776:

"I know right well that it will require much trouble, money, and blood to maintain this Declaration of Independence and to defend the States; but I also know that the object is much more important than the means to attain it. And through all these dark clouds, I see the enchanting rays of light and

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 7, 1862.

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glory." The speaker cited a number of instances to prove that the first war for American independence involved more alarming and desperate situations than the present war does, and that victory was won only because the political and military leaders during the Revolution were convinced that their cause was sacred. He also pointed out that the prospects for final victory in the present struggle are much better, not only because our resources have been greatly developed and expanded, but also because the present generation is much more devoted and much more ready to make sacrifices than were the people at the time of the Revolution. On the other hand, he said, our situation is worse, inasmuch as our political and military leaders are not equal to their task, while in the first war for liberty men arose whom the whole world still admires for their intellect.

Then the speaker compared the "achievements" of our present native i. e., American-born/ generals with the deeds of Sigel. Referring to the Revolution

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again, he drew a parallel between the bitter experiences of General Steuben, the great predecessor of Sigel, and those which Sigel himself has undergone. At the same time, he cited several instances to show that German-Americans had displayed great courage, ability, and, above all, a fervent patriotism in the first war for independence. He mentioned big-hearted Margaretha Arkularius, a German-American woman, who was Washington's loyal self-sacrificing friend, who cheered him in the dark days of the Revolution, and consoled and tended to his sick and wounded soldiers, as a shining example for present-day German-American women.

In conclusion, the speaker remarked that if our Government will rise above its indecision and corruption, it will be successful, despite the severe blows which have been dealt our cause lately, and despite the many dangers by which we are surrounded. He urged that we inscribe upon our banners the great ideal of liberty and emancipation in order to create the enthusiasm which is absolutely necessary to victory. Mr. Rapp's final words were a quotation from the speech which General Sigel made a few weeks ago from the

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balcony of Tremont House: "Even if our armed forces meet with unexpected reverses, final victory cannot be in doubt as long as the Nation fights for the great principles of liberty and emancipation."

Thereupon Doctor [E.] Schmidt was called to the stand. He admonished the people to persevere during the present crisis, recalling to their memories the words which Lord Nelson addressed to his men before the Battle of Trafalgar: "England expects every man to do his duty."

Then Mr. Heinrich Greenbaum, one of the marshals, spoke a few well-chosen words in behalf of the Sigel Fund. The Reverend Rentch was the fourth speaker. He contrasted the depravity of our present statesmen and representatives of the people with the sublime patriotism of our illustrious [German] forebears; he pointed to the crime which the Rebels committed in begging the most infamous character of all time, Louis the Fourteenth, King of France, for help against the advocates of liberty and justice, while our forefathers were

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casting off the yoke of dependency. [Translator's note: The reference is undoubtedly to some epoch in German history.] And he continued: "Only by the spirit of 1776 can we overcome this crime [of slavery] which is the worst that has ever been perpetrated. Cain wants to murder his brother Abel; he wants to be master of his brothers, and lord of the whole country; else he will bring destruction and ruin upon all. We can defeat the Southern rebels only if we are inspired by a sacred love for our fatherland and the freedom it offers to all who live within it's borders."

The speaker expressed his dissatisfaction with the manner in which the graduates from West Point, especially Halleck and McClellan, had conducted themselves during the war. He said: "Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Manassas, Yorktown, Shiloh, Corinth, and Richmond are proof of the inability of the leaders who have received their military training at West Point. These men evidently lacked the right spirit and the necessary knowledge of warfare."

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Contrast with them the heroes of Carthage, Pea Ridge, Island Number 10, Fort Donelson, and New Orleans. What glorious feats of arms they performed! Never has the German name gained greater glory! When all were fleeing at Bull Run and an American officer asked General Blenker and his Germans to save the capital and the country, the much-maligned man answered: 'We Germans are not in the habit of fleeing before an enemy.' And the Germans stood their ground and saved the capital. Our illustrious leaders, Sigel, Willich, Osterhaus, Annecke, and others deserve a place next to Washington in the pantheon of liberty, for they are fighting for the divine ideal, the freedom of humanity. Emancipation is the only principle which will finally defeat the Confederates. Sigel and the Union! A free path for justice, the God-given heritage of all men!"

Thunderous applause was the reward of this speaker, who considered it a sacred duty to perform his part of the program, although he had to appear on

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crutches and was unaware that his home and all that he owned
was being destroyed by fire while he was making his address.

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III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic Societies and Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays

b. Religious

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 28, 1934.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION BY
SWABIAN SOCIETY

Every year the Swabian Society of Chicago celebrates Christmas in the circle of its members and their relatives and, in keeping with the well-established custom of the fatherland, it first of all takes care of the children, and gives them what is coming to them. Well, every year there is not only an enormous Christmas tree resplendent in the bright glow of lights, but there is also "Pelzmaerte" (Martin with the fur coat) who makes his appearance exactly as the Swabian Society has been doing for years, richly laden with gifts--dolls, harmonicas, building blocks, a number of toys of all descriptions, and candies--then follows the singing of German Christmas carols and the usual festive games, which, this year, were provided by Saint Nicholas' workshop and which won enthusiastic applause.

The celebration was opened with several selections by Otto Seifert's orchestra. The president, Julius Klein, who, together with the other officers of the

Abendpost, Dec. 28, 1934.

organization and the members of the management, was kept tirelessly at work during the whole evening to see that everything was done right, and everything fit for the occasion. Everyone spent a few carefree and enjoyable hours, and the upper hall of the Lincoln Turnhalle, 1005 Diversey Parkway, in which the celebration was held, proved itself actually too small. Mr. Klein welcomed the festival assembly with words that came from the heart, giving his best wishes for the coming year.

First came a prologue with a deep meaning, and then came the festive show that was given on the stage with remarkable success, under the talented leadership of Ellen Burhardt-Schmidt. With the sixty participating children, big and small, it brought not only gifts of some special sort, but also flattering ovations. A splendid performance was given in the graceful art dance by Miss Ellen Schmidt. All the other performances of the festive show elicited veritable storms of applause for the players. A particularly favorable impression was made by the fact that, during the entire festive play, only

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GERMAN

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German was spoken on the stage, and with such distinct pronunciation that no one had difficulty in understanding the text and in following its contents.

The role of Pelzmaerte was this year in the hands of Anton Iberle, a brother of the popular secretary of the organization, George Iberle, acquitting himself with dignity and skill.

The fest show came to a close with the well-known Christmas song, "O Tannenbaum," sung by the entire assembly. Then the older folks who participated at the celebration entertained themselves with a good drink or dancing to the strains of German music. It was late when it finally was time to repair for home and for rest.

Abendpost, Dec. 26, 1934.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR POOR CHILDREN

The German-American Improvement Association of Cook County will hold a Christmas celebration tomorrow evening, Thursday, at 8 P.M., at the Manhattan Garden, 1517 Fullerton Avenue. The poor children will receive gifts there.

The committee has done its best to make the preparations and the organization expresses hope--particularly in consideration of the good purpose--to see a large attendance. Admission fee is only fifteen cents. Children below twelve, free.

Abendpost, Dec. 24, 1934.

LADIES' CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION



The German ladies last night gave a German Christmas celebration at the Lincoln Turnhalle which brought a few hours of gaiety to small and large children alike. The leader of the ladies, Miss Schneider, together with her faithful assistants, rehearsed a new Christmas festival play with great care; it won a great deal of lively applause from all. Even though the children showed marked signs at times of having imperfect pronunciation, it is significant that the ladies took it upon themselves to arrange this stage show. Some of the little artists did their acting quite well. Right after this, the children gave a pictorial presentation of the Christmas story during which German Christmas carols resounded from the children's voices.

Not until St. Nicholas made his appearance did the tension, with which the children anticipated the event, subside. The little ones gathered

Abendpost, Dec. 24, 1934.



quickly around the stage, and with smiling eyes received the gifts. St. Nicholas, having quoted many beautiful sayings to enhance the solemnity of the moment, was close to everyone who received a gift, and was a welcome guest to all, large or small.

For the older guests there was a gay and enjoyable dance.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 24, 1932.

TURNER CHRISTMAS

On Monday Chicago Turnverein holds Its
Christmas Festival and Giving of Gifts

Under the auspices of the ladies' department of the North Side Turnhalle there will be, on Monday, the second day of Christmas, the annual Christmas celebration of the Chicago Turnverein, 820 North Clark Street.

The celebration begins at 8 P.M. The girls' and boys' classes and the orphans will perform under the supervision of the gymnastic teachers, Albert E. Teuscher and Alfred O. Diete.

A very rich program is provided for so that all friends of athletics will get enough out of it. The program will conclude by bestowing gifts upon the children which, as usual, is done by the ladies' group.

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Following the celebration there will be dances played to by an orchestra at which young and old will have a hearty good time.

The Christmas celebration of the Social Turnverein in conjunction with show turning by boys' and girls' classes and bestowing of gifts to children takes place tomorrow, Sunday, in the Social Turnhalle, Belmont Avenue and Paulina Street.

The celebration is scheduled to begin at 8 P.M. Various grades (of children) will show gymnastic performances under the supervision of the gymnastic teacher Bernhard Brockmann.

Bestowing of gifts to children will terminate the official program. Following it the Beisse Orchestra will provide music for dancing.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 22, 1932.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

Social Turnverein Will Demonstrate Next Sunday in its Hall Gifts for Children

The Social Turnverein, in its hall on Belmont Avenue and Paulina Street, is going to celebrate Christmas next Sunday with gifts to children and with a ball.

The fest begins at 8 P.M. sharp, introduced with music by the Beisse orchestra. All classes of girls and boys, including those of the orphanage, will demonstrate their gymnastic games.

A very rich program is planned, in which gymnastics and rhythmic exercises will be featured. The new gymnastic teacher of the Social Turnverein, Bernhard Brockmann, has coached the classes for the first time, and there is much speculation as to the results he has obtained with his coaching.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 22, 1932.

There will be gifts for the children which will, as usual, wind up the official celebration. This will be followed by a ball. Young and old will have a good time with dancing, with music provided by the Beisse orchestra.

A visit to the event will be enjoyable to all friends of turning.

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Abendpost, Dec. 17, 1932.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

Independent German-American Woman's Club Celebrates
Today at LaSalle Hotel

Tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 P. M. the Independent German-American Woman's Club will celebrate its Christmas festivities in the East Room of the LaSalle Hotel. The members of the club are invited to come to the festival and bring their families along. An additional request is made of the members to bring "something" with them that could be placed beneath the Christmas tree and then serve to fill the baskets which are to be wrapped up and distributed among the needy.

A special program has been prepared for the festival. Professor George Scherger will deliver a speech about Christmas. The children's choir from Uhlich's orphanage will sing a few songs under the direction of Superintendent Henry W. King. Rose Norman Kloepfel will come on the stage as soloist, and the members of Fischer's orchestra will play Christmas music. At the end, the children are to have a special treat: They will be visited by the yule man, known in America as "Santa Claus," the famous friend of the children.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

TURNER CHRISTMAS
The Turnverein Lincoln Holds Its Annual Public
Performance Tomorrow

Tomorrow, Sunday, in their hall at 1019 Diversey Parkway, the Turnverein Lincoln is giving its customary Christmas exhibition. At this same time there will be a distribution of gifts to children by the ladies' division.

The festival will begin at exactly 8 P.M. with a Christmas carol sung by all of the children's classes. Soon afterward Turner Otto Feydin, First Speaker of the Turnverein Lincoln, will deliver an address.

All boys and girls will participate in the gymnastic performances. The teacher of gymnastics, Dr. E. A. Strobel, supervises the program in which gymnastic games, open-air exercises, and performances with apparatus are included.

The boys in the third grade will demonstrate their skill in swinging Indian

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

clubs, and the boys and girls will then receive gifts. The latter will be distributed by the ladies' division.

Following the official festival, the Fred Deisse orchestra will play for a dance in which young and old will find diversion.

The Turnaverein Lincoln is famous for its well-arranged festivals. This performance will likewise not fail to be successful.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 28, 1931.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

The Hamburg society celebrated last Saturday a bouyant Christmas evening. The Embassy orchestra supplied the music for dancing, in which not only youth, but also older people participated with enthusiasm real Christmas mood prevailed, when the Christmas parade, led by eighty-year-old Henry Schau, as Santa Claus, formed, and children as well as ladies received presents. For fifteen years Mr. Schau, acted as Santa for the society. He can look back upon twenty-eight years, as a member of the Hamburg society, and therefore has been elected an honorary member **recently**. Music, dancing, and amusement made the time fly fast.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 27, 1926.

GERMAN SOCIETIES CELEBRATE A JOYOUS CHRISTMAS. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

As always, the German societies and organizations this year again celebrated Christmas according to old customs. Memories of former Christmas celebrations were exchanged. People sat together in a cheerful mood, drank a little excellent wine, and ended the celebration with a dance.

A large crowd assembled in the North Side Turner Hall, yesterday, where the yearly children's gymnastic display, arranged by the Ladies Society of the Chicago Turngemeinde, took place. About 300 boys and girls participated.

The program started with the distribution of prizes and Christmas gifts. This was followed by a rich musical program, and concluded with dancing, which kept the members and their friends together 'til early in the morning. Many friendly societies sent delegations to this successful party which was attended by a total of 2,000 persons.

The Turnverein Vorwärts celebrated Christmas in the Vorwärts Turner Hall with a big festival.

A genuine German Christmas, with Santa Clauss and Christmas songs and a glittering

Abendpost, Dec. 27, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Christmas tree, was celebrated yesterday evening by the Club Heimat, 1347 Otto Street. Santa Claus appeared and handed a present to every one of the members.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 8, 1926.

REFORMATION ANNIVERSARY ATTENDED BY FOUR THOUSAND MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Yesterday's imposing demonstration was the celebration of the Evangelical churches of Chicago and surrounding territory in the Moody Memorial Temple, Clark Street and North Avenue. It was like a jubilee hymn proclaiming the spirit and the wonders of the Reformation. Not less than 4,000 people assembled, and everyone of the participants undoubtedly was strengthened anew in his faith, by the impressive celebration, and went home richer in inspirations and spiritual treasures. An extremely rich, and inspiring program, not lacking in variety, had been provided by the festival committee, with William Boeppler, gifted leader of the Chicago Song Club, a mixed mass choir, composed of the city's different evangelical church choirs, the children's choirs of the Uhlich's and Bensenville orphanages, and the Englewood High School orchestra, under the direction of Charles S. Espenshade, the musical director of St. Paul's Church.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 8, 1926.

The program started with the march from the opera, "Tannhauser," by Richard Wagner. Then the whole congregation sang, accompanied by the orchestra, "Jesus Calls Us." Pastor Jacob Pister of St. Paul's Church asked for God's blessing, and Pastor Philpott, who put the temple at the disposal of the evangelical churches for the festival expressed his thanks to the assembly and the choir, "The Church's One Foundation Is Jesus Christ," sung by the congregation and accompanied by the orchestra, rang through the imposing hall.

The German speech of the day, having as subject: "The Inheritance and the Heirs of the Reformation," was given by Karl Chwarowsky, pastor of St. Peter's Church in Elmhurst. The speaker appealed not only to the heart and soul, but also to the intellect of the listeners, upon whom he wanted to impress, that it was not sufficient to be the heirs, to pat each other on the back and to be glad that there was a Luther, and that we are now Christians.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 8, 1926.

Penitence and humility are needed by us, the heirs. The inheritance of the Reformation is not a new theology, a new church, a new controversy, a new apology, neither democracy nor prohibition but is expressed by one word: liberty!

III B 3 b

GERMAN

Abendpost, December 19, 1902

THE GERMAN CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION AT THE
LAKE VIEW HIGH SCHOOL

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The German Christmas Celebration at the Lake View High School yesterday evening was very inspiring. The performance of the Comedy, "Der Traum des Kuensters" (the artists' dream) was carefully prepared and spoke well for the directors as well as for the players.

The celebration opened with a recital of a German Christmas carol by the Lake View Glee Club. Gymnastical performances under the able instructor Emil Groener, were very pleasing. Also a song recital by Camilla Bunte was much applauded by the large audience, which filled the hall and the corridors.

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GERMAN



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 5, 1893.

CATHOLIC YOUTH

p. 8. The German Catholic Central Association of Catholic Young Men will celebrate Catholic Day to-day and tomorrow. At the St. Franciscan Church a festive pontifical service will be held at 10 o'clock and for Wednesday morning, at 9 A.M., an imposing pontifical requiem has been announced.

For the latter the capable St. Johannes Young Men's Association has made extensive preparations to provide for an elaborate and adequate service in honor of their departed members; their meeting hall has been decorated also, preparatory to the reception which will be given to out of town delegates.

The St. Joseph School building has been profusely and beautifully decorated in anticipation of the arrivals of the Youth Association's friends.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 26, 1892.

ORPHEUS MEN'S CHOIR.

The Orpheus Men's Choir adhered again to the lovely custom of celebrating Christmas as singers of German songs. Christmas festivities with the Orpheus Choir always have a unique attraction in that they are dedicated chiefly to the children. In spite of the fiercely cold weather, parents and children filled the brilliantly illuminated North Side Turner Hall. Their admiring eyes, beaming with joy, were fixed upon the gigantic Christmas tree, which was magnificently decorated with brilliant lights and ornaments. There was lively music. A number of pieces, rendered by the children in accordance with old customs, created a general interest and a cheerful mood. Two small children distinguished themselves by reciting a poem and singing a song so well that it aroused general hilarity.

After the children had finished their exercises and their marches, having had Arnold and Pomy as leaders, presents were distributed among them. The greatest enjoyment for them was the plundering of the huge tree; and they did not cease to work until the last piece was captured. Later, the grown-ups had an opportunity to amuse themselves with/dance festival.



GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 26, 1892.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS IN GERMAN CLUBS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Many of the German clubs and associations took advantage of the holiday to give to the children of their members a special treat. Crowds of children rejoiced last night, standing around large, beautifully decorated Christmas trees.

It is a well-known fact that the Vorwarts Athletic Club makes its festivities a real success. Such was its Christmas celebration yesterday. The children were, of course, especially taken into consideration, because Christmas is the most joyous festival for them. The hall was filled with young and old long before the appointed time, and their faces expressed festive joy and expectation. The hall was brilliantly decorated, the chief ornaments being two beautiful Christmas trees. The first part of the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 26, 1892.

program consisted of gymnastic displays by all the boys' and girls' classes, as well as by the young women's class. During the intermission Christmas presents were distributed to the children in the hall below. The children came down in groups, and the presents they received were useful and attractive articles, and their joy was exceedingly great. The parents participated in the merriment of the little ones; they applauded the gymnastic performances of the children and enjoyed the entertainments and the ball, that followed, very much.

The Germania Athletic Club held a gymnastic display last night, in its hall, 3417-3521 South Halsted Street, in connection with its Christmas festival. To judge the pupils by their splendid gymnastic performances, they must receive good instructions. The efforts of the children were well rewarded by generous and appropriate Christmas presents.

Die Abendpost, December 26th, 1890.

Turnverein Einigkeit
(Turner Society Harmony)

The Turnverein Einigkeit (Turner Society Harmony) had its Christmas celebration last night in its new building. At first, gymnastic exercises were demonstrated. These exercises showed a high grade of accuracy, drill and training. A cheering applause rewarded the high achievements of the Turners. A distribution of presents among the children then followed. Also a few valuable gifts were presented to Mr. Cabelli, the gymnastic trainer of the verein, from his admiring pupils.

The arrangements of the festivity, which closed with a jolly dance, were in the hands of Messrs. John Mutz, Louis Danpeon, Carl Mueller, Adolph Nagl and Louis Kind.

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GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 14, 1888.

FOR OUR DEAR LITTLE ONES!

An entertainment has been arranged by the Workers Educational Society of the North Side, Sunday afternoon and evening, in Otto Bergner's place, 58 Clybourn Avenue. The proceeds are destined for Christmas gifts for the pupils of the Sunday school.

The school is expected to progress again under the direction of its new teacher who will be installed next Sunday. In order to fight the parsons it is necessary for a while to imitate their tactics. Afterwards, when humanity has reached the age of reason, the so-called Christmas celebration can be discarded as well as other inanities.

No worker's family of the North Side should be absent on the coming Sunday. Admission is free. A program and dance orchestra will be provided, beginning at 4 o'clock.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 27, 1879.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT UHLICH'S ORPHANAGE

Christmas presents were distributed yesterday afternoon at Uhlich's Orphanage, located at the corner of Burlington and Center Streets. Many members of Chicago's Lutheran parishes were present. In connection therewith let it be said, that the appeal of the asylum's executive board brought generous response from the Germans. Donors were very liberal, and so many presents were received that many were saved for another occasion.

Members of the board, and several ladies, decorated the Christmas tree, which was mounted in the sewing room. The tree was provided by Miss Bauer, the Kindergarten teacher.

The festivities started at 4 P. M. and several hundred people were present. The orphans, twenty-one girls and forty boys, marched from the schoolroom into the festival room, surrounded the tree and sang, "Vom Himmel Hoch Da Komm Ich Her". Pastor Hartmann preached an inspiring sermon and ended with a prayer.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 27, 1879.

Then the children sang "Ein Koenig Kommt Aus Zion," at the conclusion of which Reverend Gottlieb Blankenhahn, in charge of the Orphanage, had the children recite the prophecies of the Bible up to the time of Christ's birth.

The tree was lit while the children sang "Welche Morgenroethe Wallet Himmelab," and, after a few more words were said about the age-old festival, the children formed into ranks again and marched and sang.

Then the presents were distributed. At first a bag of candy and nuts, finally a toy commensurate with the child's age. The children played until 9 P. M. and then went to bed. We may well assume that all had pleasant dreams, as all departed in a very happy mood.

Finally Reverend Mr. Hartmann addressed the visitors. The festival was undoubtedly one of the most outstanding affairs of its kind we have witnessed this year.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 25, 1876.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Those who prefer to celebrate Christmas outside of the family circle will have a choice of many places to go.

Wurster's theatrical troupe will present the play "Heinrich Heine" in Standard Hall.

The comedy "Berliner in Philadelphia" will be given in the Vorwärts Turner Hall. The play was much applauded at its first presentation.

Friends of the popular drama will have an opportunity to see Dr. Johann's "Faust's Life, Deeds and Descent to Hell" in the Concordia People's Theater.

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GERMAN

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 25, 1876.

The pantomime "Jack and the Beanstalk" will be given in the Adelphi Theater.

Musical numbers and little dramatic plays will be given in the Coliseum as well as in the Toledo. The German Amusement Club is organizing a theatrical presentation in Thielemann's Theater in which "The Clever Widow" will be given. A dance will close the evening. A big evening entertainment and dance will take place in Eigenmann's Hall, 792 Archer Ave.

The Concordia lodge, No. 15 will give its 11th dance in the North Side Turner Hall; Harmony lodge No. 221 will give a Christmas dance in Globe Hall; the Uhland lodge its first dance in Burlington Hall. The Singers' Club, Orpheus, will give a dance in its own hall.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

4. Conventions and Conferences

Abendpost, Oct. 22, 1934.

DISTRICT CONVENTION AND TENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FRIENDS OF THE NEW GERMANY

Bund Leaders Speak of Aims of Movement; Many Delegations Represented

Under the motto "We shall always be victorious if we stand together", the Middle West district of the Friends of the New Germany Saturday night held its first district convention in the grand ballroom of the Palmer House. It was dedicated to the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the existence of the local district chapter of Chicago. About three thousand persons participated in this twofold celebration which was both a look backward and forward for the movement. The great hall was filled to capacity. The nook in which the bund orchestra, under its director, E. Hennecke, was located, was gaily decorated with German national colors and German flags. On both sides, behind the tables of honor were transparent insignia of the bund. Together with the flag delegations, who throughout the evening were stationed behind the tables reserved for the guests of honor, the rich flag decorations made an imposing picture which contributed to the festive mood.

Abendpost, Oct. 22, 1934.

The strains of the "March of the Guild", from "Die Meistersinger" resounded solemnly through the hall. The March was masterfully played by the bund orchestra. This was followed by the overture to the opera "Der Freischuetz". This and the military march of Hitler's favorite tune, the "Badeweiler", preceded the parade of flags of all local groups and posts represented. A short signal by the corps of drummers and pipers turned the eyes of all present toward the back entrance, where groups with flags marched in rigid step and were greeted by the standing audience. Behind them came the youth organization of the Chicago local group with their little flag. After the ensigns grouped themselves on both sides of the speakers' grandstand, district leader Fritz Gissibl, as head of the meeting, stepped upon the speaker's platform and opened the convention with a brief talk dealing with the past of the movement and its beginnings in Chicago. His words of welcome were mainly directed to the bund leader, Dr. Hubert Schnuch, to the propaganda leader, Louis Zuhwe of New York, to the bund O. D. (sic) leader, Josef Schuster,

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to the German consul general, Dr. Rolf Jaeger, the consul, Dr. Tannenberg and the other staff members of the city's consulate, to a representative of the City of Cleveland, to the president of the citizens' league of Ohio, Herr Almertz, to the president of the German Day Organization, Gustave A. Brand, and to the leaders of the delegation who came from the local groups of New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Columbus, Hamilton, Dayton, Milwaukee, and Hammond, and to a few old champions of the movement. A telegram sent by Mayor Kelly was read, in which he regretted to be unable to participate in the convention because of urgent business.

Standing, the throng listened to the singing of the National Anthem by Frau Gertrude Clauss-Koehler. Again came Wagnerian motifs (compiled by Urbach) under the title "Nibelungen Flammenzeichen" (blazing signs of the Nibelungs). A solo by the cellist A. Kuehle, accompanied on the piano by Dr. Hermann Klumm, professor of music at De Paul University, received lively applause from the audience. After this the fest leader presented the bund

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leader Dr. Hubert Schnuch of New York, who in his remarks, first in English and then in German, pointed out that the bund is interested in uniting the German-Americans, with the purpose of making it the mainstay for the preservation of the friendly relations which exist between America and Germany. Despite the animosities which the bund and its aspirations have recently experienced, he still regards this purpose as immovable. The bund combines affection for the new homeland with pride in German extraction and in everything the German-American owes the country he comes from.

After another great potpourri of German marches, the consul general, Dr. Rolf Jaeger, took the floor to convey to the audience the salutations of the German people and to congratulate the bund and its future as a champion for an understanding between the new Germany and America. The speech was followed by a solo given by the baritone, Otto Bauer, who sang Schubert's "Staendchen" and, as an encore, Schubert's "Der Neugierige". He was accompanied on the piano

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by Dr. Klumm.

In a spirited German address, the bund press editor, Walter Kappe of New York, described the relations of the German-American with the country of his origin. The German immigrant, he asserted, became an American citizen from deep convictions and he intends to remain so. To give up the struggle, however, for the preservation of German honor is tantamount to faithlessness to one's own mother. If, out of these bund principles, one wants to construe a peril to the state, then he is not a thinking man. In the firm conviction that the bund is on the right path to uniting America's Germans culturally, economically, and politically, he (the speaker) has no mind to capitulate, and is determined to brave the difficulties that are obstructing his progress.

As a native American who joined the movement, Louis Zahne, the bund propaganda leader, expressed his conviction in a few words that the day will arrive in

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which the country's Germans will stop the gap as saviors against communism and reaction. His address was followed by that of the bund O. D. leader, Josef Schuster, who spoke a few words about the organization of the bund.

Solemnly the first verse of the Deutschland song resounded, sung by the whole throng. The program of the evening was closed with a few musical selections and with the singing of the Horst Wessel song. A festive ball concluded the harmonious celebration.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 26, 1932.

ATTEMPT TO UNITE GERMAN-AMERICANS

The present time, with its many different kinds of revolutionary events and changes of attitude towards old-established conceptions, has not failed to influence the cultural and economic problems of Americans of German extraction. Many German-American societies have suffered severely for lack of cooperation in the serious struggle for the furtherance of German cultural interests. It is obvious, however, that only through a carefully prepared and frank discussion of the problem can a change for the better be brought about.

Representatives of all German-American societies will be therefore called upon to attend the German-American congress to be held Oct. 27-30, 1932,



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Abendpost, June 26, 1932.

Since matters of foreign trade with Germany are under the jurisdiction of the German-American Chamber of Commerce in New York, the German-American Conference will limit itself to the solving of the most important problems of culture by means of lectures and speeches.

The political phase of the problem will be left to the Steuben Society, which will handle all political reports.

The fact that important leaders have already promised their participation at the Congress, proves the necessity of planned discussions. Invitations to participate will be mailed to all leading German-American societies and German-speaking organizations, political or non-political.



Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1931

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS UNION ISSUES CALL FOR ILLINOIS STATE
CONVENTION

The German-American citizens' Union imparts the following: "The German-American Citizens' Union, Chicago alliance, sent out invitations to the Germans of Illinois, to send delegates to the state convention, at which the establishment of a state union should be effected. Other points on the agenda are, the election of delegates to the National conference and the selection of a place for the next state convention, to carry out the decision of the National Conference. Judging by the great number of communications which the citizens' Union received in regard to the question of founding a German-American organization the Germans of the state are displaying a great interest in the matter, which will find its expression in a correspondingly strong attendance of the State Convention. The convention is to be held on October 18th, at 10 A.M. in the Northside Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.

Abendpost, Aug. 27, 1931.

ORGANIZATION FOR D. A. CONVENTION OCT. 24-26

The Committee of three to whom was entrusted the management for the preparation of the convention for the founding of a German-American National Union, will, according to a resolution accepted at yesterday's meeting in the Bismarck Hotel, call another meeting, the date of which will be published in the newspapers, for the purpose of submitting further propositions, if they become necessary.

The festival banquet, which will close the meeting is to be held on Oct. 25. The respective committee, has to work out the lowest price for each plate, so that as many people as possible can attend the banquet. The number of guests will decide where the banquet is to be held. Otherwise the Bismarck Hotel was selected as headquarters.

The hotel management placed itself at the committee's disposal, free of charge. It is of great importance that the committee resolved, to extend the meeting,

Abendpost, Aug. 27, 1931.

till all business is finished. The official roundup of the delegates from other **states**, would also have to take place Monday, Oct. 26th.

After a lengthy debate, the meeting, at which about seventy delegates of different societies participated, resolved that President Rixman should appoint the members of each committee, City treasurer Edward J. Kaindl is president of the finance committee.

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Abendpost, Aug. 13, 1931.

WPA (11 L) PROJ. 30275

THE PLATTDUETSCHER GROTGILDE ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

Representatives to the 34th convention held by the Plattduetsche Grotgilde of the United States will meet in its last session, August 29. The meeting will take place at the hall in Wicker's Park. There the newly elected officials of the society will also be installed. They are:

Rudolf Rommel, Grand Master; August Semrow, Foreman; Frank Vigerske, Grand Secretary; Christian Clausen, Grand Treasurer; A. Blankenberger, Grand Inspector; John Paulsen, Grand Watchman. Mr. A. Heim was elected member of the Finance Committee; Charles Jarchow became the Grand Trustee; and Messrs. F. Friese, O. Marcus, and John Hart were elected members of the Sick Committee.

The announcement was made that the 35th annual convention of 1932 will be held in Chicago again. . . .

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Abendpost, Aug. 21. 1927.

CONCORD SOCIETY HONORS THREE PROMINENT MEN

Chicago had the honor to be host to the Concord Society of America. This Society has as its principal aim the study of the history of the German-Americans. It has branches in numerous American cities and a banquet is held annually at which the members from all parts of the country assemble.

At yesterday's banquet, at the Atlantic Hotel, three highly prominent men were elected honorary members of the Concord Society, namely, Prof. John Harris Aal of the University of Oslo, Norway; United States Senator Robert C. Owen of Oklahoma, and Prof. John A. Russell of the University of Detroit. Prof. John Harris Aal was the first to attack the lies of the war guilt propaganda immediately after the Armistice. Although, of English descent, Prof. Aal had protested during the war, against the injustices perpetrated against Germany. Being one of the most prominent students of International Law, his opinions were held in high esteem before the war. But during the war, English propaganda succeeded in influencing the Norwegian people; and it was therefore impossible for Prof. Aal to gain appreciation even in his own country.

He came to America in 1919. Prominent German-Americans had raised large funds

I C**I G****IV****Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1927.**

in his behalf. Prof Aal traveled through all the allied countries and visited especially all the neutral countries.

Fights Against Lies of War Guilt

He carried the fight against the lies of war guilt to the Peace Court of the Hague.... For the German cause, for the sake of truth, he sacrificed his health and was therefore, forced to give up public speeches and to resort to the pen.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma, as the first prominent American, attacked publicly the lies of the war guilt.

Prof. Russel of the University of Detroit, wrote an excellent book on the history of the Germans in the state of Michigan; a historical masterpiece, which deserves a place in the home of every German-American.

The banquet hall of the Atlantic Hotel, was scarcely large enough to hold all the select guests, who had come from far and near. Dr. L. A. Fritsche, the toastmaster of the evening, welcomed the guests. He expressed his pleasure at

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Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1927.

the presence of so many distinguished guests, and then presented to Dr. Carl Selmer, who acted as Prof. John Harris Aal's representative, the diploma by which the honorary membership of the society was conferred upon him.

Prof. Dr. Schiedt of Lancaster, Pa., as the first speaker, dwelt upon the aims which the society pursues, namely to give to the new country all the benefits of German achievements.....

The effective speech of the vice president of the Steuben Club, Judge Walter L. Meyer, was also in praise of the German spirit.....

The president of the National Historical Society, Thomas C. Augerstein, demanded recognition for the accomplishments of the Germans in America.....

The following gentlemen also spoke: Fred Cantuer of Germantown, Pa., Rev. Dr. Karl Kretzname of Orange, N. J., J. H. A. Lacher of Waukesha, Wis., David Maier of New York City; Victor W. Richter of Chicago, and Harry Rickel, Mt. Clements, Mich.

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At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted to demand the reintroduction of the teaching of the German language in the public schools...

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 29, 1926.

GEOLOGICAL LECTURE AT GERMANIA CLUB ON ORIGIN OF COAL

The 43rd annual conference of the German-American society of technologists, reached its climax yesterday with "Technologists Day." According to the customary rules of the society, the meeting was opened with a scientific lecture at the Germania club. Prof. Carl von Noe, of the University of Chicago and Graz, had been secured by the socceity as speaker. He spoke about the origin of our technical source of energy. The lecture, held in German, was exceedingly interesting. The president of the technical society of Chicago, C. W. von Horst, urged the members and delgates to stay united and to cooperate for the strengthening of the society. After reading of the last record, from which it was learned that two more societies had joined the union, a lunch was served in the main dining room of the club. The meeting was well attended. About twenty-five delegates from almost all the principal cities in the United States were present, and spent a few pleasant days in Chicago. The next convention will be held in Newark, N. J.

The Chicago Daily Tribune, July 1, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PLEADS FOR GERMAN TEACHERS

A plea for greater recognition of the teacher of German was made last night by Leo Stern of Milwaukee, president of the National German Teachers' Association, which opened its convention at the Germania Club.

Mr. Stern said that the German citizens were largely responsible for the attitude of the public toward teachers.

"In Germany", said Mr. Stern, "a teacher has the same social standing as a judge, minister, or doctor. It is not so here. The German citizens must work to get the teacher a higher social standing and at the same time, greater remuneration for his work."

Henry W. Hultman of the Board of Education was chairman of the meeting. Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, gave a short address, prefacing it with a talk in German which amused the audience. Speeches of welcome were made by E. Kruetgen, president of the Germania Club, and John Traeger, city controller.

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The Chicago Daily Tribune, July 1, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The convention will continue today and tomorrow, with sessions at the Hotel La Salle.

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Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1911.

THE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

As a preliminary to the fifty-sixth annual convention of the German Roman Catholic Central Association, a mass meeting at Orchestra Hall, took place yesterday. Despite adverse weather conditions, an audience of about 1,000 persons were present when the former Judge Michael Girtten, president of the festivities, called the meeting to order, while a large choir composed of several hundred members of various church organizations of German Catholic communities of Chicago took their places on the stage. These excellently trained voices, supported by an orchestra equally as excellent, presented songs of unusual beauty and accomplishment.

For stage decorations, the American and the papal colors were used. The papal coat-of-arms occupied the center of the stage. After the choir and the audience sang the "Star Spangled Banner", Judge Girtten rose to deliver his short opening address.

He said: "The annual meeting of people of German descent, whose reputation



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Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1911.

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I E as good Catholics and respectable citizens is well established, gather once every year for the purpose of deliberation. Since 1855, when this custom was established, the Central Association has been aware of the fact that real patriotism is not expressed solely by shouting "hurrah" and such exhibitions, but in the continuous sacrificial spirit, working for the good of the people and for the country. During the long years of its activity not a single instance can be cited in the program of the Central Organization when it succumbed to a tendency of attacking its fellow-citizens. But this association always did, and always will in the future, defend and fight for the principles upon which it was founded.

"Reviewing the activities of the Central Association, we can feel proud of its accomplishments; the founding of numerous parochial schools as well as the establishment of branch societies throughout the United States are the products of this organization.

"The honor of being host to the Central Association has been bestowed upon Chicago for the third time. Men from far and near have come to attend the



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Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1911.

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I E convention. I look upon this audience with great pride because it consists of those who have remained true to its high ideals, regardless of the change of the times and that which follows in its course. I herewith extend my hearty welcome to you...."

Mr. J. B. Oelkers, of Newark, New Jersey, president of the Central Association welcomed the delegates in a short address, reminding them of the difficult task which they face if through their ambition and efforts the program is to be realized.

The chairman then presented Mr. Nikolaus Gonner, of Dubuque, Iowa, as the first official speaker. Mr. Gonner, who is the editor of the Katholischer Westen, chose the subject: "What We Do Want." He said that Baron Wilhelm Emanuel von Ketteler, the former Archbishop of Mainz was the originator of the program upon which the German Catholic Central Association is based. It deals primarily with social reform towards the realization of which all the efforts of the organization must be united. The economic, political, and social changes are the results of the trend of liberalism now sweeping the world, especially noticeable in the United States.



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Mr. Gonner's address: "What is the purpose of this meeting and what is the task before us? It is, no doubt, to familiarize ourselves with the program of our organization. And I do not hesitate to say that the efforts of realization by this society must be favorably received by every farseeing Catholic of this country. . . .The program put into practical use is patriotic in all its phases. . . .

"Neither can the very interesting political situation be disregarded. There are three important political parties in the United States: the Democratic, the Republican, and the Socialist. But the political parties which exclude Christianity from its program are not parties with which we would affiliate; they would be all too willing to work hand in hand with the Socialist Party. We will support no political party that disregards Christianity, the strong pillar upon which it rests. The doom of the Democratic as well as of the Republican Party is preferable to the ill fate of our nation.

"Therefore, to unite our forces for the successful outcome of our program is essential to every German Catholic. It is a task well worth a lifelong



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Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1911.

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I E struggle. This program of the Central Association and its eventual realization, shall build the monument which will be the heritage of the future German generations of America."

The brilliant orator, Dr. C. F. Bruehl, teacher at St. Francis, Wisconsin, was the second speaker. He, too, pointed out the importance of social reforms. . . .The high points of his impressive address - interrupted quite frequently by outburst of applause - were as follows:

"We offer our assistance to a movement intended for the furtherance of humanity's happiness without first going through the dismal experience - the dawn of an overthrow. The illuminating minds of Christianity are leading this movement. The problem of the leaders of the present century is to introduce new blood into the stream of economic life and to bring forth the warmth, laying dormant in the cold and unbending industry. The world is seeking the key for the solution of its difficult problems; a task terribly complicated. The world is also quite amiable and very willing to accept any assistance to ease its difficulties. The social policy of Christianity is



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Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1911.

is not to teach or advocate class hatred; its aim is directed towards the improvement and furtherance of human happiness. Our people must be made to realize that Christianity is steadily trying to better the nation's fate, which will otherwise undoubtedly embrace the anti-social principles. America is probably the most fertile field upon which Socialism would thrive. The thing that can save us from that calamity is the widespread knowledge of the social principles of Christianity and its national policy based upon the happiness of the people. This organization is endeavoring to inspire society with the sense of conciliation and the spirit of peace; but to do this we must be certain that we, ourselves, are thorough devotees of this teaching. And thus we continue to pursue this great aim, namely, the attainment of social peace through justice. The Church is too enormous to indulge in class politics, moreover, we join the Church in expressing our profound wish for real progress and happiness for all. . . ."

The convention is being held in the large hall of the school building of St. Michael's community. . . .



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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 12, 1909

Federation, an oak tree with the inscription; - "Acquired rights, accomplished duties". It was resolved to have the next convention in Moline.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 5, 1909.

GERMAN VETERANS CONVENTION

About one half of 600 outside Veterans arrived last night, in Chicago for the Silver Jubilee and annual convention of the German Veterans' Club of North America. The first were the delegates from Denver, Colo., who arrived on Friday. From Pittsburgh, came these clubs, Allegheny Arms Association, and the Veterans Club made up of the Southside clubs, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Toledo, Bloomington, Davenport and Dubuque. They were met at the station and conducted to their respective quarters. Today, the Cleveland Club will arrive, being the eighth in line. Besides the clubs, delegates arrived from Kansas City, Fort Wayne, Louisville, Akron and other places. Today, delegations will arrive from New York, New Orleans, and many more towns.



GERMAN

Abendpost, May 28, 1907.

GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The local branch of the German-American National League, held its quarterly general meeting, at which the propositions, made by the administration council to celebrate German day on October 6th, were accepted. This will take place in the auditorium and it is planned to reproduce historic moments of the Germans in America particularly in Chicago accompanied by sliding pictures. The United Men's choruses will be invited, to embellish the festival with songs, and a good orchestra is also provided for this occasion. As speakers, prominent founders and promoters of the German American National League, from outside Chicago, are in prospect. The great festival at the auditorium will be a cheerful gathering of all, who wish to participate. It was resolved, to hold a memorial service for the deceased William Vocke and William Rapp. Dr. Karl Steinbruck, teacher at the University of Halle, who is making a trip through the United States, was present as a guest.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, February 27th, 1906.

German-American National Union
Judge Max Eberhardt Elected As First President.

The recently formed branch Union of the German American National Union held yesterday in the Schiller theatre his first general meeting which was attended by over 50 delegates mostly representatives of associations. As president, Judge Max Eberhardt was chosen together with the following officers: Vice President Eugen Niedereggel, (at the time President of the Schwaben) Secretary Ernest Mannhardt, Treasurer John Koelling. Assistant officials: Konrad Linz, Josef Schlenker, Aug. Liech, Dr. Emil Perl, Rud. Schweizer, Saphus Dabelstein, St. Vercher and Franz Doniat. It was resolved that the contribution of each member of a club should be 5 ¢ for the first year. If conditions allow the poll tax may be reduced next year.

New participating associations however, must pay 5 ¢ each member for the first year.

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Abendpost, November 29, 1905.



GERMAN

GERMAN- AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION
THE OFFILIATED UNION CHICAGO EFFECTED.

Thirty seven Associations sent their delegations to the organization Committee meeting, Schiller Hall, in the Schiller Building, last night. The Chairman of the Committee, Judge Max Eberhardt, declared the activity of the Committee to be at an end. The following preliminary officers were chosen: Max Eberhardt, Chairman, Emil Mannhardt, Secretary, G. F. Hummel, Treasurer. It was resolved to form an affiliated union in Chicago, which should be developed into a State Union later on. Eugen Niederegger, Fritz Nebel, Martin Gass, Justus Emme, and Louis Wreden were elected to the Financial Committee, and, with about twenty members of the Agitation Committee, they should cooperate to further the cause. The next meeting will not take place before the New Year, and shall be called by the Chairman for a suitable day to be chosen. Till then, the Chairman, with two delegates, shall work out a constitution.

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III A ABENDPOST, November 9th, 1905.

GERMAN



German-American National Union

A Great Number of Associations Have Joined.

Up till now the following associations have joined the German-American National-Union :
"Schwaben Verein of Chicago"; Eugen Niederegger S. F. Nummel. "Bavaria" Section.
H. Schwarz, Club "German Reservists" Otto Pasteurski. "Vorwaerts Turnerclub" George
L. Pfeiffer , "Central Turner Club" W. Legner. "Hamburg Club," Paul Ackermann,
Otto Kleinau, "German Veteran Club" Town of Lake, Martin Gass, "German Orden Harugari
in the State of Illinois"; Louis Wreden. "Schiller Lodge," 188, M. H. Reismiller,
"True Brothers Lodge 325, Aug. Lisch. "Harmony Lodge" 453, Chas Wink, Low German
Gilds, Junkermann 20, H. H. Linnemayer, Uhland 17, Wilhelm Wuechsmann, Bismark 63,
G. Boose, Schiller 68, Bavarian-American Club of Cook County, Conrad Linz, Order
of Mutual Protection; Freedom Lodge 125; Dr. Emil Perl, Illinois Lodge 46, Emil
Kahn. Knights of Ladies of Honor. Fritz Reuter Lodge 1490. Johanna Rees, Otto
Klatt, At the end of the month representatives of the associations who have joined
the Union will hold a meeting for organizing.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 30, 1905.

GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION

Their officers come Tuesday to Chicago.

Next Tuesday at 8 P.M. a meeting will be held in the downstairs hall of the North side Turner Hall of German citizens and delegates of German Associations to welcome the officers of the German National Union. They are coming to Chicago on account of an invitation to explain to the local Germans the objects of the union and to ask them for their cooperation. The principal objects of the Union are: Maintenance and promotion of the German language and the German ways, introduction and preservation of the German language and education in public schools, also of exercises and gymnastics, the proper appreciation of German deeds in this country, and the advocacy of all German interests and defeating all causes hostile to their ideal and material objects. The Union has no political or party objects. The purpose is not to assemble those of German nationality in this country under one flag, or to lead it to one or the other party, but only to be their mouth piece to announce German views and opinions, wherever



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Abendpost, September 30, 1905.

needed and give same effective expressions. The Union is not conducted by politicians. The promoter is the Professor of German literature at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Marion D. Learned, its President, Dr. Hexamer of Philadelphia, its Secretary, Mr. Adolph Timm of Philadelphia, its Vice President, Professor Marion D. Learned, its Treasurer, the business man Hans Weninger of Philadelphia. The Directors are: Johann Tjarks of Baltimore, H. C. Bloedel of Pittsburgh, C. E. Tienau of New Jersey, Kurt Voelkner of the District of Columbia, Dr. H. A. C. Anderson of New York, Joseph Keller of Indianapolis, Oscar F. Martin of Idaho, Gustav Hallback of Ohio and W. E. Nievstedt of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Up to the present, membership was limited to the German associations of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the German Union of the City of New York, a number of associations in West Virginia, several associations in Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and in several towns of the Pacific coast and an association each: One in Chicago and one in Peoria.



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Abendpost, September 30, 1905.

At the convention meeting in Pittsburg the North American Turner Union and all the German associations in Cincinnati have joined as well.

It is evident, that the Union in truth cannot call itself a National Union, nor can it work effectively to carry through for the best of all matters of interest with such success as would be possible if the whole German nationalities of the West would be their supporters and mandators. The objects of the Union without doubt are very worthy of consideration and for this reason the invitation has been sent to its officers to come to Chicago in connection with the Third National Convention, taking place next week in Indianapolis and to discuss with the local Germans the objects of the Union and the ways and means of achieving them. All Germans of Chicago, especially the boards of the various German Clubs and associations, are heartily invited to the meeting next Tuesday evening.

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Chicagoer Abendpost, September 25th, 1905.



GERMAN

To The Germans of Chicago!

Five years have passed since representatives of the German Associations of Maryland, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois in the hall of the old honorable German Society of Pennsylvania, founded the German-American National Union of the U. St. of America. On the place, where Dr. Oswald Seidensticker and Dr. Gottlieb Keller had worked, they pledged to continue the work of these founders of the German Day, and to make the 6th of October a National Anniversary of the German Americans. Like the Irish celebrate their St. Patrick's Day, the French their Storming of the Bastille, so the German*-American should proudly acknowledge German Day as a remembrance of his birth and descent. Local conditions may make the celebration of the German day more suitable in the open before the 6th of October; also on certain holidays. At these preliminary festivals the idea of the unity can be proclaimed to the people which should be revived afresh at the German Day of each year, be it in the family, in the community, or in meetings, wherever German-Americans assemble.

Last year the National-German Day, on the occasion of the world's fair has been celebrated at St. Louis by delegates of the German American Press and eminent



GERMAN

Chicagoer Abendpost, September 25th, 1905.

German-Americans in such a worthy manner, that German Day was one of the most remarkable gala days of the world's fair. This year the German-American National Union will celebrate the National German Day in connection with its third National Convention, taking place October 4, 5, 6 and 7th at Indianapolis and would greatly appreciate the support of the German American Press. A hearty invitation is sent to all German-Americans, to take part in this celebration of German Day.

Whoever cannot come personally, may send us a dedication in poetry or prose by telegram or letter. Our German-American Professors, poets, artists, journalists, composers, pedagogues teachers, history-writers etc. are asked to send their dedication and literary contributions, which will be openly read at the celebration October 6th and be published in the German-American annals. Plastic designs for a Pastoral memorial, sketches, pictures, etc. will be exhibited during the period of the convention. The address is: National-Union, German House, Indianapolis, Indiana. It is hoped that this celebration of the Germans of the U. S. will bring the parties closer together in an intellectual union, and induce them to arrange future celebrations of German Day. This is the hearty wish of the Board of the German-American Union.

The Committee.

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Abendpost, August 30, 1905.



GERMAN

END OF THE VETERAN'S CONVENTION.
THE CONVENTION IN JOLIET, FINISHED ITS WORK

Yesterday, the last day of the Veteran's Union Festival in Joliet, the delegates elected their officers as follows:- President, Jacob Korn of the German Veteran's Club, Wheeling, W. Va., Vice President, Georg Meyer, Joliet, Illinois, Secretary, Mylins Langenhau, Cleveland, Ohio, Treasurer, Martin Gass, Chicago, Secretary of the Sickness Fund, Wilhelm Zimmermann, Toledo, Ohio, Business Agent, Carl Schmidt, Cleveland, Ohio, Administrator for three years, August Borzer, Cincinnati, Ohio, Delegate for the Central Organization of the German Veteran Clubs of America, Carl Schmidt, Cleveland, Ohio, John Genvinner, St. Louis, Otto Hanbold, Toledo, Julius Franz, Dallas, H. Steinbock, St. Louis, August Borzer, Cincinnati, John Meurer, East St. Louis, Otto Hanbold, Toledo, Ohio, Peter Waitz, St. Louis, F. Rammroth, Bloomington, Illinois, Carl Stein, Columbus, Ohio; Representatives: Dr. Schmidt, Chicago.

Those officers receiving salaries will get the same remuneration as last year. The office of the union flagbearer has been dispensed with, but during the period of a convention it will be reviewed.



Abendpost, August 30, 1905.

NO EMPEROR'S DONATION

During the convention at Milwaukee the proposal was made, to make a donation to the German Emperor and Empress on account of their silver wedding. Meanwhile it has been reported from Berlin, that their majesties do not wish for any presents and that they will only accept contributions for benevolent purposes. Though this would only refer to citizens of the German Empire, as for instance the Yacht Club of New York, the delegates thought it best, that the formation of a new fund for the support of local, old or needy German veterans under the protectorate of the German Emperor and Empress would be the best solution of this question.

The necessary steps in this affair will be taken by the Central Committee. According to a resolution of the convention the Veterans Festival and next year's convention will take place in Dubuque, Iowa.

Chronicle, July 3, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TEACHERS WILL ENTERTAIN

A number of prominent German-American teachers and educational authorities of Chicago will entertain their visiting colleagues at a banquet at the clubhouse this evening in Riverview park. The banquet will be served on the veranda of the clubhouse if the weather permits, and several toasts are on the programme.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ/30275

Abendpost, Aug. 11, 1902.

PLATTDEUTSCHE GUILDS.

At the grand pavilion of Oswald's Grove today an assembly was held of earnest men who foster these conferences for the benefit of the Plattduetsche (Low-German) Guilds of the U. S. of America. From the State of Illinois there are represented 60 guilds with 6505 members. Grand master H. A. Linnemeyer opened the convention with an address, Grand secretary Louis A. Brandt read the reports. The total membership is 7269, the total assets \$31,500. During the last year the lodge had 72 deaths, \$36,000 were paid for death benefits for which every member was taxed \$5.50.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 21, 1890.

A STRONG FORT.

The circular, which the Great Lodge of the Harugari Order sent to the Turner song, school and church clubs of Chicago, in order to organize a German Alliance, fell on fertile soil. The committee of thirteen did its work well. Yesterday's meeting of the delegates at the North Side Turner Hall is the start of a mighty movement, if we are not misled by all existing indications. More than 100 delegates respondes to the clarion call to fight for German interests and liberty, and enthusiastically acclaimed the ideas of the evening's speakers. The assembly represented about 50,000 Germans.

The following comprises a verified list, issued by the committee: 1.) "Garden City L. 1163 K of H" 5.) "Club of German Engineers".... 51.) "Germania Assistance Club." Etc... Altogether 96 are listed. One delegate was sent by 94. The Great Lodge of the Sons of Hermann was represented by 6, and the Harugari Order with its committee of 13, constituted 113 votes. Besides these about 150 persons occupied the galleries.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 21, 1890.

M. Goldbert, provisional chairman added: " I greet you as helpers in the great fight which looms before us. The Harugari is not an open order, but the dissemination of the German language is its goal, hence, a matter which also concerns you. We are on common ground, but they wish to trespass and abrogate our mother tongue. When the old German Michel is expected to endure such treatment he wags his head and demands his rights. We insist upon German instruction in the public schools for which we pay taxes. Laws are made, which cleave roots, undermine our foundations and, therefore, we must protest. Whoever has an education, has the future in his hand. In this cosmopolitan country the Irish-Americans and Germans-Americans are the most important factors. Both wish to, and should, retain their language. Furthermore, whoever knows two languages stands on a higher plane. In order to defend our good cause, we need not only our mental weapons, but must also take recourse to the ballot box. All party interests must cease before this lofty goal, the propagation of Germanism! We will not experience much difficulty if we are united. (Applause). The second speaker's, E. F. S. Gans, address was about as follows: "I greet you as my countrymen but in a dual manner, as Germans and as Americans! Rather recently, a powerful leader of a great nation exclaimed: 'We Germans fear nothing in the world, except God!!' (Applause). But what about the



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 21, 1890.

Germans in this country? Sheepishly, they submit to a curtailment of their rights. Does Bismarck include us German-Americans among the Germans? Not unless we gather ourselves for the deed. In the political life here, we play a sordid roll and yet, how much we have contributed towards the development of this land! We are an anvil and are constantly being pounded. If our despicable inactivity is not replaced by energetic procedures, then we will disappear without trace into the morass of oblivion. Everywhere the Germans show their living intelligence. Their power is felt everywhere. In a great measure we have caused the blossoming of modern industry, but the English element does not need us at the moment. It hates, especially, the German press, German art, German institutions, the German language and German ambition. We have no unity. Politics prevent us. Therefore, we must combine and protect our interests in the voting booth, and victory will be ours. (Applause). We must remain Germans but be Americans! (Applause). Let us act in faithful unison and save the German language. Arise, my German brethern! Awake, success is nigh. If the Germans succeed, then America will prosper!. (Applause). Temporary election of officers, until a definite organization is formed has been established." Pastor Krafft of the Salems community called attention to the necessity that the Illinois school law must be opposed. A committee is to decide, if certain resolutions shall be submitted to the Springfield Republican Convention. The North Side Turner Hall

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 21, 1890.

management gave the use of its hall gratuitously for this occasion. Adjournment.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 9, 1884.

THE FOUNDING OF A PLATT-GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIETY

Mr. Edward Cook, the publisher of the Platt-German Newspaper, was instrumental in bringing to Chicago the convention of all the Platt-Germans of America, with the purpose of founding a National Society. Eleven societies were represented by their delegates numbering altogether 37. The convention was in session yesterday for the second successive day, when the name for the newly founded society was chosen, which will be known henceforth as "The Central Society of the Platt Germans of the United States of North America."

The purpose of this society is: 1. "To unite all the Platt German Societies of the United States into one big brotherhood; 2. To defend personal freedom at all times, seeing to it that the German element is fully recognized and, to further and cultivate the Platt German Language; 3. In adverse times to help and assist one another and finally the founding of a general life insurance.

Every Platt German Society, regardless of a burial club can join the Central

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 9, 1884.

Society with a poll tax of 10 cents annually. The family of a deceased member will receive \$500.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 9, 1870.

DELEGATES OF GERMAN SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO
HOLD MEETING

The second meeting of delegates of German societies met last evening in Germania Hall which is located in Uhlich's Block.

Mr. Claussenius presided and Mr. C. Wenborne acted as secretary. Unfortunately the attendance at this second meeting was also very sparse. Besides the societies which sent delegates to the first meeting, the Orpheus Chorus and the Order of Red Men were represented in this meeting, the former by Mr. Wilhelm Richter, and the latter by Mr. C. Bierbrauer.

After the chairman had made a few brief remarks regarding his appeal and the meeting that was held in Farwell Hall, Mr. Degenhardt (sic) pointed out that the purpose of the meeting was perhaps misunderstood by some, that it had been left to the individual organizations to elect committees for the purpose

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 9, 1870.

of receiving donations, and that, in some instances, ignorance prevailed concerning the intended disposition of the money that is being collected.

He said there were rumors as a result of which some people were under the impression that contributions would be used to purchase warships or to organize and equip a regiment of volunteers, and that such unfounded reports were greatly impairing the work of the various societies. He emphasized the fact that contributions would be used for benevolent purposes. He then proposed that the members present name the men whom their organizations had appointed to serve as delegates. The proposal was adopted unanimously. The following is a list of societies and their representatives: Chicago Turngemeinde: Peter Hand, Arthur Erbe, J. Kaufmann;

Germania Turnverein: Charles Werkmeister, Wilhelm Potratz, Joseph Miehle;

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 9, 1870.

Schleswig-Holsteinischer Verein: Mr. A. Braun, Mr. F. Hinrichs, Mr. P. Sacher, Mr. A. Westphal; Germania Maennerchor: Mr. H. Seiler, Mr. T. Thieme, Mr. P. Heine, Mr. A. Pemiger; Aurora Turnverein: Mr. A. Fuerstenberg, Mr. Charles Peters, Hamburger Club: Mr. S. Sommer, Mr. S. Gumprecht, Mr. A. Frank; Concordia Maennerchor: Mr. E. Schloesser, Mr. P. Schumann, Mr. S. Groscurth; German employees of the Union Hide and Leather Company: Christian Bartmann.

An American who was present asked permission to speak; it was granted amid great applause. He stated that he could not speak in German and would have to address the assembly in his mother tongue. He declared that he felt called upon to express his sympathy and that of many other Americans; that they had not forgotten that many Germans fought for the cause of the Union in the Civil War, and had rendered very valuable services on the battlefield. He expressed his hope that the German flag would soon be waving from the towers of Paris! He was cheered enthusiastically.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 9, 1870.

On recommendation of Mr. Dietzsch and Mr. Lotz it was decided to again issue an invitation to all German societies and lodges, and thus to leave nothing undone in an attempt to acquire the participations of all Germans, especially the laggards.

The chairman was authorized to call a special meeting if necessary. A regular meeting will be held next Monday.

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Abendpost, Nov. 17, 1934.

CATHOLIC WEEKLY CELEBRATES SEVENTY-FIFTH YEAR

The Katholisches Wochenblatt is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary as a weekly with a festival number that contains a wealth of interesting material. The entire issue is devoted to the history of the development of German Catholicism in the Middle West.

The anniversary number contains, among other things, a detailed article which deals with the history of the Catholic Church in Chicago, and which includes a character sketch of the first Cardinal of the West, Archbishop Georg Mundelein. The German-Catholic institutions of Chicago are described in detail.

An article dealing with the growth of the cosmopolitan city of Chicago and a history of the German parishes of the City, concludes this issue the contents of which will have a lasting historical value. Herr Valentine Peter is the editor-in-chief of the weekly, and Herr Hans Dextl is the managing editor of the paper.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1934.

JUBILEES IN GERMAN CHURCH CIRCLES

The Evangelical Church of St. Peter, on Cortez Street and Oakley Avenue, today enters into a fest week occasioned by the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the parish. A jubilee celebration takes place at 9 A.M. for the Sunday School, directed by Pastor Heim of New Haven, Missouri. At the English festival services, taking place at 10:30 A.M., the sermon will be given by Pastor G. A. Neumann of Pekin, Illinois, president of the North Illinois synodal district. At 3 P.M. the congregation will gather in the old church on Chicago Avenue and Noble Street where German services will be conducted by the Pastors G. A. Rienle, D.D. and John Schneider. Further services in English will be conducted at 7:30 P.M. On this occasion, Pastors Zonis W. Goebel, first vice-president of the Evangelical and Reformed churches, and Walter Luedtke from Hinsdale will speak.

During the jubilee week, a banquet will be given on Tuesday at 6:30 P.M. for the younger members of the parish; Reverend Armin F. Dexheimer will speak. On

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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1934.

Thursday, October 11, the Ladies' Aid Organization gives a luncheon at 1 P.M. The closing banquet is Friday at 6:30 P.M. Reverend Timothy Lehmann, D.D., president of Elmhurst College, is expected to speak.

St. Peter's parish is one of those religious communities of the city whose circle of activity is situated in a purely German neighborhood, and even today its chief support comes from the German members of its parish. The independent parish was founded in the year 1864 by Pastor Joseph Hartmann of the Evangelical Church of St. Paul, who united the adherents of the Evangelical faith into a new parish which built its own unassuming house of God on Noble Street and Chicago Avenue. Reverend Joseph Schmidt was called to take charge of the young parish. In the following year, he relinquished the office to Reverend Hans Albert. The next year, the pastorate of St. Peter's parish was given to Reverend John Bond. In 1867, a new church structure was needed and built, serving its purpose for the succeeding years. In 1870, Reverend Gotthilf J. Lambrecht was called to the parish. He gave faithful services until the year of his death, 1918, having been quite successful in the service of spreading the faith. In the year 1885,

Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1934.

the Parish School experienced its greatest flowering, and consisted at the time of five grades. The War resulted in complete closing of the school in 1918. In 1893 the parish acquired a new plot of land on Cortez Street, near Hoyne Avenue, where the present church was erected in 1911, following the sale of the old church on Chicago Avenue and Noble Street. In 1877 the parish paper, "Der Hansfreund," was published for the first time. In 1913 Reverend H. E. Lambrecht was named assistant pastor; after the pastor's death he became chief pastor. In 1917 the parish opened a branch of its Sunday School on Central Park Avenue. In accordance with the trend of the time, the church introduced, in 1920, English services on two Sundays of each month. In 1928 the Timothy Mission was united with the Church of St. Peter, receiving the name of St. Peter's Chapel. Rev. G. A. Kienle was installed as assistant pastor of the parish.

The parish of St. Peter has been, in the seventy years of its existence, a bulwark of the Christian faith, and an important factor in the country's evangelical life. Under the purposeful leadership of Pastor H. E. Lambrecht, the parish will

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outlive the present distressful times of the church.

The Evangelical Trinity Parish, Robey Street and Twenty-second Place, is about to celebrate its jubilee, beginning today. It is the fiftieth anniversary of the church. On the occasion of the jubilee there will be special services this morning at 9 for the Sunday School and the children of the parish. The speaker of the occasion will be Pastor A. A. Zimmermann, from Pekin, Illinois, president of the North Illinois district. At the festival services to be held at 10:30 A. M., Pastor R. A. John will preach in German and Rev. A. A. Zimmermann in English. At 7:45 in the evening there will be English services, to which members of sister parishes are especially invited. Pastor Louis W. Goebel and Pastor H. J. Schick have been engaged as speakers. Professor Waldemar B. Hille will play the organ during the services. On Thursday, October 11, at 8 P.M., there will be a carefree get-together of the parish, at which the ladies will serve coffee and cake. Reverend Alfred E. Mayer of the Ravenswood Church is expected to speak. Prominent speakers are expected on the following Sunday, who will honor the parish on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary.

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The Trinity Parish is the fruit of the Synod's Internal mission. In the summer of 1884, the mission board of the district began to bring together the German Evangelical families of the district. On October 9 of that year, the German Evangelical Trinity Parish was founded by fifteen members. Soon after their organization, the members of the parish proceeded to buy a building lot. Their choice fell upon a lot at the corner of Robey Street and 22nd Place, which is still the site on which the church stands. A two-story structure erected there was dedicated April 19, 1885. At the same time, school classes were established on the second floor.

G. H. Stanger was installed as pastor in October 1884, remaining faithful to the parish until 1889. In the same year were founded the church choir and the ladies' club. With the retirement of Pastor Stanger, and with the call of teacher Riemeier to the St. Louis School of the Community of Peace, the life of the parish suffered a setback in 1889. This was later overcome by many years of tenacious work, and by the tireless creative spirit of the parish's pastor, Julius Kircher. The present pastor of the parish took over

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Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1934.

the position in October 1889. At that time, the parish was quite small, and had been burdened with debt from the time the church was built. The years of depression following the close of the World's Fair of 1893 were indeed trying times for the parish. With the return of improved conditions, the stability of the parish was assured, so that by 1898 it was possible to start remodeling the church building.

The dedication of the rebuilt church was held October 9, 1898. In the following year, the parish enjoyed a period of peaceful progress and expansion. In 1913, English services were introduced for the first time; their expansion became necessary in 1919. In 1912, the newspaper of the parish, "Der Drei-Einigkeits Bote," appeared for the first time. At the time of its 30th anniversary, the parish was at last free from debt, and could occupy itself zealously with plans for a new church structure. But the plans had to be abandoned during the years of the War, only to resume new shape in the year 1923. The new additions to the church, and the remodelings of the present building, were accomplished in the years 1923-1925; the modernized structure was dedicated in

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September, 1925. In the year 1931 the church was compelled to give up the parish school--an unfortunate drawback. Teacher Daniel Schlundt remained in the employ of the parish.

Pastor Julius Kircher has for many years (some of them years of need) remained faithful to the parish, and to his position, until the present day. It is, for the sake of the parish, to be wished that the Church of the Trinity continue in its fruitful development for many years to come.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 21, 1934.

ST. LUKE'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
OBSERVES ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Yesterday, January 20, just fifty years had elapsed since the founding of the St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, which has a very impressive house of worship at the corner of Belmont and Greenview Avenues; and is affiliated with the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states.

In honor of the charter members of the congregation who were all of German parentage, a special German service was held last evening. Today, the first Sunday of the jubilee week, at 6 A.M., there will be a special preparatory service which will be conducted by the Reverend A. R. Kretzmann, the pastor of the Church. The German festive service will be at 9:30 A.M. The Reverend Otto A. Boecler, of Desplaines, for many years pastor of St. Luke's, will preach the sermon. The English festive service will be at 11 A.M. Doctor O. C. Kreinheder, president of Valparaiso Lutheran University, will be the speaker.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 21, 1934.

This afternoon, at 4:30, a concert will be given. All choirs of the congregation will sing individually and also altogeth^{er}. Mr. Carl Rupprecht, well-known organist of St. Luke's, will render several selections on the organ.

Services Every Evening

Every evening at 7:45 there will be services in which the speakers will dwell on the importance of the various organizations and institutions of the Church and their contributions toward its maintenance.

In Monday evening's service the Reverend H. E. **Brauer**, of St. Martini Church, will stress the work which the ladies have done for the congregation. On Tuesday evening Professor W. G. Polack, the chairman of the Synodical Committee on Church Music, will speak on the value of the choral. In this service the choir of Pilgrim Church will render several selections, and the director,

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Mr. Walter Sassmanshausen, will offer several organ numbers.

On Wednesday evening the Reverend Paul Miller, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Paul, Fort Wayne, Indiana, will speak on the importance of the Christian day school. On Friday evening Professor O. P. Kretzmann, the newly elected executive secretary of the International Walther League, a young people's organization with a membership of 75,000, will emphasize the value of the work of Christian youths.

Banquet

On Thursday evening, at 6:30, a banquet will be given in commemoration of the work of the Reverend J. E. A. Mueller, for many years a faithful pastor of St. Luke's.

On Sunday January 28, the closing festive services will be held. We will have the pleasure of listening to a sermon by Dr. F. Pfotenhauer, president

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 21, 1934.

of the Missouri Synod. In the English service Professor William Burhop, president of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Indiana, will preach.

Gleanings from the History of St. Luke's

The congregation was organized to accomodate those members of St. Jacobi Church, Fremont Street and Garfield Avenue, who lived quite a distance north of their house of worship. A parochial school had been erected at Hoyne Avenue and Wellington Street in the year 1881. Several services were held there between 1881 and 1883 by J. E. A. Mueller a student at Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Illinois. In December, 1883, thirty-four voting members of St. Jacobi Church, who lived in the vicinity of the district school, resolved to organize a new church, having received permission from the Mother Church to do so. This St. Luke's was founded on January 20, 1884. The Reverend J. E. A. Mueller was called to the pastorate, and he accepted the call.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 21, 1934.

A New Church Erected

In the same year (1884) the young congregation built a house of worship on the corner of Belmont Avenue and Perry Street. The building was dedicated to the service of the tribune God in October, 1884. However, after only three years this edifice was not large enough to accomodate the growing attendance, so the congregation resolved to enlarge it. The reconstructed building was dedicated in November, 1888. Both the school and the church enjoyed a healthy and rapid growth.

The Reverend J. E. A. Mueller, who was assisted by his son, the Reverend Fred W. G. Mueller, from 1907 to 1910, died on August 20, 1917. The Reverend Fred Mueller accepted a call to St. John's Church, of Wilmette, Illinois, in 1910. The Reverend J. E. A. Mueller was succeeded by Professor Otto C.A. Boecler, of Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Illinois. In 1925 Professor Boecler was called to a professorship at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, and was succeeded by Professor Carl J. A. Hoffmann, of Concordia

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Seminary, Springfield, Illinois. Professor Hoffmann accepted a call to First Trinity Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1927. Then the present pastor, Adalbert R. Kretzmann, who had served St. Luke's as assistant pastor for a short time, entered upon his duties as pastor, and has been very successful in his work.

St. Paul's Bote (Monthly Magazine), Vol. 44. Sept.-Dec. 1933, No. 9 - 12.

Published by St. Paul's Church, Orchard, Kemper and Fullerton Parkway.

Heading: "A messenger with a large assortment of varied news, calling once a month at St. Paul's Church, the Uhlich Orphan Home, and many other homes all over the world."

Pastor Jacob Pister
Dr. George L. Scherger Editors:

Parsonage - 614 Fullerton Parkway.

St. Paul Bote (English-German Monthly Magazine), Sept. to Dec., 1933.

History of St. Paul's Church
1893 to 1910.

(During 1870-1893), An influx from abroad was filling, up certain sections, that presaged far-reaching home adjustments. The St. Paul's church of old was no longer a neighborhood church. New home missionary ventures were launched, in every possible nook and corner, little frame churches or other more formidable buildings were either bought outright or quickly erected. The St. Pauls members, who lived a bit far from Ohio and LaSalle Streets, those more specifically, who lived in the town of Lake View, were really importuned to disassociate themselves from the mother church and come to worship in the little nearby houses of prayer. The old mother church--now found itself in no small predicament.

On a certain morning, the residents of Lincoln Park surroundings awoke to find the excavator squads busily at work at the corner of Orchard Street and Kemper Place, a formidable, spacious complex of land, still strongly

St. Pauls Bote (English-German Monthly Magazine), Sept. to Dec., 1933.

wooded with the mighty trees of an infinite past. Suffice it to say that after daily careful supervision by a competent Committee on Building Operations, there dawned the happy day, when the portals of Chicago's then most pretentious church were thrown open.

St. Paul's Bote (English-German Monthly Magazine), Sept. to Dec. 1933.

FOUNDED IN 1843 BY THE METHODIST CHURCH

HISTORY OF ST. PAULS SINCE 1871

The Fire

On October 9, 1871 (Monday morning), the old St. Paul's Church suffered the fire which spread to its section at Ohio and La Salle Street. By evening the Pastor Joseph Hartmann lost his home, library, and other belongings; and five-sixths of the entire membership of the church gazed upon the wreck and ruin of all their earthly possessions.

"One of the wealthiest congregations of Chicago had suddenly become the poorest of all, none of the other churches founded by the Mother Church having been damaged by the flames. Immediately after the fire had been placed under control, relief poured in from all parts of the country, especially the Eastern states. Within a few weeks \$5,000 was sent from sister churches as a fund for rebuilding purposes. In the spring of 1872 it was definitely resolved to rebuild the new church on the old foundation. The same architect, Mr. A. Bauer, who 20 years before had made

St. Paul's Bote (English-German Monthly Magazine), Sept. to Dec. 1933.

the plans and specifications for the first church, was again engaged to rebuild the new church. Messrs. F. Letz, H. Muhlke, Conrad Fuerst, William Knoke, A. Kroeger and J. K. Jarmon, were appointed as the building committee. Steer and Turner, organ builders at Westfield, Mass., received the contract to build a larger and more beautiful instrument. On February 16, 1873, the new church was dedicated and meanwhile the membership had also erected its new homes.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 17, 1933..

EVANGELICAL IMMANUEL PARISH
CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY
Festive Services to Open Series of Celebrations Next Sunday

The Evangelical Immanuel Parish, 17th Street and Michigan Avenue, looks back this week on fifty years of existence. It has planned a number of fitting festivities.

Next Sunday, September 24, there will be German services at 9 A.M. and English services at 10:45 A.M., at which Pastor W. Rathmann from Bartlett, Illinois, and Pastor A. A. Zimmermann, president of the Northern Illinois district, will deliver festive sermons. The ladies' club has planned an excellent noon dinner, in which all members of the parish and their friends may participate. The price will be fifty cents per person, in keeping with the times and circumstances. Reservations should be made in advance. Late in the afternoon and evening, further celebrations will be held in the church; affiliated parishes will participate.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 17, 1933.

All parish members and their friends are invited to the jubilee banquet which will be served at 6:30 P.M., Thursday, September 28, at the same moderate price. Here, too, advance reservations are necessary, as many guests are expected.

Also, during the month of October, there will be festive services every Sunday, and other celebrations will be held in connection with the Golden Jubilee. Among other things, the church choir has arranged for a musical evening on Thursday, October 12. The following Thursday, October 19, the young men and young ladies will entertain the members of youth organizations of other parishes.

The parish was founded September 12, 1883, at Dearborn and 46th Streets. In 1914 it was moved to 70th Street and Michigan Avenue. There, in 1929, the present modern parish hall and the pastor's house were added to the church.

During the fifty years of its existence the parish has had four spiritual leaders: Pastor Wilhelm Hattendorf, 1883-1914; Pastor John Bollens, 1914-1922;

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 17, 1933.

Pastor Georg Hildebrand, 1922-24; and the present pastor, Hermann J. Schick, since 1924. They have officiated at 3683 baptisms, 1383 weddings, and 2676 funerals.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 6, 1933. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE REVEREND PAUL LUECKE CELEBRATES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF HIS OFFICIATING AS PASTOR

Today the Reverend Paul Luecke, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Mayfair, Chicago, celebrates the golden jubilee of his service as a minister, and on this occasion will be specially honored by his congregation and by those with which he was formerly connected.

Today's religious services will be devoted chiefly to the principal events in the life of the worthy pastor, that the celebration may remain long in the memory of the Reverend Mr. Luecke and of the congregation.

At the services in German at 9:30 A. M. the Reverend Adolf Pfotenbauer, of Addison, Illinois, will preach the sermon. The songs of the children's choir, of the mixed choir, and of the men's choir, will be chosen so as to harmonize with the significance of the day.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 6, 1933. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

At the services in English at 11 A. M. the Reverend G. Schuessler will preach the sermon. There will then be an opportunity for the congregation to congratulate the Reverend Mr. Luecke and for him to reply.

The special booklet which St. John's Parish published on the occasion of its pastor's jubilee briefly sketches his life and his blessed works in the service of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The Reverend Mr. Luecke, the son of Christian Luecke, a teacher, was born November 1, 1860, in Howards Grove, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. He came to Chicago for the first time in 1863, when his father secured a position in the branch school of St. Paul's Parish on the Northwest Side of the city. After graduating from St. John's School he entered the academy in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in 1880 entered the seminary in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1883, after the completion of his studies, he was called to St. John's Parish in Merrill, Wisconsin, and he was ordained and installed in this position on August 5 of this same year. He then became pastor of the Trinity Parish in

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West Merrill, and was then pastor in Pine River.

In 1886 he was called to the old St. John's Church on the corner of Montrose Boulevard and Sampton Avenue. Since that time the Reverend Mr. Luecke has guided the destinies of St. John's Parish, which has developed from its humble beginnings in a modest chapel into a large and active parish with a modern church. It was November, 1886, when he entered upon his duties. Scarcely a year later the church, built in 1876, was unable to accommodate the congregation. Consequently a parsonage was built so that the newly founded elementary school might be located in the basement of the church. In 1890 the school was enlarged by the building of a transept. In 1915 a special schoolhouse with four classrooms was built, and in 1930 the Reverend Mr. Luecke saw his life's work crowned by the building of a new church, which is on the corner of Montrose and Lavergne Avenues. There is sitting room for almost seven hundred and fifty persons. The church was dedicated on October 5, 1930.

In 1884 the Reverend Mr. Luecke married Miss Emma Battermaun, with whom he

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enjoyed forty-two years of happy married life. She died on October 3, 1926, after a lingering illness. By this marriage there were six children, all of whom are still living. In 1928 the Reverend Mr. Luecke married Miss **Adwina Witt**, who has been his faithful helpmate since that time.

The prayer of the congregation, on this day on which their pastor is honored, is that he will be able to continue his blessed work for a long time to come.

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LUTHERAN DAY CELEBRATED NEXT SUNDAY
IN SOLDIERS' FIELD

/Translator's note: This announcement has been translated in preference to the report after the event because the report is very brief and contains much less information./

Among the most important of the affairs in the World's Fair Grounds is the Lutheran Day, which is to be celebrated by the Lutheran Evangelical Synods of Missouri, Ohio, and other states next Sunday in the stadium at Soldiers' Field.

The Chicago Lutherische Pastoren-Konferenz (Conference of Lutheran Pastors of Chicago) is in charge of preparations for this celebration, and expects that about 50,000 to 75,000 persons will attend this festival of the Lutheran Church of Greater Chicago, since the churches in this district alone have 100,000 members.

The festival will begin Sunday, at about 2:30 P.M., with a flag drill by

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three thousand children under the leadership of L. Abraham.

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Children from the fourth to the eighth grades of the Lutheran parish schools will take part in the exercises, for which they have drilled industriously for weeks. At the conclusion of the flag drill the children will sing the choral, "Grosser Gott, Wir Loben Dich" (Almighty God, We Praise Thee) under the direction of J. Zitzmann, Oak Park, Illinois.

In addition, a mass chorus of about four thousand voices, made up of the church choirs of the Lutheran parishes, will sing German hymns and chorals. The musical part of the program is under the direction of Choirmaster Walter Sassmanshausen of the Pilgrim Lutheran Church and Choirmaster J. Schmid of St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The principal speakers of the occasion will be Reverend J. W. Behnken, Houston, Texas, the Second Vice-President of the Synod, and Reverend Erwin Umbach, of Chicago, the International President of the Walther League.

The Lutheran section of the Hall of Religion will be the center of some

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celebrations on a smaller scale on this same day.

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Sunday also marks the beginning of the convention of the Walther League, which is to last from July 16 to July 19, and will take place in the Stevens Hotel. Many delegates from all parts of the Synod will meet in Chicago for this convention.

The Walther League is the youth organization of the Lutheran Church, and like few Lutheran organizations, still preserves the German characteristics bestowed on it by its founder, Carl Ferdinand Walther.

Today there is a Lutheran laymen's conference in Hotel Morrison, attended by several hundred delegates from all over the country. At a banquet this evening the Reverend Walter A. Meier of Concordia College will be the speaker.

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LUTHERAN PARISHES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

At 7 P.M. on Christmas eve, school children and Sunday school children will have Christmas services along with a program and a Christmas tree sparkling with lights.

There will be German Christmas services at 9:30 A.M. English Christmas services begin at 11 A.M. On Christmas Day, there will be German services at 9:30 A.M. at which Pastor Theo F. Simon will deliver a sermon.

On Thursday, at 8 P.M. there will be a special meeting of parishioners.

At the Lutheran Church of Christ, the celebration of Christmas begins on Christmas eve with services for children, at which two hundred of them will participate. The teachers of the parish school have prepared a fine program and will supervise it. The children will recite Ungemach's famous liturgy

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"Ach, dass die Hilfe aus Zion Kaeme," which will be directed by the principal, O. Kolb. The children's choir will sing Christmas carols and the smallest among them will do the same under the supervision of Miss Paula Dever.

On Christmas Day at 6 o'clock in the morning there will be Christmas mass initiated by bell-ringing on the organ by H. A. Stahlecker. It is then followed by a procession of candles in which thirty-five members of the bible class participate singing the Christmas liturgy together with the pastor. Various musical recitations will be given by Victor Himmler, xylophone player, and by Miss Myrtle Weihrauch, soprano.

German services begin at 9:30. Friedrich Schwand, assistant to the pastor, will preach and the mixed choir of the Euphonia will sing Christmas carols. At 11 A.M. there will be English services, at which Pastor Dippold will deliver the sermon. All members, of the parish are expected to be there and all our friends are cordially invited.

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The celebration of the Christmas festival begins at St. Stephen's Church with candle-light services at 6 o'clock in the morning opened with an organ group of Christmas carols. The children will march into the church carrying burning candles and singing Christmas carols. A brief sermon by the pastor is to follow. The congregation, together with both choirs, will sing "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht". The services are to be finished by a postlude on the organs, Mendelssohn's "March of Athalia".

Other services will be conducted in English at 11 o'clock, whereas German services, accompanied with celebrating Holy Supper, will take place at 9:30 A.M. Pastor S. Fuchs will hold the sermon.

On December 24, at 7:30 P.M., German musical services will take place, and on Christmas Day, also at 7:30 P.M., there will be a celebration by the Sunday school, at which Christmas gifts will be distributed to the children.

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The Christmas Day services at the Lutheran Church of St. Paul will be as follows: On Christmas Eve, December 24 there will be services for children at 7 P.M. On Christmas day, December 25 there will be morning services in English at 6 A.M. and German services at 9:30 A.M. Services for the school children will begin at 11 A.M. On Christmas, Monday, there are to be German services at 9:30 A.M. and English services at 11 A.M. On Sylvester evening there will be German services at 7:45 P.M. and English services at 11 P.M.

We will celebrate Christmas with the following services: Holy Night 7 P.M.: Christmas celebration for the Sunday school. First day of Christmas (sic), Sunday, December 25, English services at 10 A.M., German services at 11 A.M. Second day of Christmas (sic), Monday, December 26, German services at 10 A.M.

On New Year's Day, Sunday, January 1, English services at 10 o'clock, German services at 11 A.M. All services will be beautified by choir songs and musical presentations.

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To all pastors and their parishes a merry and happy Christmas is wished by
the Religious Editor.

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EVANGELICAL PARISHES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

The religious editor requests pastors to let him have bulletins by Friday morning at the latest, so that they may be entered in the Saturday edition of the Abendpost.

Tomorrow the Christmas festival will be celebrated at St. Paul's Church in an old-fashioned, solemn manner. The German choir, having been augmented, will offer beautiful German Christmas carols; Mrs. Rosa Kloepfel will sing a Christmas choral from the seventeenth century. As a conclusion, the orphans' choir of the Uhlich Home will march in a procession of candles to the strains of the old children's song: "Alle Jahre wieder kommt das Christus-Kind". The German festival services will wind up with the Holy Supper.

The English services are to be conducted at the altar by Pastor Pister and the orphan boys, together with those recently confirmed, will march in a

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second candle procession into the House of God, singing the Christmas carol: "Herbei, o ihr Glaeuligen". The church choir will sing special Christmas chorals and a mass choir of 300 voices will give Christmas melodies. At these services Herr Harold Rensch will play a violin as only he can do it. The children, as well as their teachers, will receive gifts at the conclusion of the services, and the Holy Supper will be solemnized again.

At 2:30 P.M. the orphans will repair to Rosehill Cemetery where they will sing songs of faith at the graves of their benefactors, Edouard Abel and Carl Buehler, letting their voices resound in the midst of Winter's ice and snow.

Sunday, December 25, Christmas Day, German services with special festival music will be held at 9:30 A.M., Pastor Pister will deliver the sermon. At the conclusion of the services the Holy Supper will be celebrated. At 11 A.M. there will be English services, with the celebration of the Holy Supper.

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The sermon is to be given by Pastor Scherger.

Monday, December 26, at 2:30 P.M. Christmas will be celebrated at the Uhlich Orphanage. December 27, the Christmas celebration of the Sunday school will take place at the church hall. Your children are invited there, along with their parents, and the entire parish should be present at the celebration. Thursday, December 29, will be German Night (7 P.M.). German Christmas, music, Christmas carols and addresses fitting the occasion are on the program on which the children of the German Sunday school will celebrate Christmas.

At the Evangelical Bethlehem Church there are to be a number of services and celebrations on Christmas. Saturday afternoon the children of the lower and kindergarten grades will have their Christmas. At 7 P.M. Christmas will be celebrated at the church. The older grades and the children of the confirmation class will participate. On Christmas two services are to be held, the English at 8 A.M. and the German at 10 A.M. The great choir will sing

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various Christmas carols, and the pastor will preach at both services. On the second day of the Christmas season, generally regarded as a holy day, two services are to be held, the German at 10 A.M. and the English at 11 A.M. At these services the youths' choir are to sing Christmas carols.

Tuesday at 2:30 P.M. will be marked by distribution of gifts for the members of the Cradle, their parents, and friends. All kinds of Christmas plays will come on the stage. On Friday the Penny-a-Day Club will meet. The ladies will find pleasure in the beautiful Christmas program. On the second Christmas Day, Holy Supper is to be celebrated in English. Sylvester Eve is to be celebrated in a quiet manner with German services beginning at 7:30 P.M. It will be followed by the Holy Supper. On Christmas morning, Miss Bertha Wiedman will be accepted as member (sic).

We wish, for all our members and friends a Christmas festival blessed with abundance.

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Sunday, Dec. 25, at the Evangelical Friedenskirche German Christmas services will be held at 9 A.M. You fathers and mothers will come, won't you? Enough of the day will remain for celebrating at home.

After these German festival services on December 25, no other celebrations will take place at our church, not even in the Sunday school.

Monday, December 26, at 3 P.M. Christmas for the little children of the Sunday school will be celebrated, with distribution of gifts and collection for the benefit of the Sunday school.

Monday, December 26, at 7 P.M., there will be a Christmas celebration for the Sunday school, with two Christmas performances, distribution of gifts, and a special collection for the benefit of the Sunday school.

We invite the whole parish to these festivities of the Sunday school, and ask the adults to take seats in the balcony, if possible. Saturday, December

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31, being Sylvester evening, there is going to be the concluding service of the year at 7:30 P.M. with a sermon and celebration of Holy Supper.

Sunday, January 1, at 8:45 A.M., will open the New Year with festive services. at 10 A.M. both Sunday schools, as usual. Sunday following New Year, January 8, at 2 P.M. the parish will hold its annual meeting. The officers will read their reports, and election of officers will take place. All members entitled to vote are asked to devote two hours to the business affairs of the parish on January 8. One should discharge his duties as a voting member.

The festival of Christmas is being celebrated at the church of St. Stephanus with three services on Christmas Day. At six o'clock in the morning there will be Christmas mass with candle light. From 9 to 10 A.M. the Sunday school is to celebrate its Christmas festival with a beautiful program. Regular English services are to be held at 10 A.M. and Christmas services in German at 11 A.M.

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On New Year's day there will be English services at 10 A.M. and German services at 11 A.M. Beginning January 8 of next year, and in future, there will be evening services every Sunday. Christmas time is quite a special time of the year, and no member of the parish should stay away from services without a good reason.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Epiphany begins Christmas celebrations for the Sunday school by presenting a beautiful program. German services are to be held on Christmas morning with a German sermon and German choir and community singing. English services are arranged for 11 A.M. That a Christmas tree belongs to every Christmas festival is proved by the beautiful Christmas tree which stands at the altar of the church. The Sunday school and the meeting hall are decorated with pine branches. In the old fatherland of the founders of the parish, the second day of Christmas was likewise celebrated, and the custom is cultivated by us too. For this reason, on Monday, December 26, there will be two services in which the Holy Supper will be celebrated.

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The first services will take place at 10 A.M. in German, and the second at 11 A.M. in English. No member of our parish must miss these beautiful services. At 2 P.M., the choir of our church will broadcast a program of various carols over station WMBI under the direction of Professor Lucke. Do not forget to turn on your radio.

Evangelical Gethsemane Church will begin its Christmas celebration with the Holy Supper at 6 A.M. At 10:30 A.M. are to be the main services, together with the celebration of Holy Supper. Christmas celebration of the Sunday school will take place at 7:30 P.M. Whoever wants to enjoy a merry Christmas with singing, rejoicing children must not fail to come to this celebration. We, too, will celebrate the second day of Christmas on Monday, December 26, with German services at 10:30 A.M.

To all pastors and their parishes are extended the wishes of a merry and blessed Christmas from--the Religious Editor.

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Abendpost, Dec. 10, 1932.

WOLGA GERMANS' ZION PARISH

Pastor Edward Amend

2142 St. Charles Road, Bellwood, Illinois

In the short period of only one year the Zion Parish in the Maywood-Bellwood district, with its Wolga Germans, was destined to make progress of a rather satisfying nature. The number of members is growing steadily. October 30, the new spiritual leader, Herr Pastor E. Amend, was introduced. He was formerly at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and, under his leadership the parish developed satisfactorily.

Next Sunday, December 11, at 3 P.M. the parish will celebrate its first anniversary in the Eureka Hall on 35th Avenue and St. Charles Road. The preachers will be Dr. Kletsche, from the Lutheran Seminary in Maywood and Pastor Ernst Schmidt from the German and Transylvania-Saxon St. Paul's Parish of Chicago. Beside the choir of the Zion parish, the German church choir of the St. Paul's parish will contribute toward beautifying the festive hour. During the services the solemn initiation of thirty new members will take place. The parish holds Sunday school at 9 A.M., and German services at 10 A.M. are held

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in its chapel, 2142 St. Charles Road, Bellwood, Ill.

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MEETING OF EVANGELICAL PASTORS OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

An extraordinary meeting of pastors of the Evangelical churches of Chicago and vicinity will be held tomorrow afternoon and evening at the First English Evangelical Church, 3062 Palmer Square, where, Reverend L. W. Goebels is pastor.

The purpose of the meeting was given in a message by Rufus Jones, and repeated by Reverend F. W. Schroeder, chairman of the Chicago Pastors Organization, and pastor of the Tabor Lutheran Church; and Reverend Joseph George, chairman of the Advancement Committee, and pastor of the Salem Evangelical Church. The message follows:

"The world has been jolted from its slumber and made to realize clearly its financial chaos. Until now, no such awakening to or realization of moral and spiritual chaos has been shown. Neither has there been evidence of an urgent desire to discover what is missing in our lives, nor how to rebuild the foundations of our deteriorated spiritual lives. The method by which this awakening

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is to be quickened and realized will have to be discussed and decided upon at this meeting."

The speakers at this meeting are to be Professor John Biegeleisen from the Theological Seminary in Webster Grove, Missouri, and Professor Robert Stanger of the Eden College of Elmhurst, Illinois. Reverend L. W. Goebels, vice-president of the Evangelical synod, will sum up the discussions at this meeting, and will offer suggestions on the execution of proposals made. A number of other pastors will participate in the debate, and a resolution will be made to call a similar meeting of church officials for January 8, at Reverend Fruechte's Bethlehem Church, at Diversey Boulevard and Magnolia Avenue.

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Abendpost, Oct. 15, 1932.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH FIFTY YEARS OLD TOMORROW

Festival Services on Sunday;
Various Activities Next Week

Sunday, October 16, the Parish of St. John, Loffat Street and Campbell Avenue, celebrates its golden anniversary.

At the morning services, which begin at ten o'clock, Pastor C. A. Moenig will give the German sermon and Dr. C. A. Locher the English sermon. At the evening services which begin at 7:30, Dr. R. A. John of Chicago will preach. The neighboring Evangelical parishes, St. Peter's, First English, and Nazareth are invited and their pastors, H. Lambrecht, L. W. Goebel and F. P. Umbeck will bring greetings from their own parishes to the celebrating one. At the services on Monday night, the activities of the women's societies will be discussed. Pastor Julius Kircher from the Trinitatis Church (Trinity

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Church) will deliver the sermon. On Tuesday night, the work of the young men's and young women's clubs and also that of the Sunday schools will be the topic. At this session, Pastor Armin W. Weyer of St. Luke's parish will give the sermon. On Wednesday night Pastor L. A. Goebel will preach. The evening will be dedicated largely to the men.

The parish choirs and the soloists, Mrs. Lillian Winter and Mrs. Erna Pfeifferstorm, will contribute to the festivities.

The first steps in the founding of the parish of St. John were undertaken by the widely known Reverend Gottlieb Lumbrecht, now pastor of the St. Peter's parish. In the year 1882 he gathered the numerous Germans in the vicinity of Western and Milwaukee Avenues, for the purpose of organizing a parish. After having conducted a number of services, Pastor Hugo Stamer, of Kankakee, took over the field of his labors. The latter founded, on October 18, 1882, the parish with eleven members. A small structure was built on Cortland

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Street near Western Avenue to be used for divine services and as a school. The synod gave the parish \$400 for the building. Pastor Stamer was a zealous school advocate, and in the year 1883 a teacher was engaged. After a few years there came another teacher. The school lasted until 1900. From then on the pastor gave religious and German instruction on Saturdays.

In the year 1884, the parish acquired five building lots on Moffat Street near Western Avenue. The little church they had been using was moved, given a substructure, and considerably enlarged so that the new basement could contain two schoolrooms.

In 1886 a second spacious parish house was built (of burnt bricks) close to the church. The parish grew on and on under the self-sacrificing efforts of the pastor.

In 1910, the women's club reported that the money raised for the building of a church had attained the sum of \$13,000. Accordingly, the parish decided

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to start building a church. The members pledged themselves for small or large sums without having to be urged. Plans were drawn up and accepted by the members, and the contract was given to Lane and Borkemeyer. On December 11, 1910, the new church was dedicated. It had a tower one hundred feet high and, in the basement, had an auditorium with 400 seats. The mortgage on the new building was paid in ten years.

In April 1919, Pastor Stamer, having faithfully served the parish for thirty-seven years, entered into well-deserved retirement. Pastor B. H. Leesmann was called to become his successor. He came from Ogden, Utah, and was inaugurated into office by his predecessor July 6, 1919. It was the wish of the parish to have the English language cultivated in like manner. Each Sunday or holiday, two services were conducted, German at 10 A.M., and English at 11 A.M.

In 1922, beautifully painted church windows were ordered from Max Zettler of Munich. They were donated to the parish by members of organizations,

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among them two ladies' clubs, the young folks' organization, the Bible class, and the families of Messrs. Schaefer, Mendt, Menzel, and Freese.

The social groups, including the Sunday school, are in excellent condition. The parish has contributed--from 1920 until 1932--the sum of \$3,389.12 for charitable purposes. Pastor Stamer is now in his 86th year. He was the cofounder of six other parishes in Chicago besides the one now celebrating its anniversary.

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PASTOR KOENIG GOES TO TEXAS

Pastor Koenig, who for fourteen years has been reporter for the Sonntagpost covering the Evangelical parishes of Chicago, has decided to follow the call of the Evangelical Cross Parish in Seguin, Texas, near San Antonio. For the last seventeen years he has been active in the Chicago Lion Parish, and also has served as assistant in various Chicago parishes.

Pastor Koenig will preach two more times in Chicago; on Sunday, October 16, at the Golden Jubilee of the Evangelical St. John Parish of Pastor Leesmann, on Moffat Street and Campbell Avenue, and on October 23 at the thirty-sixth anniversary of Pastor Fruechte's Bethlehem Parish, Magnolia and Diversey Avenues.

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Sonntagpost, Oct. 20, 1929.

ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL PARISH CELEBRATES
SIXTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

The St. Peter's Evangelical Parish will celebrate its sixty-fifth anniversary today at Cortez Street and Oakley Boulevard. Religious services will be held in the morning and evening; Pastor J. Kircher giving a sermon in German, and Pastor G. A. Kienle a sermon in English. A combined chorus, consisting of six choirs of the community, will provide the sacred songs.

The morning service begins at half past ten, the evening service at a quarter to eight; Pastor H. W. Dinkmeyer being the festival speaker during the latter period.



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During the jubilee week, a banquet has been scheduled, and a special program for Tuesday, under the auspices of the young members. The men will have their celebration on Wednesday, and the ladies on Thursday afternoon and evening.

The Development of the Parish

The parish was founded in 1864 by Pastor Joseph Hartmann, former pastor of St. Paul's parish. The co-founders were: Nikolaus and Wilhelm Schoeneck, August Gudehus, Altogether, twelve names are listed. Translator.

The first small church was built on Noble Street and Chicago Avenue. A larger church was built three years later on the same location. It



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is in existence even today, being used by a Lithuanian congregation.

The first ministers were the Reverend Johann Schmidt, Hans Albert, and Johann Bond, and under the latter's leadership, the parish developed rapidly. Finally, disagreement manifested itself and Pastor Bond's successor, the well-known Reverend Gotthilf Lambrecht took the helm. His splendid guidance brought such profound growth that at the time of his demise, after forty-eight years of continued activity, the congregation had attained a membership of three thousand families. As a result of his labors, eight additional Evangelical parishes were founded in the Northern and Northwestern part of the City. A branch Sunday school was established at North Central Park and Costello Avenue, the building representing an investment of twenty-five thousand dollars.



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The present spiritual leader, H. E. Lambrecht, continues the work in a successful manner. . . . One of the great events during the last eleven years was the acquisition of the Timotheus Mission district, on George Street and Lavergne Avenue, and its incorporation with the Peter's Church in 1928. Owing to increasing labors, it now became necessary to obtain assistants, resulting in the procurement of Reverend G. A. Kienle, well-known superintendent of the Evangelical Hospital.

Others functioning in this extensive work are: John A. Michel, teacher, organist, and choir director of the main parish, as well as general parish worker; at one time principal of the abandoned parochial school. Miss Dorothea Flottmann, secretary. . . . and others.



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The following capable consistorial members deserve particular mention: President Ernst W. Schumacher; . . . H. O. Paschke, secretary;
. . . [altogether eighteen names. Translator].

Within the last sixty-five years, the pastors officiated during the following ceremonies: twenty-six thousand Christenings, 9,350 confirmations, 11,375 marriages, and 14,750 burials.

The beautiful large church on Cortez Street and Oakley Boulevard with the adjoining rectory and all modern improvements, is valued at a quarter million dollars; the Sunday school building on North Central Park Avenue and the chapel on George Street with their equipment,



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represent an outlay exceeding sixty thousand dollars.

The three divisions of last year's Sunday school had 1,039 members, representing scholars, teachers, and officials. The Home department had three hundred, and the Cradle lists 422 members. The Ladies Club and Ruth Circle have 698 members. The Men's Club and Men's Aid Society comprise 235 members. A Scout troop and orchestra are being organized now. Opportunities to develop one's vocal gifts are provided by six choirs, who participate in the regular services and on special occasions, giving solo and ensemble selections.

The St. Peter's parish is a member of the Evangelical Synod of North America, and supports the various institutions in a most liberal



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manner, having expended \$4,342.84 for benevolent purposes last year. This amount includes the salary for an active missionary in East India, Miss Anna Schichi, a daughter of this community.

Every Sunday: Religious services in German, at 11:15 A.M., Sunday school: 9 A.M., Services in English, at 10 A.M. The Branch Sunday school at 9 A.M. In the Chapel: Sunday school at 9:45 A.M. and church service at 11:15.

C. A. Kg.



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Abendpost, Mar. 27, 1929.

THE UNION OF GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS
PROTESTS AGAINST NATIONAL ORIGIN CLAUSE.

A protest resolution against the National Origin Clause, of the Immigration Law, was accepted at a meeting of the Union of German-American Citizens of America, and is to be forwarded to all the members of the United States Senate. At the same time United States Senator Deneen, is requested to introduce a countermand of this clause, to the Senate.

The protest resolution is worded as follows: "The Union of German-American Citizens of the United States, considers the clause of the present Immigration Law as an extremely unjustified, thoughtless and prejudicial act of legislation.

"Out of this clause speaks, a rude distortion of our historical past, a defamation of our National development and a mistaking of present endeavors of the upholding of the National type.

"This clause must lead to discord and discontent among the majority of the

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population. The quality of our citizens will be degraded instead of being uplifted, which is the purpose, according to the assertion of their defenders.

"The Union of German-American Citizens agrees, wholeheartedly, with the opinion of President Hoover, who thinks that the present clause of "National Origins", in establishing the Immigration quotas of the different nationalities, is without any reliable foundation. We consider it as a duty of your corporate body, either to remove the clause in its entirety or at least to postpone its becoming law, until a more satisfactory way to solve this question is found.

"The Union of German-American Citizens, consider it essential to the interest of our country, that Congress at the coming special session assume the necessary measure to induce either a countermand or a further postponement.

"Since the initiative is obligatory to Congress, we expect that you will apply your influence, to bring into effect the acceptance of a suitable modification.

"The Union of German-American Citizens of the United States

"Herman Wollberger, President."

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ST. PAUL'S CHURCH CELEBRATES ITS EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
Oldest Lutheran Church in Chicago First Established in Grocery Store

The St. Paul's Evangelical Church on Orchard Street, Kemper Place and Fullerton Parkway, celebrates its eighty-fifth anniversary today.

The church was founded in the year 1843 in a grocery store, by the following men: G. Schairer, K. Teschner, John Pfund, Charles Stein, B. A. Beyer, H. H. Rantze, Arnold Kroeger, William Frank and Jacob Letz. This congregation, had not more than ten members at the beginning and received its first minister in 1846. On April 12 of that year, which was Easter Sunday, the young Pastor August Selle of Ohio, gave his first sermon and it met with the approval of his listeners.

Because Pastor Selle soon left the congregation to join another movement, they



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were compelled to look around for another pastor. Dr. Joseph Anton Fischer became the second pastor, but, owing to his wife's poor health, he soon had to accept a call to Portsmouth, Ohio. His successor was Pastor Joseph Hartmann, who had emigrated from the Palatinate. He came in 1851, and after a few years became the unquestioned leader of the congregation in civil as well as religious matters. It was granted to him to serve the congregation for thirty-five years; during which time he christened not less than 12,000 children and married about 9,000 couples. While he was pastor the congregation built the first brick church, which was destroyed in the fire of 1871. - In the year 1886 it was decided to release him on account of the burden of the position, and because of the misfortunes visited upon his family. His place was taken by young Pastor R. A. John. In 1893, while he was pastor the church was rebuilt, and later, in 1897, it was sold by the congregation when a larger and more beautiful church was built on Orchard and Kemper Place. Until



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1910, Pastor Johns could minister to the congregation alone, but at this time the strain of hard work began to tell on him and an assistant pastor was appointed. The assistant pastors in succession were the following: Pastors Paul Sperka, David Bruning, and Ernest Rahn who one after another accepted calls to other parishes. As the continuous change of assistants did not benefit the congregation, in 1911, it was decided to employ Pastor Jacob Pister as assistant, with the understanding that he would succeed the pastor. Therefore, after forty years of service Pastor John became Pastor Emeritus, and Pastor Pister, who is still in office today, took over his position.

Since the beginning, St. Paul's Church has cared for the orphans. Therefore, a home was built for them on the corner of Burling and Center Streets after the fire. This was also sold in 1927. In 1928, at the same place, the new



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Uhlich Orphan Asylum was erected on California Avenue, where the best and most prominent members of the St. Paul congregation devote their services.

This is in short, the history of St. Paul's Church for eighty-five years. Today the congregation is closely united and exercises its blessed influence upon wide circles.



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GERMAN BAPTISTS RE-OPEN KAMERUN MISSION

In the congregational church at Ashland avenue and Washington Blvd., there is a meeting of the German Baptists' Union of North America, in which more than six hundred delegates and others participated.

At the session on yesterday, which took up mission affairs, Reverend A. Orthner of Bay City, Michigan, was appointed German Baptist Missionary in Kamerun, West Africa. He will again organize the German Mission work which has been abandoned since the World War.

Rev. William Kuhn, of Chicago, was elected secretary of the General Mission society of the Baptist conference. The president of the conference is Prof. Hermann von Berge, of Dayton, Ohio; and the secretary is Pastor Hans Steiger, of St. Joseph, Michigan.



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The Union of German Baptists consists of two hundred seventy-five with 35,000 members. In 330 Sunday schools, 35,000 children receive Bible instructions, while the youth's union consists of 220 societies with 9300 members.

This is the twenty-second Assembly of the conference. Every three years, a union conference is held, at which important resolutions for the next three years are passed. The Mission educates its ministers at its seminary in Rochester, N. Y. It also maintains Old Peoples' homes in Philadelphia, Chicago, and Portland, Oregon, besides other charitable institutions, as the Children's home in St. Joseph, Michigan. This home is considered a model in its class by experts. In Cleveland, Ohio, the Union maintains a publishing house.



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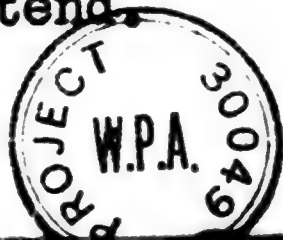
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TRANSYLVANIAN SAXON CHURCH IN CHICAGO

The Saxons from Transylvania have founded a Lutheran parish of their own in Chicago. The meeting called for this purpose, under Chairman George Daniels, made this decision with unusual accord. A sheet of paper was circulated upon which all who came obliged themselves to join and to pay a monthly contribution. Following this a committee was elected and instructed to look for a church in which services would be conducted. Through the co-operation of the mission superintendant of the Wartburg Synod, Reverend E. Knudten, D. D., they were given permission to hold services in the Grace Church (550 Belden Avenue). The church is quite favorably situated, right in the center of the largest Saxon neighborhood of Chicago, and it is easily reached by the streetcar lines on Lincoln Avenue and Larrabee Street.

At the same time the church committee made the announcement that beginning with Sunday, April 25, regular services will be conducted in that church, for the time being at 2 P.M. Not only the members but all Transylvanian Saxons who live in Chicago and all friends of our people are invited to attend.



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EVANGELICAL PARISHES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY
Evangelical Peter's Congregation, Cortez Street and
Oakley Boulevard, Pastor H. E. Lambrecht

The ladies of the congregation have arranged a benefit concert for the Timothy congregation to be given at the Assembly Hall of the Falconer School, corner Wellington and Lamon Avenues. It is to take place on Thursday, April 22, at 8 P.M. The church choir is planning a minstrel show on the evenings of May 19, 20, and 21. The following new members were accepted into the men's club: Dr. Arthur Krueger, Andreas Kastner, W. Piper, and E. Fick. The parish organizer, Reverend J. J. Braun, gave an interesting lecture at the club.

Wilhelm Wittman was buried. For thirty-four long years he was a member of the church board, for four years trustee and for thirty years treasurer of the congregation. He held the office of trustee of the men's aid society for thirty years, and for ten years he was treasurer of the fund board of the Evangelical Synod.

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Paul's Congregation, Orchard and Kemper Place,
Reverend J. Pister

Today, at 10 A.M., the fifty-eighth anniversary of the Uhlrich Orphanage will be celebrated. A great benefit concert for the Institute will be given in the Auditorium, corner Wabash Avenue and Congress Street at 3 P.M. The following were initiated as members of the Orphanage's Ladies' Club: Mesdames C. Voight, H. C. Schweim, Bertha Korup, J. C. Notheis, and Louise Hausske, and Miss Minnie Groll. Mrs. Habig, having served for twenty-five years as head of the house committee, has resigned and was nominated honorary chairman of the house committee.

Immanuel's Parish, Seventieth Street and Michigan Avenue,
Pastor Dr. H. J. Schick

Mrs. Mary Matzke was admitted into the Women's Aid Society. The Young Men's

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Club elected the following officers: President, Elmer Keller; secretary, C. Fredericks. This afternoon, between three and five o'clock, there will be an Easter entertainment.

Bethany Parish, Cullom Avenue and North Paulina Street,
Pastor H. W. Dinkmeyer

The following gentlemen joined the men's club: Schwank, Lang, Auler, Sprengell, and A. Lindemann. Mr. Adams gave an interesting lecture at the club, dealing with an American's experiences in Siberia. The following ladies became members of the women's club: Sophie Hoot, Amelie Mueller, and Emily Pilgrim.

Evangelical Baseball League

Pastors J. A. George, F. W. Schroeder, and R. C. Stanger were nominated as a committee for the purpose of founding an Evangelical Baseball league. Members

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of the senior league are to be more than twenty-one years old; and members of the junior league, sixteen to twenty-one years old; members are welcome from all Evangelical parishes.

Northern Illinois District Conference

The conference will take place Thursday, June 17, at the Petri Church in Elmhurst, Pastor K. Chworowsky,

Chicago Pastoral Conference

The conference assembled April 13 at the hall of the Peter's Church, Pastor H. E. Lambrecht. Pastor W. Holtorf of Glen Ellyn gave a reverential lecture; Professor Dr. Carl Bauer of Elmhurst College gave an interesting talk on man's origin and evolution. The officers elected by the conference were: President, Reverend Carl Schueffer of Hammond, Indiana; secretary, Reverend E. Pinkert of

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West Chicago, Illinois; treasurer, Reverend W. C. Krause of Melrose Park, Illinois. Mr. Neucks of the Lucas Parish spoke of continuation schools for Sunday School teachers. The ladies of the women's club were hostesses to fifty-seven participants of the conference. Committee members chosen to organize the Elmhurst celebration were: Pastor Dr. K. M. Chworowsky of Elmhurst and Pastor H. W. Dinkmeyer of Chicago, for three years; Pastors L. W. Goebel of Chicago and A. F. Schemmer of Hinkley, Illinois, for two years; Pastors R. C. Stanger and F. H. Krohne, both of Chicago, for one year.....

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LUTHERAN PARISHES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY
Bethany Community, Pastor August Burgdorf, 2546 Cortez Street

Today the Bethany parish inaugurates its school. Services begin at 11 o'clock. Professor C. M. G. Eifrig of River Forest Teacher's Seminary will deliver the German sermon and Professor Paul Bretscher the English one. Choirs will sing. Coreligionists from near and far are invited to attend the services. The building is at the corner of Narragansett and Wabansia Avenues. On the occasion of inaugurating the House of God, the services of last Sunday were well attended. The building is a handsome, solid structure, taller than the other buildings in the neighborhood. The cellar contains the steam boiler, kitchen, and a few other rooms. On the first floor there are two school-rooms provided with electrical ventilation. The second floor has a spacious hall, furnished like a church. It will at times be used for gatherings of a devotional nature. There is also one other room, which will serve as vestry.

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Jehovah Parish, Pastor Arthur W. Luszky,
2310 North Ridgeway Avenue

Professor A. Beck of River Forest was at the church Sunday with his student choir. The choir pleased the congregation by singing a few songs during services. This year seventy-five children were confirmed, twenty-nine in German and forty-six in English. On April 23, the Senior Youth Club of the congregation will give an evening's entertainment, in which the play "Thirty Days" will be produced. Everybody is welcome. For the time being, John Zitzmann is acting as principal, Walter Wendt, A. G. Ortlip, and C. A. Lehmann as teachers.

First St. Paul's Parish, Pastor H. Kowert,
1826 North Hammond Street

Thursday evening, a banquet was given by the women's club. At 8:15 Pastor F. R. Webber of Cleveland, Ohio, gave a lecture on church architecture.

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Banquet and lecture were well attended.

Bund of Lutheran Brethren

The directors of this aid society were re-elected by a large majority. Every pastor and teacher of the Synodal Conference may join it. Please apply to the secretary, C. Franklin Brandt, 2441 Ballou Street, Chicago.

Concert of Teachers' Choir

This afternoon the teachers' choir gives its yearly concert at Orchestra Hall on Michigan Avenue. "Elijah" will be performed in English. Tickets are still to be had at the box office at 50, 75 cents, \$1 and \$1.50. The audience of the concert will be given a unique musical pleasure, soothing to the heart and to the emotions.

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Conference of Pastors

The northern district of the North Illinois Pastoral Conference met Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at St. Luke's Parish (Pastor Carl J. A. Hoffmann). The officers of the conference are: chairman, C. M. Noack (Pastor Paul Luecke, Pastor Heinrich Kowert); secretary, Pastor W. G. Fechner (Pastor J. E. A. Mueller); chaplain, Pastor F. Zersen (Pastor H. W. Meyer); treasurer, Pastor Daniel Poellet (Pastor W. Bramscher); executive committee, Pastors P. Seils, D. Poellet, and H. Heise; committee for topics, Pastors H. Richter, H. Moldenhauer, and Mueller.

Concert of the Walther League

Last Sunday's entertainment provided by the League was crowned with great success. The show "Take my Advice" was played by Georg Heissler, Wilhelm Gratsch, Edgar Elbert, Gertrude Bietzke, Carl Dehlinger, Ruth Schaare,

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Elizabeth Bussert, and Dorothy Engelbrecht. The piece was well rehearsed, the presentation masterful. The surplus goes into the cash register of the hospice.

Independent German Evangelical Lutheran Christ's Parish

German Sunday School(and, if need be, also in English), will be conducted at 10 A.M. Services with German sermons at 10:30 A.M. Pastor E. M. Lehmann lives at 4411 Dover Street. Private instruction in religion and languages. Morning services will begin tentatively at 10:30.

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FROM CATHOLIC PARISHES

St. Michael's Church (Cleveland Avenue and Eugenie Street)

The members of St. Michael's Reading Club have arranged a card and bunco party in the school hall. The net proceeds will go into the fund for the Eucharistic Congress which convenes here in June.

"The Double Mystery", a comedy played last Sunday by the young ladies of the Holy Family turned out to be a success of which the young ladies may be proud.

St. Alphonsus Church (Wellington Street and Southport Avenue)

This Sunday the women of the Holy Family will receive communion and the members of the St. Alphonsus court No. 5 will receive general communion during the service which begins at 7:30. At 3 P.M. services will be held

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for children while the women of the Holy Family hold their meeting. At 7 o'clock tonight devotionals will be held in honor of Our Mothers of Perpetual Help. A sermon will be delivered, and a blessing given.

On Wednesday, April 21, falls the holiday of the Patron Saint Joseph. Following the officiating, a blessing will be given. At 7:30 tonight there will be an hour of meditation for the Altar Club.

St. Benedictus Church (Irving Park Road and Leavitt Street)

The girls and young ladies of the parish receive communion today. On next Wednesday falls the holiday of St. Joseph. In May, the young ladies of the parish will play a drama on the stage for which preparations are being zealously made.

Church of St. Gregory (Bryn Mawr Avenue and Paulina Street)

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Under the direction of the Fathers Redemptorists, Reverends Britz and Urbanus, a great mission begins today at the church. The sermon of initiation will be given during mass at 11 A.M. On the days following, a sermon will be given every morning from 7 to 9 and instruction each night at 8 o'clock. The sermon follows. The first week is set aside for the women, the second for the men. Religious articles for home use, prayer and devotional books, candles, etc., may be obtained at the mission shop, supervised by Mrs. Locke and Mrs. Theisen.

Church of St. Paul (Hoyne Avenue and 22nd Place)

The mission which began last Sunday in this church and intended to last for two weeks enjoyed a numerous attendance. The mission is conducted by the noted missionaries, Reverends Horatius Bonzelet, O. F. M. and Peter A. Crumbley, O. F. M.

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Church of St. Augustine (Laflin and 51st Streets)

This morning at 6 o'clock the members of the Third Order will go together to communion, and at 8 o'clock communion will be held for the young ladies' sodality.

April 20 is the second Tuesday of the Novena in honor of St. Anthony. At 5:30 the Holiest Possession is revealed, at 8 High Mass, blessing, and prayers for the veneration of the relic of St. Anthony.

April 21, on the festival of St. Joseph, at 8 o'clock a solemn high mass is to be celebrated and the blessing given.

Sacred Heart Church (70th and South May Streets)

During mass, which begins at 8 o'clock, the members of the fourteen holy helpers will receive together Easter communion.

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Next Sunday, April 25 at 3 P.M., devotion to the fourteen helpers will take place. New members will be initiated.

St. Leo Parish (78th Street and Emerald Avenue)

St. Leo's Parish has started building a high school for boys. The building is being erected on 79th Street, between Green and Peoria Streets. It will have three stories, with twenty-four classrooms, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, and chapel with 1200 seats. The chapel will be fourteen feet high.

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EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS BRINGS LARGE NUMBER OF GUESTS
Prominent German and Austrian Church Representatives Expected

With considerable tension and great enthusiasm, the Catholics of the United States--and of the whole world--look forward to the coming Eucharistic Congress which will take place in this city from June 20 to June 24. In cabled messages received today, the participation of a large number of German prelates of high rank was announced. Among them will be Prince Aloys von Loewenstein, president of the General Assembly of German Catholics, and His Eminence Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber, the Archbishop of Munich and Freising, who is the leader of the German section.

Further, the visit of two former German chancellors is announced: Dr. Joseph Wirth, chancellor of the republic in 1923 and ex-chancellor Wilhelm Marx. The first mentioned will deliver one of the main addresses before the Congress. Accompanying Cardinal von Faulhaber will be two other representatives of the German hierarchy, Carl Fritz, archbishop of Freiburg, and Wilhelm Berning,

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bishop of Osnabrueck.

The economic and financial situation in Germany, which is still in a rather sad state, renders a more general German participation impossible, as can be seen from papers which arrived recently. It is, for the time being, not at all possible to give exact figures regarding the number of German delegates. However, the German participation may by no means be a small one.

Austria, too, is going to do its best to send delegates to the Congress. Preliminary cable reports state that Monsignor Ignatius Seipel, former Austrian chancellor, will be one of the speakers at the Congress. This is going to be the chancellor's first trip to America seeing, as he does, in his visit to the Eucharistic Congress the realization of his most ardent wish, to know the United States personally and to express Austria's gratitude for the help so generously given during the time of grave need.



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The leader of the Austrian delegation will be His Eminence Cardinal Friedrich Piffl, Archbishop of Vienna. Among others, there will be in his entourage Sigismund Waitz, vicar bishop of Brixen, and Adam Hefter, bishop of Gurk, both highly respectable princes of the Church. As Monsignor Seipel has perfect command of the English language, he will make his address to the Congress in the language of the country, while Cardinal Piffl will speak in German.

The German section, presided over by Bishop Joseph Schrembs of Cleveland, Ohio, is exceedingly busy, having made ample preparations for the reception not only of the German guests from abroad, but from all parts of the United States as well. In addition, the German section (of Chicago) made preparations for mass meetings in the Armory Hall on Broadway. These meetings will undoubtedly turn into imposing demonstrations.

Ample care will be taken for the billeting of the German guests. It has been stated that rooms have been secured in one Chicago hotel for 450 visitors from

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the German homeland. Many others will be invited as guests by relatives or friends who live here.



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PASTOR R. A. JOHN RETIRES FROM POSITION
AS MINISTER OF ST. PAUL'S.

Today, Pastor Rudolph A. John closes his activity of 40 years as Pastor of the Evangelical St. Paul's congregation. He is holding his farewell sermon this forenoon. His departure causes great regret, but his decision to retire, was irrevocable. On the other hand he has declared his willingness to assist Pastor Pister, who from now on will be the only minister of the congregation, whenever needed.

Pastor John descends from an old Prussian officer's family. He was a distant relative of the authoress Marlitt Eugenie John, whose one hundredth birthday was lately celebrated. His father, Dr. Rudolph John belonged to those "48'ers" who left the old country in the stormy period when Germany's youth expected the "People's Spring".

The elder Dr. John was literarily active in Leipzig and was one of the co-workers on the first edition of Brockhaus Conversation Lexicon. He edited the history of the 30 years' war and a number of other works.



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He joined the colony of scholars in the virgin forests of Missouri, to which Dr. Dutzow, Friedrich Munch and others belonged, and where he founded a new home.

Dr. John was, in the German settlements of Missouri, a schoolmaster on week days, and minister on Sundays, bringing German sermons to the American forest. Among his friends and colleagues were Carl Schurz, Follenius, Mocker and other celebrated men of that period.

His first son, the present Dr. John, was born in Washington, Mo., where he spent his childhood days in the old Dutzow settlement. From here the family moved to St. Louis, where the son attended parochial school, the public school, high school and finally Washington University. He then entered the preacher's seminary of the Evangelical Synod, which at that time was situated in a valley near Marthasville. After three years he passed his examination at the age of 19 years, and was accepted as a member of the Evangelical Synod.

His first field of work was in Southern Illinois, where he was engaged as a traveling preacher. As he inherited great literary talent from his father



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and occupied himself with the pen, he soon was known in wide circles and received a call to Richmond, Va., to the St. Johanne's church. Here he married Miss Emilie Wenzel, who belonged to an old Harburg family, settled in the Virginia city.

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NEWS ABOUT THE LUTHERAN PARISHES OF
CHICAGO AND VICINITY

The young people of the St. Andrews Parish community have already collected \$1,500, among themselves, which is to be used for the new school and gymnasium. A building and also a finance committee, as well as collectors have been elected to promote the enterprise.

St. Matthaeus Parish, Pastor Theodor Siemon,
2116 West 21st Street

Many bids have been received for the Church's new heating plant. The trustees and its committee, consisting of Messrs. H. Kram, Otto Rentner, and Ernst Dietrich, were advised to accept the most suitable offer, and thereby enact the resolutions of the congregation.



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The four school rooms and halls were cleaned. The lower hall and one room were refloored. The individual seats for the seventh and eighth grades will be installed this week. A beautiful Sterling piano was procured for one of the rooms. The school and church obtained a custodian again, Henry Wiedermann. As the day school of the Zion parish declined and will be discontinued, the remaining twenty to thirty pupils will visit the St. Matthaeus school.

Savior Parish, Pastor L. Millies,
2303 S. 50, Avenue.

Today, August 17, the corner stone of the new building will be laid. The festivities begin at three o'clock. Pastors Leo Schmidtke of Bethel parish, and P.L. Kluender of the St. Peters community, will hold the festival speeches. The former speaking in German, the latter



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in English. The church choir will sing under the capable direction of Eduard Warmann, its leader. . . .

Excursion to Michigan City

Nearly five hundred members of the locals of the Walther League of Chicago went on a steamboat excursion to Michigan City, Indiana, on August 9. The weather was delightful, but rather windy on the return trip.



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LUTHERAN COMMUNITIES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY
Home For The Aged's Festival

The Annual Festival for the Home of the Aged, sponsored by the Communities of Chicago, took place on July 13 at Arlington Park. The weather being favorable, many people participated in the celebration. Indeed, three extra trains had to be put into service to accommodate the crowd, and automobiles congested the highways in large numbers.

Pastor Carl Noak, chaplain of the Home, opened the services in the park of the institution. Pastor A. H. Werfelmann, of Glenview delivered the festival speech in German. The Jehovah Male Chorus, under the leadership of John Zitzmann, sang hymns of praise before and after the service. The brass band of the Arlington parish regaled the assembly with communal songs and festival music.

As the afternoon service did not commence until three o'clock in the afternoon



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many strangers had an opportunity to see the Home and the city.

Pastor E. V. Haserodt was the second speaker. He spoke in English. The choir of Immanuel parish (Pastor E. Holter) sang a German air before and an English song after the sermon. The collection and the proceeds from the booths accrued to the institution. A number of girls also asked for donations to augment the fund for the annex. The festival proved to be a thoroughly pleasant affair.



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LUTHERAN PARISHES OF CHICAGO
AND VICINITY

The Parish of Peace in a convention assembled, extended its hospitality to the District of Northern Illinois, a branch of the General Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States. The convention was opened on June 21 with a prayer by Doctor Kretzmann, of the St. Louis Seminary. The teachers' chorus sang a psalm-motet, led by Hans Biedermann. The session ended on July 1, at 4 P.M., Chairman Brunn officiating during the closing ceremonies. More than six hundred pastors, teachers, delegates, professors, and guests, attended the convention which lasted for ten days. Pastor Heise von Area spoke about the Kingdom of Christ. Pastor A. Ullrich was elected secretary, and pastors R. Miessler and Brauer were chosen as assistants. Pastor Wangerin of Lombard functioned as chaplain. Several



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II D 5 reports were accepted, and thousands of dollars were granted
III B 2 for local and foreign missions. Missionary Meyer, who is on
furlough at present, gave a very interesting and encouraging
report about the missions in China. Professor Eckhardt of St. Louis,
financial secretary of the General Synod of Missouri, Ohio, etc.,
spoke about the monetary status.

St. Matthaeus Parish, Reverend Theo.

Siemon, 2116 W. 21 Street

The 148th birthday of our Nation was celebrated by the community.
After a parade of about half an hour, the school children and the
other excursionists boarded a special train of the elevated Railroad
which brought them to the end of the Douglas Park Line, and there they
continued by truck to Bergmann's Grove. Delightful weather prevailed.



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Attendance exceeded all expectations. At half past one, several patriotic airs were sung by all the school children, accompanied by Theis' band. The guests were then regaled with diverse entertainment by the teachers and pupils. Everyone spent a most enjoyable day in God's glorious nature. The festival left nothing to be desired.

Altenheim (Home for the Aged) At Arlington
Heights

The annual festival of the Altenheim will be given at Arlington Heights. . . .

Festival of the Children's Home in Addison

Regardless of the unfavorable weather, the festival at the Children's Home in Addison was well attended. An extra train brought many of the

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guests, but most of them came in automobiles. Pastor Hoeckler, president of the Friends of Children Society opened the religious service, and Pastor Karl Schmidt delivered the sermon in German at half past two, while Pastor Kowert spoke in English later. Walter Wendt's Male chorus sang two suitable selections. The children of the Home also showed their vocal accomplishments. The institution cares for eighty children at present. Forty applicants could not be accepted for lack of space. The Society decided to build an addition as soon as possible.

Bethlehem's Parish, Pastor Arthur L.
Reinke, 1514 N. Wood Street

The closing festivities of the school were held on July 25, and thirty-five children received their diplomas. Professor Albert Miller of the



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Teachers' Seminary of River Forest gave the festival address. An interesting program was offered, and the attendance proved that the community appreciates and is grateful for the Christian education which is being offered to our youth.

R. F. Nimmer

Free Association of German American Lutherans, corner Garfield Avenue and Mohawk Street.

German Sunday school with English classes, if desired. German religious services at 10 A.M., for all who still think and believe, or would like to believe, in German.

E. M. Lehmann, pastor. Residence: 4411 Dover Street; phone: Edgewater 2409.



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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of the Abendpost), June 29, 1924.

FROM LUTHERAN PARISHES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Pilgrim Church, Reverend H. C. Steinhoff,
1840 Cuyler Avenue



This relatively young sister congregation owns beautiful church property, a church, and a school. A few years ago, Teacher Rumsfeld started the school with nineteen children. The number has in the meantime risen to 104 who are instructed by Teacher A. A. Rumsfeld and two women teachers. The school enjoys a good reputation and has recently again been accredited by the city's school authorities. Eight of the pupils graduated this year; they are the first ones who may enroll in a public high school without any examination.

St. Mattaeus Congregation, Pastor
Theodor Siemon, 2116 West 21st Street

The St. Mattaeus school was closed with the commencement exercises held on

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of the Abendpost), June 29, 1924.



Tuesday evening in the hall of the Union League Boys' Club on Leavitt and Nineteenth Streets. Thirty pupils graduated. Two plays were staged at the commencement exercises. "The Man without a Country" and "Calendar Days", an historical play. The large hall was well filled. Arthur Keil made the welcoming speech and Loretta Obereiner the farewell speech. George Nottke and Miss Klara Krause played a duet on the piano. The songs interspersed here and there in the program were accompanied by the teacher of the class. Professor A. Miller of the teachers' college at River Forest made the principal address which was received with great enthusiasm. Pastor Siemon delivered a brief address to the graduates and distributed the diplomas.

On Friday, July 4, the congregation will make an excursion into the open. It will celebrate in a pleasant manner the annual school festival. All coreligionists who can get away are cordially invited. At eight in the morning there will be a parade in which young and old should participate. Then a special elevated train will stand ready for the excursionists at the Hoyne Avenue

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station. Tonight the students' quartet will present a concert in the church to which all are invited. The church is located at West 21st Street and South Hoyne Avenue.

St. Paul's Congregation in Maywood,
Pastors Reverend E. Zapf and Reverend P. F. Kluender

The commencement exercises of the school took place on Thursday, June 19. Thirty-seven pupils received their diplomas. The welcoming address was delivered by Walter Bussert and the farewell address by Margaret Schuett, the principal speech being made by Reverend Kluender. On the Saturday following, June 21, the community celebrated the annual school festival. The band of the Daily News provided the music. The construction of the new school building is progressing well. They expect to have the new building ready for occupancy in September.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of the Abendpost), June 29, 1924.

Gnaden Congregation, Reverend H. Boester, 2751 South Karlov Avenue



Twenty-eight children graduated Friday night, June 20, and received their diplomas. The speakers were Arthur Jochens and Bernice Topel. The address to the graduates was made by Teacher C. W. Linseman, rector of St. John's School in Forest Park.

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Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1919.

GERMAN BAPTISTS

The Nineteenth National Convention of German Baptist Churches of North America will be in session until the end of this month at the Moody Institute, Chicago Avenue and La Salle Street. About six hundred delegates, representing congregations in all parts of the United States, are in attendance.

To open the program of the Convention, the Baptist Male Chorus, under the leadership of Director Otto Berndt sang "Greetings," after which Dr. F. L. Anderson made the welcoming address. Fred F. Friedrich welcomed the delegates in the name of the Chicago churches. Professor F. Kaiser, chairman of the Conference, made the opening address, and Fred J. Pfeiffer the opening sermon.

Reverend W. Kuhn, of Philadelphia, secretary of the General Mission Board, reported on missions. It was decided to move the managing office of the

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Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1919.

missions from New York to Chicago. It was also resolved to send a committee to Germany in order to determine the best way in which the spiritual and material needs of the Baptists there might be served. Should the Baptists in Berlin become unable to carry on the work of manning the mission in Kamerun/Africa as they have done in the past, then the work will be carried on by the Baptists in America.

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One matter of great importance may be reported here. The Convention resolved to continue the use of the German language in church services and Sunday schools. In the Eastern states English is used principally, but not to any extent in the states west of the Mississippi. The secretaries of the Convention are: Reverends E. Umbach, Racine, Wisconsin; and S. Rese, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Sessions will be held today, Saturday, and Sunday.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 1, 1919.

THE WORK IS DONE
Resolutions and Election of the German
Roman-Catholic Alliance

Looking backward upon the two years which have elapsed since our country entered the World War, we cannot but express our feeling of utmost contempt for the suspicions and insults to which we have been exposed because of our origin. On the other hand, we are satisfied with the knowledge that it is now generally admitted that we have done our full duty to our country, the United States of America, not only by subscribing to our allotted quota of Liberty Loan bonds, but also by having sacrificed our sons to the service of our country--though our hearts bled when they left us. And we here make the solemn promise that we shall maintain this patriotic attitude in the future, and show the loyalty which our oath of allegiance demands.

We Catholics of German origin know full well that English is the language of

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I G our land, and that no other language will have a permanent place in America. We use and foster the German language only because we are convinced that it is absolutely necessary for the spiritual welfare of immigrants and their descendants. We do not wish to see the parents' mother tongue neglected in families, because such neglect would serve to detract from parental authority. We maintain the use of German and other foreign languages in our churches for the sake of those who do not yet understand English sufficiently to obtain spiritual knowledge and comfort for their souls. We are certain that the language question will be solved best if we insist that our children learn the English language. However, we are opposed to using any force in the solution of the problem, and we stand upon our right to speak the language which we know best and in which we can best make ourselves understood.

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In the afternoon, election of officers was held. Mr. Michael Walsdorf, of Chicago, was elected president.....George Stoecker, of Chicago, was elected financial secretary.....and Fred A. Gilson, of Chicago, was elected

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After the Alliance voted to thank the members of St. Benedict's Church for acting as host to the convention, a general meeting was held in which Father Albert Muntsch, of St. Louis, lectured on the subject of the program of the National Catholic War Board; he made special reference to social reconstruction. Adjournment followed.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost
(Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 27, 1919.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

Mundelein Recommends Bonds

In a letter to Reverend Thomas V. Shannon, chairman of the Societies for Catholic Activity in Chicago, Archbishop Mundelein appeals to the people of his faith to buy victory bonds. He writes:

"The Liberty Loan speaks for itself, and neither publicity nor agents nor salesmen are necessary to recommend it. It is a loan to the most reliable of all bankers, the United States Government; it is a profitable investment, for it yields as high an interest as could be reasonably expected; and finally, it is a patriotic privilege. Catholics have a further interest in the Fifth Loan of the Government. The chief official of our national treasury has repeatedly acknowledged the remarkable aid which Catholics of this city so loyally and enthusiastically rendered during the four previous Liberty Loan drives. And now, that the task is being completed, we should display greater interest and greater patriotic enthusiasm."

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Mar. 23, 1919.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH NEWS

The Board of Directors of Saint Paul's House held a meeting at the home of Mr. Fred Kressmann. President Carl Buehler, well known for his liberality, donated a plot of ground on which Saint Paul's House will build a home for aged people. The plot is 300 by 600 feet and is located on the North Side. Mr. and Mrs. Kressmann and their daughter entertained and served after the meeting. Saint Paul's House now has \$41,833.60 in its treasury. Reverend and Mrs. J. Pister gave a reception for the benefit of Saint Paul's House. The following were admitted into membership in Saint Paul's League: Milton Scheib, George Spurer, Irma Einrich, Arthur Fueting, and Walter Kruse. In a meeting of the League Reverend Z. T. Egartner gave a very interesting lecture on the topic: "True Americanization". Doctor Egartner served as a chaplain at Great Lakes Station....[Translator's note: The rest of this paragraph is irrelevant.]

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Abendpost, Jan. 30, 1919.

CONCORDIA LEAGUE
Entertainment Draws Full House



Wicker Park Hall was much too small to accommodate the many people who sought admission to the entertainment given by the Concordia League last evening. Even before starting since only those were admitted who had previously purchased tickets, and many of them found only standing room. Hundreds were turned away at the door. However, it was announced that the entertainment would be repeated on the coming Wednesday in order to give all who could not gain admission last evening opportunity to enjoy the annual "big night" of the League.

The Reverend W. F. Pieper welcomed the guests. He remarked that the object of these entertainments is to acquaint the public with the social work which the League does among the young Lutherans; that the League tries to offer young people good, interesting entertainment, and to render mutual aid to

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members who are in need and, at the same time, to lend support to the Lutheran Church. He cited the fact that the League has a membership of 3,500 and branches in every state of the Union, even in far-off Louisiana and Wyoming, as incontrovertible evidence of the organization's indomitable spirit.

Later Mayor Thompson also spoke for a few minutes, merely, as he said, to greet the large assembly and so wish everybody good luck. The Mayor was introduced by Henry Utpadel, a court reporter. When the Mayor entered the hall he was greeted with loud and long applause. He spoke briefly, in a simple, easy manner, and did not refer to any political matter. He stated that he comes from a family which is counted among Chicago's old settlers, and that the first public playground for children was established as a result of his efforts. He assured the assembly that he wholeheartedly approves of the League's efforts, especially its efforts in behalf of youth.

The entertainment consisted of songs, readings, and instrumental music. The



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Strassen Trio of Milwaukee, consisting of three sisters who play violin, cello, and piano, respectively, delighted the audience by rendering several selections in wonted artistic manner. Mr. A. Wendelin, violinist, and Mr. Walter Wendt, pianist, also contributed instrumental numbers. Humorous vocal selections were given by a quintette, consisting of Messrs. Edward Krause and M. G. Severinghaus, and Miss Gladys Severinghaus, Miss Minerva Severinghaus, and Mrs. M. G. Severinghaus. Bob Allan and Lucy Clabaugh gave readings which were well received. Members of the Jehovah Maennerchor (Male Chorus), directed by Walter Wendt, sang an English-German medley which caused much laughter. Miss Viola Stell, Mr. Louis Jannusch, and Mr. Ernst Blume contributed well-rendered readings.



Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1918.

EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CONGREGATION CELEBRATES
DIAMOND JUBILEE

The St. Paul's Congregation, whose place of worship is located at Orchard Street and Kemper Place, celebrated a jubilee yesterday. Three quarters of a century have passed since it was founded. For a full seventy-five years it has held together faithfully, always defending the principles laid down by our forefathers. In spite of many adversities it has kept on growing and can now enjoy its accomplishments wholeheartedly. The past was recalled to memory, men and women were remembered who once guided the fate of the community, especially the Reverend [Joseph] Hartmann, who served here all those many years. One remembered the old church, which stood at La Salle Avenue and Ohio Street and was only given up when, thanks to the untiring efforts of the Reverend Rudolph A. John, a new one, much larger and more beautiful, was completed. Memories were recalled of bygone days, during which our fathers and forefathers built what their children are enjoying today. A



Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1918.

reminder to preserve it for their descendants was given during yesterday's jubilee celebration.

Two services were held, one in the morning and one in the evening. At the first one the German language was used, since it had been used exclusively for many years and was more familiar to many of the older members. In the evening English was spoken, which the growing generation and those who had just come of age knew much better. It goes without saying that on each occasion the church was filled to capacity. In the morning the three church bells--named Faith, Love, and Hope--called the worshippers to service. In the evening a trombone ensemble played the hymn, "Nun danket alle Gott" (Now Thank We All Our God). The orchestra and the organ then played the prelude to Wagner's opera, "Parsifal," followed by a selection from Mozart, "Heil und Friede" (Redemption and Peace), and by a jubilee hymn, composed twenty-five years ago at the occasion of the community's golden anniversary, and sung by the choir of Uhlich's Orphanage. Then followed the Ninety-Fifth



Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1918.

Psalm in the version of Mendelssohn, accompanied by organ and orchestra. Afterwards, the Reverend Mr. Pfister, one of the two clergymen of the church, delivered the sermon. This concluded the first part of the service.

The second part was opened with a verse of Luther's hymn, "Ein' Fester Burg ist Unser Gott," (A Mighty Fortress Is Our God), after which the other clergymen, the Reverend Rudolph A. John, delivered his sermon. He has been officiating now for over thirty years and has rendered the greatest service to the community, a fact which is appreciated to the fullest, for he is equally popular with old and young. His sermon was based on the text of the Scriptures: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

A trio, together with the choir, then sang Haydn's "The Heavens are telling". After that, fourteen members, who had participated in the golden jubilee of the community, sang the same prayer, which had been sung at that time, accompanied by the organist, Mr. C. A. Weiss, who has held his position for thirty-two years. The next number also recalled memories of the celebration held



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1916. WPA (ILL.) FR...

THE LUTHERAN.

The new Lutheran Institute, after the initiation ceremony, was assigned to its destiny. The Institution was built with an expenditure of \$80,000.00. The German Lutherans erected this building as a symbol of their thankfulness for the goodness of the Almighty, and also to honor the name of the great reformer, Dr. Martin Luther, whose 400th anniversary of the reformation act, and announcement of the 95th thesis in the Castle Church of Wittenberg, Germany, will be remembered through-out the world.

Messrs. Steinbach and Worthman were the architects. The interior of the Institute is practically arranged, and is very much approved.

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Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1916.

REVEREND JOHN'S JUBILEE
Spiritual Leaders of St. Paul's Parish for Thirty Years

During the past thirty years Reverend [Rudolph] John has followed his calling in a faithful manner, building a splendid new church and successfully solving all its problems. Reverend John is always present during baptisms and marriages, and he may always be counted on as a consoling friend when death pays a visit. No wonder that the congregation availed itself of this opportunity to express its appreciation for this good pastor.

The Women's Aid Society prepared the food for the occasion, providing culinary masterpieces for about three hundred and fifty members and friends of the parish. A good orchestra, led by Joseph A. Schwickerath, provided music during the banquet, which was financed by the Men's Club. Speeches were in order. F. J. Haake, president of the club, spoke impressively and declared that the eminent position of the parish one of the most outstanding in the city, is

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chiefly due to Reverend John's consistent efforts throughout these many years.

Alfred A. Kanberg sang an air from "Martha" and was given great acclaim. Mr. A. P. Humburg gave a short biography of the celebrant.

Reverend John was born in Washington, Missouri, and became assistant pastor to his father in St. Louis. Later, fate brought him to Du Quoin, Illinois; then to Sedalia, Missouri, and Richmond, Virginia, where he married Miss Emilie Wenzel. Finally he was called to the St. Paul parish in Chicago.

An illustrated poem, the literary work of Louis G. Thoene, which not only immortalized Reverend John's life and efforts but also gave a graphic account of the parish development and history, was enthusiastically received.

The next number on the program was reserved for the minister's address. The enthusiastic reception appeared unending. Reverend John's contemplated theme

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was "How Much German," but he preferred to postpone this subject; he said that he would like to speak according to the dictates of his heart, and thus the subject revolved about faith, truth, love of God and fatherland, and affection for the German Church.

"That these form my inspiration, that I am intensely religious", averred Reverend John, "is directly due to my German origin." He then spoke about the present reform movements which have manifested themselves throughout the land, and he said that their lack of success is attributable to the Anglo-American Church, which is not big enough for the task. The St. Paul community, however, proceeds with German thoroughness, as he pointed out.

It is also true that our children are under the influence of their parents and therefore we face no child problems. He also mentioned the prohibition question, saying that all good Germans favor moderation. He stated that there has not been a single drunkard in the St. Paul parish within the last thirty years.

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Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1916.

"A truly 'good' man is not one who abstains totally from drinking or smoking," said Reverend John, he must be fortified against temptation."

Reverend Pister, assistant pastor of St. Paul, made the closing remarks, and so the joyous festivities came to a glorious end.

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Abendpost, Dec. 9, 1914.

PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION

German Methodists Protest Against Export of War Material

In the Fourth German Methodist Church, German Methodists held a patriotic celebration in connection with a protest against arms exports. In an interesting speech Dr. George L. Scherger, professor of history at Armour Institute, refuted all the accusations made against the Germans since the outbreak of the war. He explained the European war situation and called attention to the circulars of the Germanistic Society, which answer pertinent questions of the day.

It was resolved to issue a formal protest against the export of war materials to the Allies.

The remainder of the program consisted of speeches by Pastor Hartl, the chairman, and Pastor Meck, of the Fourth Church. There was singing by the community

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Abendpost. Dec. 9, 1914.

choir, and Pastor Meck recited a poem which he had composed. Mr. Max rendered a song by Koerner entitled "Vater, ich rufe Dich!" [Translator's note: Theodore Koerner was a well-known German poet during the time of the Napoleonic wars. His songs inspired the German people to liberate themselves from the yoke of the Corsican.]

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Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1911.

THE ZEALOUS ACTIVITY

Four hundred delegates, representatives of various branches of the German Roman-Catholic Association, were in full activity at the morning session.... Mr. J. B Oelkers, of Newark, N. J., the president of the organization, welcomed the members to the convention. Reverend Max Wurst, of Wabasha, Minn., delivered the prayer. Then followed the presentation of Archbishop Quigley and the papal nuncio Msgr. Falconio, of Washington, both of whom welcomed the representatives to the convention, expressing their hopes for a successful outcome....

Reverend E. J. Vattman, of Winnetka, secretary of the Catholic Colonization Organization, who served for years as an army chaplain of the Federal Government,--now pensioned--reported on the desirability of the existence and work of this association. A letter was then read, the author of which was a highly respected member of the Catholic Church in Texas, which stressed specifically the fact that the Church was an ideal organization for the founding of colonies

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for their co-religionists. Four dignitaries and spiritual leaders of the Catholic Church are at the head of this association, which is incorporated under the laws of Illinois.

Reverend Ledvina, vice-president and secretary of the society for the dissemination of the Catholic faith, then reported on the activities of his organization. He thus informed the convention that 600 Catholic Missions had been transformed into communities; moreover, a church was erected in each of these communities. Great financial aid towards the furtherance of this work came from a German Catholic, but names of those who had contributed were not disclosed.

One of the delegates to the convention expressed his consternation as to the manner exhibited by the English press of Chicago, toward the Central Association. Considerable space would have been given by these newspapers to a meeting of nine Socialists of Milwaukee, for instance, but no mention was made of this

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great German organization. The delegates decided to take action against this treatment by the English press, and therefore, suggested that a special committee take up this matter.

The afternoon program consisted of reports submitted by the officials of the Association, according to which, 110,460 members are included in the organization. This announcement was made by Mr. John R. Juenemann, of St. Paul, Minn., who functions in the dual role, that of financial secretary and corresponding secretary. He also made it known that \$60,481.01, was paid for sick benefits, while \$164,942.79, was paid for death benefits.....(A long list of names of various state organizations followed).....

ABENDPOST, July 11th, 1911



Laying of Cornerstone.

Yesterday was an important day for the Evangelical Lutheran Bethel Church. They celebrated the laying of the cornerstone of the new House of Worship, which is being erected at West-End and 42nd Avenue and is to be finished at the end of November. This new church will contain 500 seats. It is built in the Gothic-Roman style and the cost is estimated at \$18,000.00.

The old church, having about 250 members and being established about 20 years ago, is located at Carroll Street and 43rd Avenue. Quite a few of the "German" Sister Churches took part in the ceremony, which began about 3 o'clock.

The pastor of the Church laid the cornerstone and a number of pastors assisted him. Several short addresses were given by the ministers present.

Abendpost, Dec. 12, 1910.

DEDICATION OF A GERMAN CHURCH

The German Evangelical St. John's Church has built a new house of worship on Mofatt Street at the same place where their old building stood. This new church was dedicated yesterday. It is a beautiful building, erected in Goethic style. It holds 700 to 800 people.

At the dedication services of the forenoon and evening the Rev. Buesser, Lambrecht, and Rahm preached the festival sermons. The organ recital of Professor Stanger, as well as the splendid performances of the choir's, contributed much to the solemnity of the festival and to the edification of the audience. Pastor of the church is Reverend Hugo Stammer. The festival will continue tonight and tomorrow night. There will be a grand organ-concert tonight.

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Evangelical Churches Celebrate.

Many members of the German Evangelical Churches were assembled last night to celebrate their annual commemoration of the Reformation. Rev. P. Foerster of the Zions Church greeted the audience with a brief address. After prayer the choir of the Bethlehem congregation sang a hymn and an organ solo was rendered with marvelous effect. The congregation then sang a well-known hymn by Martin Luther.

Rev. G. Fischer of Milwaukee preached the sermon and in a most impressive way he portrayed the life and work of the great German reformer.

ABENDPOST, October 31st, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

German Catholic Church.

The German Catholic Trinity Church at Leavitt and Taylor Streets celebrated yesterday their silver jubilee. This Church festival was very well attended. The Archbishop Quiggley, with the assistance of the President of the Loyola Seminary, and the Rev. Fox celebrated the pontifical-mass. The Archbishop also delivered the official sermon. The Rev. D. Thiele, the founder of this congregation, could not be present to the jubilee because he had just accepted the pastorage of the St. Mathias Church.

Rev. Eisenbacher is the present leading pastor of the Trinity Church.

ABENDPOST, October 17th, 1910.

WPA (CL) 7-101-33275

A German Methodist Memorial Church.

After remodeling and refurnishing it, the German Methodist Memorial Church at Hancock and Mc Lean Avenues was again dedicated. This celebration took place yesterday. More than a dozen ministers and many members of sister churches had come to take part in the services. The Pastor of the Church, Karl Keck, delivered the sermon for the occasion. Several ministers held short appropriate speeches, and the mixed choir of the church, as well as a quartet, which had come from Aurora, assisted with their songs to make the dedication service impressive and dignified.

The church was originally built in 1897, but was hit by lightening and destroyed by fire. After rebuilding the same church was hit twice by lightening.

Abendpost, Oct. 13, 1910.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, 40TH JUBILEE

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Peters Church, is celebrating the fortieth year jubilee of their well-beloved pastor, Rev. G. Lambrecht.

Forty years ago, Rev. Lambrecht started as a young preacher to build up the then small congregation. Under his leadership this congregation became the mother-church of various other congregations. This Mother-church is still one of the largest German congregations in the city. The congregation, of course, is anxious to express their appreciation of the services of their pastor and to celebrate the occasion in a most appropriate and dignified way. All sister churches of the same faith contribute their share to the festival.

Later a concert will be given in honor of the pastor.

Abendpost, Sept. 19, 1910.

GERMAN ST. STEPHENS CHURCH

To accomplish the building of a new church, costing about \$55,000, as the German Evangelical St. Stephens Church did, is indeed a proof of great self-denial. This new church, built in the genuine Gothic style, was dedicated yesterday. The pastor, Rev. A. Buenger, has been with the church for 21 years. He can look back with satisfaction, because the small beginnings have developed to a considerable degree.

The crowd assembled for the festival, was so great, that the church could not hold all of them. Ministers present were: Professor L. Dorn, of the Concordia Seminary in Fort Wayne, Indiana; Rev. Photenhauer and Rev. I. A. Molstad.

Mr. W. Schulze, Vice President of the Schulze Banking Company, was chairman of the Building Committee.

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Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1909.

LUTHERAN CELEBRATION

In crowded Orchestra Hall last night a celebration in honor of Dr. Martin Luther took place, in an impressive manner, which was organized by the Lutheran institution. After an organ prelude performed by Prof. Rupprecht, the congregation sang the beautiful Lutheran choral, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." Dr. Arthur Haermann of the Lutheran College at Watertown, Wisconsin, made a speech about Luther in the German language. He spoke about the spiritual life of the reformer, the most important and most audacious clerical teacher since the time of the Apostles. The teachers' choir, managed by Mr. Bildermann, followed with two Dutch popular songs. Prof. W. H. R. Dan, of the Theological Seminary, Concordia, in St. Louis, made a speech in the English language about Lutheranism in the U. S., which has two and one-half to three million followers in 13,372 communities or 67 synods. The property in churches and real estate has a value of \$46,500,000.

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Abendpost, August 23, 1909

German Baptists

Pastor S. W. Hamel of the First German Baptist Congregation, Paulina and Superior Streets, will depart in the autumn for South India. This was announced today, at the Baptist meeting field in the German Baptist Church, Dixon Street and Harlem Avenue, Forest Park. The Committee of the Gentile Mission reported that over \$300. had been spent last year for missionary purposes abroad. Professor Herrmann von Berge of the Theological Seminary Rochester, N. Y. made a speech about the education of the clergymen.

At the final meeting in the evening, Pastor H. Schwendenner, St. Joseph, Michigan, will speak about the development and the support of the Church.

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Abendpost, October 16, 1908



GERMAN

CHURCH JUBILEE

THE FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CONGREGATION EXISTS FOR FIFTY YEARS
FESTIVAL STARTS OCTOBER 25th. WILL CONTINUE UNTIL 28th.
RETROSPECT OF THE HISTORY OF THE CONGREGATION. IS THE MOTHER
OF SEVEN OTHER CONGREGATIONS.

The first German Baptist Congregation, whose place of worship is located on North Paulina and Superior Street, is going to celebrate its fifty-year jubilee shortly. The celebration begins Sunday, October 25th, with divine services in the morning, on which occasion the former preacher of the congregation, Mr. Jacob Meier and Professor L. Meiser, of Rochester Baptist Seminary, will hold the festival sermons.

A RETROSPECT

The first German Baptist Congregation of Chicago was founded in 1858 with sixteen members, and held its first meeting in a Presbyterian Church near Throop Street. Their first chapel was erected in 1866 on Pickerdike and West Huron Streets, where services were held till 1872, during which time the



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the building was enlarged. In the meantime the congregation founded several missions in different parts of the city, which gradually developed into independent congregations. The first missionary house was erected in South Chicago, later followed by one on Burling and Willow Streets, and a little later again in a house on the Southwest side, at present the place of worship of the third Baptist congregation.

THE PRESENT CHURCH

In the year 1888 the present house of worship was erected at North Paulina and Superior Streets, and at the same time, one in Harlem, which is now the church of the Oak Park congregation. Ten years later, with the building of a chapel on Courtland Street and Spaulding Avenue, the foundation was laid for the present Humboldt Park congregation, which was joined by 133 members. In the year 1902 forty-five members were released, to form a congregation on 27th Street and 5th Avenue; four years later a Mission on Irving Park started, which is now called the Emmanuel Congregation. After the church on Spaulding and Courtland Avenue, the German Baptist congregation erected in 1896, an old Home, costing 40,000 dollars. Rejoining the church of the First Congregation,

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was built a Deaconess and Girls' Home, at a cost of \$6,000. The total property value of the German Baptist congregations in Chicago amounts to \$150,000. In the course of years a Bohemian mission branched off the First Congregation, which, in the meantime has split into two congregations.

The first Baptist Congregation has now 550 members. The present minister is S. W. Mainel. For almost twenty-eight years, from 1870 to 1898, Mr. Jacob Meier served as preacher to the congregation. He found about two hundred members scattered all over the city. Under his ministry the congregation has developed great activity. He was granted the privilege of baptizing twelve hundred persons in their faith. From the sixteen members of the First Congregation of fifty years ago, there became 2,000 members, which are served by eight congregations.

Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1906

STRANGE

Chicago, Ill. Nov. 1, 1906, To the Editor of the "Abendpost:"

It may be pleasing to the German Evangelical population of Chicago to be reminded that the Evangelical Minister who, during his days of health and strength endeavored to be a help to his fellow citizens, and during the time of illness and death stood at their side, should also render the last honors at the grave. On the occasion of the funeral of Mr. L. Rietzsch (formerly 2949 Farrell St.) who was for many years a member of the Evangelical Congregational German Christus Parish, South Centre Avenue and 31st Place, and who did not belong to any lodge, the minister of this parish was not allowed to speak. It even was forbidden that he say the "Lord's Prayer." Of such an intention no notice was given the day before when the family bought the cemetery lot. That such things can happen in the name of religious passion in America in the 20th Century, appears highly strange, and that thinking people must lose nearly all respect for the church following such happenings, is not astonishing.

Philip Reitinger,
Pastor of the German Evangelical Congregation,
Christus Parish, Chicago, Ill.

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1906.

ST. CLEMENS CHURCH CONSECRATED

With high mass the new St. Clemen's Church and School (Orchard Street and Deming Place) was consecrated yesterday afternoon by Archbishop Quigley. The Church Prince complained of the want of religious instruction in the Public Schools which makes it necessary to keep up the Church schools. The building cost \$35,000; it was started a year ago and was completed a month ago. At the high mass assisted the Reverends, Kirsch, Schiffer and Czikewski.

The Reverend F. A. Rempe entertained his colleagues after the celebration, with a banquet.

Abendpost, April 30th, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROC 39275

THE CATHOLIC GUARDS.

ANNUAL MEETING AT THE GERMAN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

In the St. Paul's Church at 22nd Place, since yesterday the 10th convention of the Chicago Branch of the Catholic Guards of America takes place. The St. Paul's cadets of the St. Pauls's Parish founded by their former clergy man, Father George D. Heldmann, fetched their guests from Ashland Avenue and 22nd Street and conducted them to the church, where they were welcomed by the National President Mathias Lillig with a hearty speech. Pater Victor also made a speech and spoke about the activity of the guards and wished them further success.

Today a holy mass was celebrated and afterwards the convention was opened, which will finish with the election of their officers. The local branch of the Catholic Guards has 500 members.

Abendpost, April 8, 1906.

EVANGELICAL ST. JACOBI CHURCH

Today the entirely renovated church of the Evangelical St. Jacobi Congregation, N. Park Avenue and Florimond Street has been reopened. In the forenoon, service conducted by Prof. Kraft the confirmation service takes place. Three boys and three girls will be confirmed.

At the evening service, Prof. Oberhaus of the Chicago Theological Seminary will made a speech in German and Dr. Armstrong, secretary of the Chicago town Missions Association will make a speech in English. For the festival service in the forenoon a strong delegation of the Evangelical Germans of Winnetka is expected. On the 27th of April the church choir will give a concert in the Church.

Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1908

GERMAN CELEBRATION OF THE PAPL JUBILEE

The German congregations unite to honor the head of the Church. The Golden Jubilee of Pope Pius X, was celebrated yesterday afternoon by the German Catholic congregations and societies, in the spacious school hall of St. Michael's congregation, North and Hudson Avenues. The celebration was opened by a procession. The marchers formed at Hudson Avenue and Eugenie Street. At their head rode thirty-six policemen under Captain Healy. Then followed marshals and the band of the Chicago district unions of Catholic Societies in Illinois, under whose direction the celebration took place. The banners of the Pope were carried by dignitaries of the Church, and four young honor boys, in white vestments. After these came a youth organization, St. Michael's Band, Knights of St. John, Commandery of St. Michael and St. Alphonsus, St. Paulus Cadets in uniform, societies of St. Michael's Congregation, St. Alphonsus Band and the adult members of thirty-six other German Catholic congregations.

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Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1908.

Accompanied by the firing of cannon, the procession moved through crowds of spectators lining North Avenue, LaSalle Street, Schiller Street, North State Street, and stopped at the residence of Archbishop Quigley. The replate was clad in full official regalia and rode in a carriage. A number of resolutions directed against all economic ills and requesting all the faithful to display an unlimited loyalty to the Pope, were accepted.

Abendpost, August 11, 1908.

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THE LUTHER LEAGUE
ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS BRANCH. THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Luther League of Illinois yesterday held in Handel Hall in the presence of 150 delegates, its yearly convention. The following officers were elected: President, John Hanberg, Moline, Corresponding secretary, Alwine Stut, Chicago, Treasurer, B. O. Berge, Ottawa, Secretary for statistics Nellie Swanson, Galesburg, Librarian, J. R. E. Hunt. There are in Illinois 151 local branches with 8000 members, 8 deaconesses and 74 students, who prepare themselves for the clerical vocation.

Abendpost, June 27, 1908.

ORDINATION

Tomorrow, in the Evangelical Zion Church, Ashland Avenue and Hastings Street, the candidate, Henry M. Strub, will be ordained as a preacher. He will preach there at the morning services. The ordination takes place at the evening services, 7:30 o'clock, and will be performed by the Pastor Foerster, assisted by Pastors Philip Klein and J. Bollens, Wanatah. Mr. Strub is a son of the Zion Congregation, studied at the pre-seminary in Elmhurst, and completed his education at the preachers' seminary in St. Louis.

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Abendpost, June 26, 1908.

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.

On the occasion of the Roman Catholic Church's Diamond Jubilee in the present arch-diocese of Chicago, the Rev. L. Erhard of the Holy Cross church in Batavia, will write a history about the merits, displayed by the German Catholic clergy and the laymen. The work also will include the dioceses of Peoria & Alton. It will begin with the year 1832. At that time Pastor Erhard's father, George Erhard, and his uncles, John Busch, John Belz, Anton Weber, Franz Xaurer and Caesar and Klemens Periolat, assisted in the erection of the first church of Mary. Busch, a blacksmith, made the cross, which was placed on the top of the church. The Sisters of Mercy, retained this cross as a keep sake, but it became, like many other things, a victim of the fire in 1871. Pastor Erhard, who is able to relate many interesting events of those former days, asks for the assistance of all Catholic clergymen in the state. He would like, to get a detailed historical report from every one, in regard to the progress of Catholicism in their diocese, and will gratefully accept reports from laymen.

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Abendpost, June 7, 1908.

BISHOP HENNINGHAUS
HE INTENDS TO MAKE A NUMBER OF INTERESTING SPEECHES HERE.

Bishop Henninghaus, born in Munsterland in Germany, who was a missionary for 20 years in South Shantung, China, arrived in New York on March 25th. As in Germany, his lectures about the religious situation in China, found here also great acclaim. In all dioceses of the East, which he visited, he was received with great friendliness. He is an eloquent speaker and linguist. The Bishop arrived here yesterday, to go afterwards to Techny, Illinois to visit his brothers. He belongs to the Society of the Divine Words, which is conducting the St. Joseph technical school there.

He is accompanied by the young Chinese priest, Peter Ischang, who besides his mother tongue, also speaks Latin and German, and in accordance with his country's habits, wears a cue and serves as secretary to the Bishop. Today the Bishop will celebrate high mass in Techny, his attendant, in the Catholic Church, of Niles Center, Pastor George Thiele, will sing high mass.



Abendpost, June 7, 1908.

and the Bishop will preach. Tonight at 8 o'clock, Bishop Henninghaus is going to lecture about conditions in China, in St. Michael's Church, and his attendant will make a German speech. Tomorrow, Whit Monday, the Bishop will confirm a number of boys of the St. Joseph technical School, also several children of the Shermerville community.

The following days and weeks, he proposes to lecture in different German and English churches. The Bishop intends to make the return trip to China, by way of Vancouver and Japan, after a little while.

Abendpost, April 11, 1908.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

EVANGELICAL COMMUNITY

The 64th Conference of the Illinois District held in Chatsworth.

In Chatsworth there was held yesterday the 64th annual conference of the Evangelical Community, under the presidency of Bishop Horn of Cleveland, about 70 preachers took part in the meeting. From the reports it was learned, that last year was a very successful one for the district. \$11,394.00 were collected for missionary purposes.

Pastor J. Kiest of Chicago was elected president of the missionary Society; as secretary Pastor L. Schmidt of Chicago; as missionary secretary, Pastor G. Schwartz of Joliet.

Pastor F. S. Schwab of Naperville was re-elected as Presiding Elder.

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Die Abendpost, February 17, 1908.



GERMAN

SILVER JUBILEE

Last Sunday was a particular holiday for the German Catholic St. Martin's Congregation, as its minister, Rev. John M. Schaeffers, celebrated the 25 years' jubilee of his priest ordination. For this occasion a high mass was held by Rev. Schaeffers' former student friends, Rev. Lochemes, Rev. C. Becker and Professor H. Ries in the Congregation Church at 59th Street and Princeton Avenue.

Vicar-general Joseph Rainer from Milwaukee was making the speech of the day. Then a cablegram from the Pope was read, who sent his blessings to the celebrants.

In the afternoon, 450 children of the churchchoir honored Rev. Schaeffers with a cantata and then presented him a young tree with 25 Silver Dollars hanging off its twigs. Towards evening a committee of congregation members gave Rev. Schaeffers \$1500.00 as a jubilee gift of the congregation.

Die Abendpost, January 27, 1908

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

IN A NEW HOME

The new Lutheran German Emmanuel's Church, 9035 Houston Avenue, South Chicago, built at a total cost of \$30,000.00 was dedicated yesterday. The Church-service was led by Pastor Georg Walter of Oak Park, who made a stirring speech. Three choirs from various German Lutheran Churches of Chicago sang selected hymns.

The regular pastor of the new church is Rev. Wilhelm M. Sievers.

Abendpost, December 2, 1907

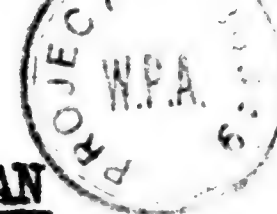


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THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

The German preachers of the Seventh Day Adventists community are meeting at the Belden Hall at Lincoln Avenue. Representatives of nearly all states from the Atlantic to the Pacific have put in their appearance. Public meetings in the above hall take place every evening. Pastor G. F. Heffner, the Chairman of the German Adventists community at the west of the Mississippi and Pastor C. E. Reinecke of New York, chairman of the community in the East, made the speeches in the opening meetings.

Also Pastor H. I. Dirkson of Portland made a speech. Saturday, the forenoon service was held in the English language. Pastor J. S. Schreck of Wisconsin held the sermon in the afternoon. Pastor Heinke of New York made the speech, and in the evening Pastor H. Schulz of Lodi, California, the former evangelist.



Abendpost, October 16, 1907.

ANOTHER PROTEST

Following the example of the Concordia League the Evangelical Lutheran Pastor Conference made a protest against the opening of an Amusement Park close to the Concordia Cemetery.

A resolution was worked out and presented for acceptance by a Committee consisting of the Pastors L. Lochner, Carl Schmidt, and F. P. Merbitz.

Abendpost, Oct. 9, 1907

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF THE GERMAN
CATHOLIC ST. ALPHONSUS PARISH

With pride the parish can look back at its achievements within the last quarter of a century because, no other in the entire country could show in so short a time such a great development, an expansion that has brought the parish to the first place among all German parishes of the city.

History of the Parish

The St. Alphonsus Parish owes its foundation to Father Josef Essing, who was the Rector of the St. Michael's Parish and who in 1882 caused the purchase of five acres of land. In the fall of the same year the first church, a building of 120 X 50 feet, and the first school, 60 X 50 feet with eight rooms, were completed. The building costs for both amounted to \$12,000. The consecration was done by Archbishop Feehan. Father M. Leinengruber was the first Rector. Sixty pupils were instructed in the school under the guidance of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

Abendpost, Oct. 9, 1907

The young parish flourished so rapidly that, four years later in 1886 church and school proved too small to satisfy all demands; new buildings became an absolute necessity. In 1889, the erection of a larger church could be started. The basement was used for services until in 1897, when the entire beautiful building was completed, which since then is an object of interest and an ornament for the North Side. The interior measures 86 X 206 feet and has 1300 seats and 7 exits. The stately steeple reaches 260 feet into the sky. The new school was dedicated in 1902; it is four stories high, 189 X 90 feet base; has 24 rooms and cost \$115,000. The parish has a membership of 1500 families and the school attendance is 2000 children. The Rector is Father Georg Thomas.

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Abendpost, June 4, 1907.

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A NEW ORGAN.

The German Catholic St. Bonifacius Church at Noble and Cornell Streets, will shortly possess a new organ.

The congregation raised half of the cost, and Andrew Carnegie promised to pay the other half. The Church was built in 1904, and on account of its architectural beauty, and its artistic decorations, was famous.

The rector, Father Albert Evers, participates in many charitable endeavors, like the creation of small parks, social settlements etc.

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Abendpost, May 24, 1907.

MISSOURI SYNOD.

At the second meeting of the Missouri Synod's Illinois district, Professor Krauss from St. Louis held a lecture about "Israel in the Desert". Pastor Kohn, President of the Mission Committee, gave a report about the gratifying progress of the work, in the Illinois district. Upon recommendation of the board, to deliberate about the separation of the district, the Synod resolved unanimously, for reasons set forth by the committee, to act upon the division of the district into three parts: South, Middle, and Northern Illinois. A committee was elected to confer about all questions pertaining to the division and to report to the Synod.

Abendpost, May 23, 1907.

MISSOURI SYNODE

The 23rd Meeting Of The Illinois District Taking Place
in Bethlehem Church

The 23rd meeting of the Illinois District of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod, from Missouri, Ohio and other States is at present, being held in the Bethlehem Church (Pastors E. Ande, Reinke) corner Mc Reynolds and Paulina Streets. It was opened with divine service, at which Pastor E. Succop, vice-president of the Synode, was preaching. Two meetings will be held daily, from 9 to 11:30 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 4:30 in the afternoon. Pastor A. Pfotenhauer of Addison, Illinois was elected Chaplain, Pastor Th. Lohrmann of Decatur, assistant Chaplain, and Pastor A. Ulrich of La Grange, assistant secretary. President Engelbrecht, in his Synodal speech pointed to the growth of the Illinois District, which in all probability, will necessitate its division.

ABENDPOST, February 17th, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

New German Congregation.

In Irving Park a new German Evangelic parish has been established. The pastor is Louis Von Roque', 719 W. Irving Park Blvd. President of the Parish is Kornelius Goldmann and President of the Women's department, Augusta Fiedler. Church service will be held temporarily in the store 639 Irving Park Blvd, corner of Kimball Avenue. The sermon is held at 11:30. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a Sunday School is held.

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Abendpost, December 20th, 1905.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS OF THE GERMAN

Methodist Congregation of Chicago held a meeting yesterday in the Church of Pastor Wilhelm Keller at Maxwell Street and resolved to organize a convention of all Sunday School Workers in Chicago.



Abendpost, December 1st, 1905.

RESURRECTION CONGREGATION.

The Protestant Lutheran Resurrection Congregation, Pastor B. Lederer, has bought the church building, 101 Burlin Street. This church will be solemnly dedicated Sunday, December 10th on which day three services will be held. The morning service starts at 10:30 and Pastor W. Rosentengel of Carthage, Ill, will preach. The afternoon service is held at 3 o'clock, with Pastor Knudten and Pastor Hesson, both of Chicago, and at 7:30 in the evening, Pastor G. Michelmann will preach.

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ABENDPOST, September 4th, 1905.

No German
Pastor "Smidt" Agitates against Preaching in the German Language.

Pastor H. T. Smidt spoke today in the Union of the Congregational Clergymen as Pastor of the German Congregational Christ Parish and stated, that he was against preaching in the German language. According to his views, only the English language should be used especially before the younger generation.

"I, myself, speak German language," the pastor regretfully excused himself, "because my parishoners are mostly older persons. The younger German Christians should be Americanized by the use of the English language."

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ABENDPOST, September 4th, 1905.



GERMAN

Passion Play.

The St. Alphonso Hall at Southport and Oakdale Avenue could not hold the number of visitors last night, which had come to view the performance of the Oberammergauer Passion plays, explained by moving and stereoptical pictures. The German Roman Catholic Central Association, at the inducement of the St. Joseph Club gave the performance and Dr. John H. Scherer made the German translation. The deep impression, which the individual pictures made on the public, has been strengthened by suitable songs of soloists.

The passion plays, without doubt, will be performed by many other local Catholic congregations, as the undertaking has the fullest support of the clergy.

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Aberdpost, October 20, 1922.

THE ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH.

EXALTING CELEBRATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDATION.

Hardly has any of the brave men who founded the St. Michael's Parish, fifty years ago, dreamed that their little, poor church made of logs and boards, would stand up so great and respected after fifty years as it was recognized yesterday. From early morning until late at night an enormous crowd flooded the church, at Cleveland Ave. and Eugenie St., and in the evening the crowd was estimated as over 20,000 people, who wanted to attend the grand fireworks. The procession of the clergy, including Bishop Muldoon, presented an exalting view. At the head marched fifty boys and fifty girls, in white and yellow festival robes, then followed seventy-five more acolytes, who were followed by the same number of priests. Amidst these walked the Bishop, elaborately robed and with all insignia of his high office. Very impressive was the high mass with its sweet enchanting music - the Kyrie and Gloria of Mozart's 13th Mass; the Credo and Sanctus of Gounod; the Agnus Dei of Haydn's 3rd Mass, which were offered in artistic perfection by the organist, Albert Sieben. Soloists, the sixty members of the chorus, and the orchestra of Thomas musicians, endeavored to offer the best that was in their power to the audience of about 7,500 people. The Bishop was assisted by the Honorary Deacon, Father Mueller, the highest priest of the parish. As sub-deacons functioned



Memphis, October 25, 1957.

Rev. Adam Horth of St. Louis, and Joseph A. Hall of Dubuque. Rev. A. Trois-terff was master of ceremonies. The festival sermon was held by Rev. Joseph Wissel of Philadelphia. With the singing of the choral "Great God, We praise Thee," this church service came to a close.

At eight o'clock in the evening, a Jubilee Concert was given and again the church was overflowing, and at nine-thirty, a grand fireworks program was offered.

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Abendpost, June 10, 1902.



LOCAL REPORT.

CONCLUSION OF THE EVANGELICAL SYNODE

This afternoon the annual conference of the Pastors and Teachers of the North Illinois District of the German Evangelical Synode came to a close at the St. Peter's Church. Pastor Carl Krafft of the Salem's Parish was elected president.

The meeting resolved to found a new district. This shall include the center part of the State and it is expected that by this act many of the still independent parishes will be united.

Several of the parishes will complain before the Federal Senators about the custom of nominating as members of the Indian Commission or any other Federal office representatives of any one church congregation.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1901.

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A MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS SERVICE

Classical secular music is being upheld by St. Paul's Church, of which Pastor Heldmann is the spiritual leader.

In the service of religion the great art of music remains triumphant. This is just the way one feels inclined to describe the Easter festival held yesterday in Pastor George D. Heldmann's St. Paul Parish. Although the impressive ceremonies observed in this place of worship on Easter Sunday were not at all unusual, the musical program, however, sparkled with vocal and instrumental brilliancy.....

Such charm and deep pathos was exhibited by the choir boys in the execution of their songs. These young voices have received excellent training as the result of strict discipline in the parochial schools. This choir is composed of fifty young boys, known as Pastor Heldmann's model choir, a predicate quite justified.....



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1901.

However, the opinions may differ about the introduction of the cecilianic secular music in Catholic churches of this country, but one thing remains beyond dispute, namely, the fulfillment of its service in ecclesiastical affairs, because of its dignified form and because it is unpretentious, without pomp or sentimentality. This does not imply, however, that the gorgeous compositions of sacred music by the world's oldest masters are not duly recognized and appreciated by the faithful flock, as well as by the church itself.

One of the outstanding compositions is the "Terra Tremuit" by Greith. The sound effect of this piece of music is both thrilling and striking.... A masterpiece of equal importance is the "Mass" by Brosig. Especially, the "Kyrie," "Benedictus," and "Agnus Dei" are excerpts of rare classical beauty. This work enjoys the distinction of being of gracious style and serenity. The instrumental program of the Easter Sunday church ceremony was directed by the youthful choir leader and outstanding organist Mr. Otto A. Singenberger, who-considering his extreme



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1901.

youth-may indeed be congratulated upon his exquisite accomplishments. The incomparable orchestra, which was composed of members of the famous Theodore Thomas musical organization, contributed greatly to the success of the beautiful, divine services. The resounding tunes of the grand pipe organ added to the almost overwhelming grandeur when rolling through the stillness of that sanctuary. Like waves upon the ocean they rolled and resounded in the souls of the devout who came to share in the spiritual beauty of the ceremony of the Resurrection. It was indeed an unusual divine service, which justifies here the citation of Beethoven's exclamation in regard to Klopstock: "He is great and a unique uplifter of the soul besides."



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Abendpost, December 1st, 1900.

THE NEW CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
ST. PAUL COMMUNITY AT AUSTIN, WILL BE DEDICATED TOMORROW

A dignified, exalted festival is scheduled for tomorrow, when the new church at Austin will be dedicated. Pastor Adolph Bartling, the sympathetic and beloved spiritual leader of the community will be assisted by his colleagues, who hold services at various times of the day.

Music will be furnished by the Teachers' chorus, and the Church choir. The new edifice is 78 x 47 feet and its corner tower reaches to a height of 100 feet. The interior is solid and decorated in good taste. It was built by the well-known architect Peabody, constructor of the Machinery Hall at the World's Fair, and his partner Beaully. The new organ is the work of H. Barkhoff, installed and constructed by the Church Organ Company of Pomeroy, Ohio. It is to be played for the first time tomorrow. H. W. Austin, organizer of that district, gave four lots for the building site, each 25 x 150 feet. The old church proved too small, although it has been enlarged at times; so the parish will undoubtedly be blessed with a constant increase in attendance and progress in its new building.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 15, 1900.

CATHOLIC AGITATION

The first mass-meeting of the district organizations of the German Catholic Societies of Chicago was held last night in the spacious assembly hall of St. Michael's congregational school. The reason why the Catholic Societies desire to be united is to give all the members a chance to join in the discussion of religious questions as well as those of public interest. The meeting was presided over by Professor A. Lauth and the welcoming address was delivered by Rector Beil of St. Michael's Church. The speaker of the evening was Mr. John Grzybowski, who chose for his subject: "What does the workingman owe the Catholic Church? What does he expect of the State?" He referred to the misery of the masses to the benefits derived by unity, and stated that the Catholic Church was an indispensable factor in solving social questions. He denounced the employment of women and children in big industries and spoke for a more just distribution of tax assessments. He finally introduced two resolutions which were passed unanimously. They are the following: 1. We demand that the state recognizes the just demands of the oppressed working class. 2. We appeal to the chosen leaders of Catholicism to introduce in this country courses, after the pattern of the well known social courses in Germany, for the study of

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 15, 1900.

social problems, and means of remedying them...

Then Attorney M. Girten spoke and denounced the government for its activities against the Indian-Catholic schools. The next speaker was August Benz, whose subject was: "The St. Joseph Home at Shermerville, our German school for industry; a contribution to solving the social question". The last speaker was Joseph Matt, editor of the Wanderer in St. Paul, who spoke on the present political conditions. He said: "The star spangled banner, the symbol of freedom, has become merely a sign of oppression." He protested against the sacrilege committed by American Troops against Catholic churches in the Philippines.

Three more resolutions have been passed unanimously, they are the following:

1. We energetically protest against the execution of the Treaty by the Government, in the case of the Indian-Catholic schools.
2. Great satisfaction was voiced by the meeting concerning the erection of St. Joseph's Home.
3. The repeated protest against the sacrilege committed against Catholic churches in the Philippines.

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Abendpost, July 10th, 1899.



CHURCH FESTIVAL.

Yesterday afternoon at the appointed time the ceremonies took place for the laying of the cornerstone for the projected German Evangelical-Lutheran St. Simons Church.

Services were held in German and English. The following things were placed into the cornerstone: One new Testament, one Catechism, one song book, one issue of "St. Simons Bote "(Messenger), one copy in English, one copy of Lutheran World , several numbers of the Sunday school paper, some other newspapers, a copy of the constitution and of the history of the church, and a list of the clubs of the church and their members.

The new Church is being erected in the Gothic style with a 125 foot high tower. The Basement will serve for school and special meeting purposes. The cost of this building is estimated at \$15,000.

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Abendpost, November 28, 1898.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW ST. PAUL CHURCH.

The new and beautiful church of the Evangelical St. Paul's Congregation, at the corner of Orchard Street and Kemper's Place, has been dedicated yesterday to its noble purpose in an appropriate and up-lifting manner. It was a day of honor for the faithful congregation whose self-sacrifices had made the erection of a house of worship possible. It is a worthy monument of German aspirations and power of faith.

The members of the congregation participated in the dedicatory ceremonies during the morning service. Services were held during the afternoon and in the evening. There was an extensive program arranged for every evening during the following week, exclusive of Saturday.

The new St. Paul church has been built by the architects, Hill and Woltersdorf, at a cost of \$135,000.00, of which sum \$27,000.00 only is unpaid. The Church is built in the Romanic style. A 230 foot high tower rises above the building. At the main entrance a plate bears the following inscription:
"First German United Evangelical-Lutheran St. Paul's Church.



Abendpost, November 28, 1898.

Established in 1843. The first Church was built in 1844, at La Salle and Ohio Streets. The second Church was built in 1854 and destroyed by the great Chicago fire in 1871. The third Church was built in 1872 and sold in December, 1897. This property was bought in March, 1896; the corner-stone laid on August 8, 1897, and dedicated on November 27, 1898. "The inside of the Church is artistically and elegantly arranged. Scenes from the life of Christ on the beautiful windows effect a dignified appearance for the whole.

III C
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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 9th, 1898.

GERMAN LIBERAL CHURCH.

The Liberal Church on the Northwest side is reopening their Sunday School and also their sewing school.

Instructions in sewing, embroidery, etc. will be given every Saturday from 2-4 P. M. Sunday-school is held every Sunday morning from 10-12 o'clock A. M.

This congregation appeals to all parents in sympathy with their plans to send their children to these classes. At the same time they ask parents to join the church. They promise to put forth every effort to establish a home of their own. The monthly fee is .10¢.

III C

II B 1 c (3)

Abendpost, December 9, 1897.

GERMAN



IMPRESSIVE DEDICATION CEREMONY

The new and beautiful hospital building of the Alexian Brothers, Racine and Belden Avenues, received yesterday the ecclesiastical consecration by Archbishop Feehan with a pompous celebration. A High Mass was held, by Pater Matthias, in the Hospital Chapel. Especially impressive was the singing which was taken over by the famous student chorus of the Teacher Seminary in St. Francis, Wis. which is conducted by Prof. Dr. J. Singenberger. The festival speech was given by the Archbishop in English, and Pater Adolphus of the St. Elizabeth Hospital congratulated the Alexian Brothers on their success, in the German tongue.

He expressed the wish that the exorbitant trouble and labor, connected with the erection of this beautiful building, might find adequate recognition. The investiture of the Novices John Borucki, Georg Lauten Schlaeger, and John Baccini, concluded the High Mass, which was followed by a splendid banquet.

Abendpost, October 4, 1897

MS (ILL) PROJ. 30275

CHURCH CONSECRATION

Amid the participation of great masses of the German - Catholic inhabitants of the North Side the imposing St. Alphonsus Church was consecrated yesterday at Lincoln Avenue, corner Wellington and Southport Avenues. Archbishop Feehan, who personally officiated at the act of consecration, was called for at his residential palace by a large number of Church Societies and was accompanied in festive procession under the leadership of the Marshall Lorenz Brieske to the festival place. The festival sermon was delivered there by Bishop Richter of Grand Rapids, while Pater Gerardy, the Order-Provincial of the Redemptorists, celebrated the High Mass. Numerous priests participated at the festivities. Those names are: Rector Loewenkamp, the minister of the new church; General Curate Boenig of Grand Rapids; the Reverends Heldman, Barth, Erz, Schaefer, Mathias; Adolph, Engelkamp, Dettmer, Murray, Walden, McShean and Gill, and the Redemptorists - Patres Thomas, Jaechel, Karcher, Essing, Distler, Hild, Froelich and Hahn.

The regular church ceremonies were supplemented by a magnificent church

Abendpost, October 4, 1897

CHURCH CONSECRATION

concert arranged by Mr. Ederer, the Organist, and Chorus-Master of the Alphonsus Parish. At this concert cooperated, besides the excellently trained Chorus of the Alphonsus Church, also the Chorus of the St. Michael's Church and twenty-five able musicians. The fine hymn "Grosser Gott, Wir Loben Dich" sung with its mighty sound effect by a chorus of the entire congregation brought the celebration to a dignified conclusion.

Abendpost, Oct. 2, 1897.

THE ALPHONSUS CHURCH

Archbisop Feehan, assisted by Bishop Richter of Grand Rapids, Michigan, will, tomorrow, dedicate the now completed Alphonsus Church, at the crossing of Lincoln Avenue, Wellington Street and Southport Avenue.

This building, the cost of which was raised through great sacrifices by the parish members, is executed in realistic Gothic style and is one of the most interesting of its kind, that can be found in Chicago.

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II B I c (3)

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, August 9th, 1897.



Laying Of The Foundation Stone.

In the presence of thousands of spectators and under solemn celebrations was the foundation stone laid yesterday afternoon for the new church which the Evangelical St. Pauls Parish intends to build at the corner of Orchard Street and Kemper Place. For this occasion an abundant and very effective program was prepared and carried through.

Pastor R. A. John officiated and in his address he pointed to the great importance of this day for the entire German population of Chicago, and paid special attention to the heavy sacrifices made by the church members to make this erection of a new, beautiful and spacious church possible.---

The new church will contain 1500 seats. It will be 125 feet long and 9- feet wide with a 235 feet high steeple. The building costs will be about \$100,000.-

III C

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, August 3rd, 1897.

"Man, Pay Your Debts!"

Because President P. Zimmermann of the Evangelical Lutheran Synode of North America, following the induction of Pastor Schaube of Mohana, Illinois, gave a warning against Oscar Keltsch, the present minister of the St. Nicolai Church, as a borrower and as not regularly ordained minister, Mr. Keltsch lost his position.

He has now filed a \$15,000 suit for slander against Pastor Zimmermann and will also act in a similar way against Pastor Schaube.

Abendpost, June 15, 1897.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE SYNOD-CONFERENCE
THE ADMISSION OF NEW CONGREGATIONS. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the meeting which was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Schwan, the President of the Missouri-Synod made his report over the financial standing. According to same, the Synod is at present in pecuniary embarrassment, through unwise credit allowances, which, however, can be overcome by economy. To cancel the existing debts, Dr. Schwan recommended to take up collections during the Reformation Festivals. A motion to this effect was made and accepted. Furthermore it was resolved, to induce the Synod, to separate the building-fund from the General money chest. The following congregations were admitted to the Synod league: The Immanuel-congregation in Danville, the Trinity congregation in Geneva, St. Paul's congregation, Chicago Heights, Zions congregation Bunker Hill, St. Petri congregation, Evansville, Immanuel's congregation, Broadland, Trinity congregation, Hanson Park. The delegates of above congregations, if they were in possession of credentials, received

Abendpost, June 15, 1897.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

seats and votes. Pastor Reinke was admitted to the Synod league. After this the election of officers took place, with the following results: President; H. Guccap, Vice President; I. A. F. W. Mueller, secretary; F. Merbitz, visitors; Northern Illinois: A. Bauer, L. Lochner, H. G. Schmidt, Central Illinois; Zahn Martens, Southern Illinois: Brust Buenger. Cashier H. Bartling, Missionary Commission; L. Hoelter, W. Uffenbeck, H. E. Zuttermeister, Aid Commission; Johannes Grosse, Teacher; Ritzmann, H. Oohlerking, Church building fund; L. Lochner, H. Engelbrecht, Teacher Otto C. F. Wolff, The. Reinhard, Karl Ivern. Pastor Lochner's invitation to hold the next conference amidst his congregation was gratefully accepted. President Succop's congregation was voted thanks for the hospitality, shown to the delegates of the conference.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, June 14th, 1897.

From The Synod-Conference.

The delegates to the biennial Synod Conference of the Illinois District, German-Lutheran Missouri-Synod met this forenoon in St. John's Church, corner of Superior and Bickerdyke Streets for their deliberations.

Paster Salle of Rock Island, the Senior of the district, opened the discussion with a short prayer after which different points of Church-doctrines were gone over. A vote of thanks was expressed, in the course of forenoon, to those members of the Legislature who were endeavoring to have the law submitted by Senator Bogardus about compulsory attendance at school, extended to private schools of foreign speaking congregations, such to be acknowledged according to law.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, June 11, 1897.

FROM THE SYNOD CONFERENCE.

The Mission Committee of the Illinois district of the German Lutheran Missouri Synod, consisting of Pastors Hotter and Bartling and Mr. H. C. Zuttermeister, reported in the meeting yesterday, that during the last two years \$20,000 have been received for missionary purposes. Of this amount \$15,000 were turned over to the general mission fund, and with the rest, the expenses of the mission work in the district were covered.

A large number of counties have been visited in the south and north, and in the middle of the state new missions were established. In addition to this report, it was resolved, to allow the committee, in the future to send one of its members on a tour of inspection to the Missouri station. The contributions to the building fund, the committee reports, were very moderate lately. President Succop appointed the following committees to probe the conference protocols:

Northern Illinois Pastors conference: the Pastors Brust, Richland and Hempfing.

Central Illinois: Pastors conference: the Pastors A. Schuessler, Krebs,

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Abendpost, June 11, 1897.

and Estel.

Southern Illinois Pastors conference: the Pastors Mennicke, Sr., Pardick and Hild.

Northern Illinois Teachers Conference: the teachers Kemnitz and Trettin.

Southern Illinois Teachers Conference: the teachers Sells, Treiber and Eggers.

The conference discussions will be continued today. Out of 633 delegates to which the district is entitled, 548 delegates took part. Present were 147 entitled to vote, 69 who have a seat 13 professors, 176 teachers, and 143 representatives of that many congregations. There are missing 12 pastors entitled to vote, 12 who only have a seat, 1 professor, 28 teachers and the representatives of 32 congregations.

An enjoyable musical program was offered the delegates and many other visitors last evening through the large concert, arranged by the teachers society, in Central Music Hall under the direction of Mr. W. Kunz, on the occasion of the conference.

Abendpost, June 11th, 1897.

WPA (ILL) FRU 30275

Seminary-Festival in Elmhurst.

Next Sunday, the 13th inst., there will take place in Elmhurst, the annual Seminary Festival of the Evangelical Association, to which the members of the different congregations and their friends are cordially invited.

For this occasion, large preparations have been made, so that the greatest success of the Festival is already assured. Good speakers will be present, the complete Seminary choir will render touching songs, and several mixed choruses will add to enliven the festive mood---Also an excellent orchestra is going to perform--- Refreshments of all kinds will be served, more and better than ever before, because the institution possesses a new administration building in which all the festival guests can find comfortable accommodations.

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Abendpost, May 28th, 1897.

A NEW CHURCH BUILDING

The German-Evangelical St. Paul's Parish(Pastor John) received yesterday the Building permit to erect a new church, which they will build at a cost of \$60,000 on the lots, 472-480 Orchard Street.

Abendpost, April 20th, 1897.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

MET WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

The fourth yearly concert of the Men's Chorus of the 1st Evangelical-Lutheran, congregation, which was given yesterday evening, in Brand's Hall can be called a great success. The popular conductor, Mr. Louis Doering, has, on this occasion shown, that he is fully able to bring the chorus under his leadership, to the height of art. Especially deserving of mention among the songs which the Men's Chorus recited was the composition by Mohring: "The Trumpeter on the Katzbach." The beautifully delivered song, was received with tremendous applause, not less impressive were the recitals of the soprano, Miss Jane Gray, the Baritone H. F. Hener, the Tenor, Jacob Benner, also the trio for Flute, cello and Piano, in which Messrs. A. Lehwald, O. Rush and Edward Carstenn proved to be real artists. The piano recitals of F. Luetje and Karl Koebel also met with the public's approval. The net proceeds of this beautiful concert will be used, to erect a worthy monument to the deceased conductor of the men's Chorus, C. G. Schumm.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 18th, 1896.

SYNODAL CONFERENCE.

Presided by Pastor G. F. Walter of Pekin, began yesterday at the St. Paul's Church, La Salle and Ohio Streets, the annual conference negotiations of the German Evangelical Synod.

Pastor John reported about the happenings within the district and Pastor Schaub about the progress which is made by the mutual insurance system of the Synod. It was reported that of the Synod, \$10,000.00 were sent to the sister parishes in St. Louis which suffered under the recent storm. The administrative board of the Orphan and Old People's Home in Bensenville reported that in this institution there are at present 27 orphans and 8 old persons.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 18, 1896.

SYNOD CONFERENCE

Presided over by Pastor G. F. Walther, Peking, the yearly conference meetings of the German-Lutheran Synod opened yesterday, in St. Paul's Church, corner N. La Salle and W. Ohio Street. The mission committee reported that it needed \$1,000.00 for the completion of its work, which sum should be raised through collections, or borrowed from the district cashier. Pastor John reported on district affairs. Pastor Schaub spoke on the progress of the reciprocal insurance policy of the Synod. He also mentioned that assistance had been given to the amount of \$10,000.00 to their Sister Parish in St. Louis, which suffered so severely through the last storm. The administration of the Orphan Home and Home For the Aged in Bensonville, reported, that in the institution at the present, twenty seven orphans and eight old persons are receiving care.

In the evening a celebration, arranged by a special committee took place in St. Paul's Church. Today, Pastor F. Haas, Elgin, will read his reports



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GERMAN

Abendpost. June 18, 1896.

on Protestant juvenile clubs to the committee. Today, a great children's concert will take place in the St. Paul's Church.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, June 12th, 1896.



Pleasant Developments.

The Protestant Lutheran Jerusalem Parish has had a very pleasant development under the newly nominated Pastor, Rev. H. G. Michelmann. Church services are now held regularly each Sunday, at 10 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

The newly formed church song club, under the direction of Miss H. Bode, adds much to the beauty of this service.

The Sunday School lessons are held from 2 to 3 P/ M. The new Pastor also has established a German School for Catechism, history of the Bible, reading, writing, and singing, which is held every Saturday.

During the vacation, the school is open daily. The Collector of the Parish is Wilhelm Schmidt. This church is situated at 101 Burling Street.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, April 20, 1896.

CHURCH CELEBRATION

On the occasion of the golden (50 year) Jubilee of the oldest local German Catholic Parish, the St. Peter's Church, the German Catholics assembled yesterday at Clark and Polk Streets in such large number, that the church was filled to the last place. Many worshipers had even to be satisfied with a standing place in the lobby. The High Mass was celebrated by the Prior of the Franciscans of Joliet, the Pater Cyprian who was assisted in Pontificalibus by the Archbishop Feehan. As Deacons functioned the Patres Synphorian and Isidor, while the priests Peter Fischer and Georg Heldmann performed the duties of Honorary Deacons. The English festival sermon was delivered by Archbishop Feehan personally. After this the Provincial of the Franciscans: P. Michael Richard of St. Louis, congratulated the St. Peter's Parish to their jubilee in the German language. By the United Children Chorus of the St. Augustinus and St. Peter Churches several chorus songs were recited. The singing of the choral: "Great God, We praise Thee" by the audience brought the celebration to a close.

The St. Peter's Parish was founded in 1846 and erected its first little church at Washington Steet near Fifth Avenue.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, April 20, 1896. •

Nine years later the buildings were removed to the newly bought place and there on Christmas day of the same year the first service was held. The Parish which had at the time of its foundation only 30 families had to show already 1200 families in 1870, but today the membership number is again reduced to about 30 families on account of the advance of the railroads and the settlement of questionable elements. The Clergy consists at present of the Franciscan Fathers Pacificus Kohnen, Isidorus Gey, Stephanus Scholz and Alphonsus Bergener. The Parish school is visited now by 85 children:- Germans, Irish, Italians, Arabs and one African. The instruction therefore is given in English, but the German children learn also German.

DIE ABENDPOST, October 17th, 1895.

NPA (ILL) PRO 1574

Church-Consecration.

The young German Evangelical "Johannes" congregation under its leading pastor, Zimmermann, gave up the old chapel-church at Northpark Avenue and Eugenie Street and moved to the beautiful, large church building of the English Lincoln Park Congregation, which had to sell this picturesque church site at corner Garfield Avenue and Mohawk Street, as most members of the said congregation have moved further North.

The German congregation has remodelled, decorated and painted its new church.

New choir-cushions, more carpets and a new pulpit have been provided by the various Societies of the Congregation. The inaugural ceremony is taking place coming Sunday, on which occasion Pastor J. Pister from Cincinnati, will lead the church services. Also Pastor D. Irion from Elmhurst will speak in German to the congregation. The Church-choir will amuse the congregation with several chorus-songs, directed by organist Professor Theo Scheerer, who himself will contribute with a few organ-recitals.

III C.

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1895.

NEW SCHOOLHOUSE

The St. Bonifacius Congregation, under its new leader Preacher, Rev. A. Evers, is making preparations to build a new schoolhouse, as the old one became too small for the increasing number of pupils. The construction of the building will be started this coming spring. In order to boost the construction fund, plans have been made for a fair and carnival at Schoenhofen's Hall in October.

A large attendance of guests from German clubs and societies is expected.

DIE ABENDPOST, September 23rd, 1895.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30278

German People's Churchservice.

Pastor Nicelaus Bolt from St. Paul, who gave Church-service at the Christus Kapelle, Center and Orchard Street, last Sunday, will preach in German during the coming Sunday at the Holmes Hall, Clybourne Avenue, on Christian Socialism and the Labor Movement.

Visitors are heartily welcome. The entrance will be free for everybody.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, May 27th, 1895.

Passed into German Hands.

The well-known Lincoln Park Congregational Church corner of Garfield Avenue and Mohawk Street has been bought by the Lutheran Johannes Congregation, which had their church on North Park Avenue and were making arrangements to build a new church.

The new property of the church represents a value of \$50,000 but has been sold for \$24,000. The church has seating capacity for 1200 persons, is elegantly furnished and has one of the best organs in town. The Johannes congregation and their Shepards, Mr. Zimmermann and Mr. Klein can be congratulated to have come into possession of such a favorably situated completely furnished church in such a manner. They will move in the beginning of October, after the necessary improvements and decorations have been completed.

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GERMAN



Die Abendpost, Feb. 7, 1894.

THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH

Last Sunday, the foundation of the cornerstone for the new Lutheran Jerusalem Church, Burlin Street and Willow Street, took place under the guidance of Rev. Albin Matthes. The congregation has now over 200 voting members, who are mostly Germans or German-Americans. The congregation was founded on the 12th of March, 1893 and so far has its church services in a building at 448 Larrabee Street.

The Foundation-Ceremony was simple, but impressive and was carried out by Rev. Matthes.

Abendpost, Nov, 13, 1893.

JUBILEE - CELEBRATION.

The Evangelical St. Pauls celebrates their 50 year's existence.

The Evangelical St. Paul's Parish celebrated yesterday, in their beautiful decorated church at LaSalle and Ohio Streets, the festival of their 50 year existence. The pastor of the parish is the well-known able pulpit orator R.A. John. St. Paul's Church can look back to a richly blessed past. During the 50 years of its existence about 20,000 children have been baptized, close to 10,000 couples were married and 6,000 funerals have been held. The sacrifice of the parish members made it possible, that during the past years, considerable sums of money could be divided among the poor, and also could be used for Mission and Synodal purposes. Yesterday's jubilee celebration showed the enthusiastic participation that was offered to the parish from all parts of the Christian population on the occasion of their honor-day. The large church was barely able to hold the great number of guests. The altar was transformed into a grove of palm trees. Beautiful white chrysanthemums and foliage plants adorned the pulpit and the high niche near the altar. The festivities were opened at 10 o'clock with a trombone prelude under the leadership of Mr. W.A. Hauser, and was followed by a festive procession of the elders and officials of the parish, who then took their seats at the altar, Pastor

Abendpost, Nov. 13, 1893.

Rudolph A. John gave a short inspiring speech and introduced the three speakers of the day, three sons of the parish, the pastors Karl Kurz (Burlington, Ia.), Fritz Rahn (Niles, Ill.) and Ernst Rahn (Barrington, Ill.). After the singing of a choral, the dedication of a large pulpit painting was carried out by the members of the church council. Same is a creation of the excellent artist-painter Friedrich Magnus Brand, who made an honorable name for himself in Germany. Lack of space does not permit us to take up the description of this wonderful art work, but we can give the assurance that the Church can be proud of this painting. Of deep touching effect was the then following consecration of the three new bells "Faith, Love, Hope" which were presented to the parish by Mrs. Catharina Muehlke. While the bells were ringing the entire congregation rose from their seats. The second part of the morning service was filled by a festival Cantata, which was written by Pastor John and composed by the organist C.A. Weiss. Pastor Karl Kurz gave the festival sermon; it followed a soprano solo by Mrs. Fischer-Dverselen and Pastor Ernst Rahn delivered the jubilee address in which he gave a short survey of the history of the parish: How St. Paul's Church was totally destroyed by the great fire, but was rebuilt within a year's time. At 3 o'clock there was a service for youth by Mr. Hermann Meier, and at the evening service Pastor

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 13, 1893.

Friedrich Rahn was the speaker. The conclusion of the festival will be held tonight at the Central Music Hall.

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GERMAN

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 23, 1893.

EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA SESSION MONDAY

Foreign guests at tomorrow's session will be Pastor Fliedner of Madrid, Spain and Rev. J. Lohr of Bisrampur, India.

The Program for the final session on Monday morning will be;

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| 1. Opening address, Pastor J. Zimmerman | 6. What has the Evangelical Church done for Humanity? by J.G. Kircher of Chicago, Ill. |
| 2. Singing | |
| 3. Prayer | |
| 4. Bible-lesson: St. John 17. | |
| 5. Faith and the characteristic aspects of the Evangelical Synod of North-America, a lecture by the Reverend J.K. Zimmermann, of Louisville Ky. | 7. Our Mission in India, by the Reverend J. Lohr, Bisrampur, India. |
| | 8. Songs and prayer. |



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 25, 1893.

The accompaniment to the choral singing will be played by the cavalry-band of the German village at the World's Fair.

The song selections will be rendered by the combined choirs of the Evangelical communities of Chicago and Milwaukee.

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GERMAN

IV

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE WARTBURG SYNOD.

p. 6 - The Seminary Church on Ashland Avenue at Augusta Street served as the meeting place for the protracted session of the Wartburg synod. The opening address was made by Pastor Schuelzke, who selected the theme: "Let my mercy unto you be all-sufficient." Elaborating thereon, he admonished the Lutheran clergy to adhere strictly to the Scriptures of the Holy Text. After the speech followed the formal opening of the council. New members were accepted and delegates were nominated... After the synodal documents had been distributed, adjournment was announced.

During the afternoon the reports of the various parochial districts of the pastors were submitted. Then the examinations of the seven

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1893.

NBA (III.) PROJ. 30275

applicants who had been ordained last Sunday were acted upon. During the evening period missionary work was discussed. The meeting will be continued at the Seminary Church, the presiding pastor of which is the Rev. J. D. Severinghaus.

Religious Congress.

In yesterday's meeting of the World-Religious Congress, the representatives of the different faiths, almost came to blows. A certain sensation was caused by the German philosopher Dr. Adolf Brodbeck of Hannover, who offended the fundamental teachings of Christianity as well as the Buddhistic and Jewish religions and spoke about "the new religion of Idealism". This religion denies heaven, hell and resurrection; it strives for the ideals of humanity, for the perfection of man in all branches of human activity. Noteworthy is the tolerance, with which the assembly listened to these teachings, denying the basis of all belief. Besides Mr. Brodbeck, Professor M. Valentine spoke upon "Proofs of the existence of God"; Rabbi Dr. Isaac Weise on "Judaism"; Rev. Virchand Gandhi of Bombay read an essay of Manilal N. Dvivedi about the religion of the Hindus. At the evening meeting spoke, among others, Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul about "Catholicism and modern life".

The Congress of the Lutherans was yesterday continued under the presidency of Dr. L. M. Heilmann.

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Abendpost, September 11th, 1893.



GERMAN

Church Consecration

The Lutheran Bethania Parish consecrated yesterday their new church that was erected on Humboldt Avenue and Rockwell Street. The Church is built of bricks, 75 feet long, 50 feet wide and has a 120 foot high steeple. The interior is furnished very tastefully, also it is in general kept plain. The steeple contains two large, beautiful bells, a product of the foundry of Stuckstede in St. Louis. The foundation stone was laid on April 16th. The entire building costs \$20,000 and has seats for 800 people.

Unfortunately the organ did not get finished in time. Yesterday's celebration was visited by numerous members of the sister churches.



Abendpost, September 11th, 1893.

STOECKER'S LECTURE.

The announcement, that Ex-court preacher Stoecker will hold his promised lecture over general political questions of the present time, attracted a great number of Germans to the Central Music Hall which was filled to the last place. Nearly 3000 people were present, who followed with intense interest the one hour lecture of the speaker. He has come to America following the call of "Brother" Moody, to help here the work of Evangelization, by which he hopes to find ardent helpers among the Germans, for all the Communicants of the Lutheran faith. The times are hard, and full of responsibility. There are powerful revolutionary circles at work, who endanger the existence of our society. Through the reformation, the moral equality of the people has been reached, and the problem of our time is the restoration of social equality. The task is to straighten out in a Christian-spirit the contrasts between the want of the poor and the luxurious pleasure life of the millionaires. Not alone in higher wages or in shortening of the time of labor does exist the highest aim of the laborers. The better situated ones fail very often in the spirit of brotherly cooperation towards the laborers, for all that, the latter should not give up the belief in an idol, that alone can lead to the true religion. Dr. Stoecker's speech was frequently interrupted by lively applause.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 5th, 1893.

Stoecker's first public appearance.

Yesterday for the first time, Ex Court preacher Stoecker came publicly forward. He participated yesterday in "Brother Moody's" Evangelist meeting at the Central Music Hall and directed a long speech to the assembled **Anglo-Americans** in German, which speech was translated by Evangelist Bolt; Stoecker declared that he had for over 20 years the desire to visit America, but as long as he held his position as Court-preacher it was impossible to carry it out. But now he wants to speak to his countrymen as a German man about Christian viewpoints.

Here in America he will have nothing to do with politics or the Jewish question.

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ABENDPOST, September 4th, 1893.

Stoecker's Intentions (Anti-Semitism)

Late Arrival of Train Causes Failure of His Appearance to Lecture.

The former Imperial Court preacher Dr. Adolph Stoecker, who arrived yesterday evening from Philadelphia and stops at the Hyde Park Hotel, took this morning, occasion to excuse himself that the many people who came to the Central Music Hall yesterday to hear his lecture had to leave disappointed. "It was really inevitable," said Mr. Stoecker, "as the special train of the Manufacturer's Club from Philadelphia with which I came was nearly four hours late." Concerning his working plans everything depends of the arrangements which Mr. Moody makes. Questioned by a reporter if Mr. Stoecker will hold anti-semitic lectures here in America, he replied, "that he has not come for this purpose. He came plainly as a preacher and he will not hold any political speeches," just as unlikely is he will express his anti-semitic ideas.

Abendpost, July 11th, 1893.

Illinois German Catholics.

Peoria, Illinois, July 11th. The first yearly convention of the German Catholic Union of Illinois was in session here. Over 300 delegates were present, following is the result of the election: President: Marcus Krakera of Joliet, Vice Pres. M. Hagen of Springfield, Secretary, P. T. Baverscheidt.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1893.

GERMAN-CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

In the hall of the St. Joseph's school, at Hill and Market Streets, the first general meeting of the German Catholic Young Men's Association took place last night at 8 o'clock. The meeting was held under the auspices of the St. John Young Men's Association, and proceeded in a splendid and uplifting manner. Since the weather was very unfavorable, none of the out-of-town visitors appeared, but numerous delegates from the eight associations of the city assembled in the beautifully decorated hall. The members of the St. John's Association, competing with the Benedictine Sisters, had done their utmost to decorate and beautify the hall. The young men proved that they intended to continue, earnestly and intelligently, the program as set forth by the Association and considered it the right way. The program contained a rich selection of various chorals, songs, and several speeches. We mention especially the inspiring address of the former president, M. B. Zimmer, who spoke concerning importance of Young Men's Associations, and the speech by



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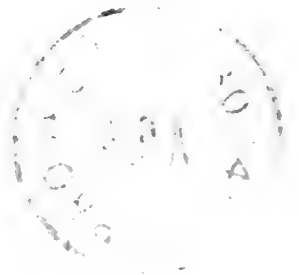
GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1893.

Mr. F. X. Faller, who spoke on the topic of Religion in Business, Amusements and Temperance. The excellent contributions by the Temple Quartet and the mandolin orchestra added their share to the success of the festivity which will long be pleasantly remembered by all who attended.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 7, 1893.

WPA FILE 100-3644

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN GERMAN-AMERICAN CATHOLICS
AND PROTESTANTS.

If former opponents are attacked by a common enemy, and, therefore, forced to unite against him, a better and a more friendly relationship is established. This holds true for the German-American religious denominations.

A strictly catholic magazine, America, referring to this glad news, stated: "Such a friendly relationship should prevail everywhere in this country, because German Catholics and Protestants are still threatened by the tyrannical spirit of the Nativists. Experience has taught us in recent years that unity brings victory."

In view of the common enemy, the America pleads for a continued and friendly understanding between the German-American Catholics and Protestants....

"We shall live together in peace as sons of the same mother, Germania, and as citizens of the same country, America; and if the wolves begin to howl again, we shall be ready for mutual defense."

... We hail these remarks from the Catholic America ... and, although a

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 7, 1893.

secular newspaper is not supposed to advise its readers regarding religious affairs, yet we express the desire for, and agree heartily with America that, an uninterrupted friendly understanding between the German Protestants and Catholics of this country should continue to prevail, because upon such a friendly relationship depends the future welfare of the German-Americans.

It is only just to stress the fact that the position of the German Catholics in this country is far more difficult than that of the German Protestants, because they not only have to fight the American Know-Nothingism, but also the bitter enemies of Germanism within the ranks of their own church. Certain Irish-American Catholic clergymen are just as bitter against German Catholics, as the Hungarian Catholic clergy towards the German Catholics there...

To refer again to the German Protestants and Catholics in the United States, it may be said, that none of them need to forsake the teachings of their churches. In matters of a worldly nature they should cooperate, especially if it is for their mutual protection against a still threatening enemy, although he has been recently defeated.

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I F 3 Abendpost, October 31st, 1892.

GERMAN

Political!

The German Lutherans Demonstrate Their Wishes.

The meeting which had been called for Saturday evening, by the German Lutherans to the Central Music Hall, resulted in a real triumph for Judge Altgeld. It was quite evident on which side the German Lutherans will be found in the coming elections. The heads of nearly all the Lutheran Parishes of Chicago and suburbs, were present and their members appeared in such numbers that no seat was unoccupied. Mr. T. G. Diener, proprietor of a stone masonry, was Chairman and welcomed the public. He then introduced Mr. William Herzberger as the first speaker. He outlined the history of the country in an effective speech and said, that there was always a party, which tried to suppress the liberty given by the Constitution and change the population of the country according to a puritanical and capricious system. This party at present makes all possible endeavors to achieve their object and therefore the greatest caution is necessary for all freedom loving citizens. Judge Altgeld was the next speaker. He spoke about the Edwards Law and the very ambiguous position of the Republicans on the repeal of part of same. He pointed out that, it would be necessary not only to elect a Democratic Governor but also a Democratic legislature to bring about a thorough reform.



ABENDPOST, October 27th, 1892.

St. Marcus Parish.

Last night began in Flory's Hall, 3609 S. Halsted Street this years great Fair of the German Lutheran St. Marcus Parish. This festival lasts till Saturday inclusive, and plenty opportunity is offered to the members of this Parish and their friends, to enjoy a good entertainment and some happy days. Numerous useful and valuable presents are exhibited and will be raffled. A well balanced program has been arranged for each of the three nights, consisting of living pictures, recitations, songs and musical performances, so that there will be no lack of entertainment.

Abendpost, August 12th, 1892.

The Other Side.

Pastor Kling of the St. Lucas Church, whose name has often been mentioned lately, will not preach any more next Sunday or in the future in his community. The happenings of the last months caused him to give up the fight with the opposition and his position as peace in his parish could not be established any more. Some friends of Mr. Kling whose names will not be mentioned appeared to-day in the office of the Abendpost with the above statement to which they added that the whole fight had been caused by some dissatisfied parishioners. The accusations which had been made against Mr. Kling, have not been proved by the investigation. The complaints of his immoral behavior and his embezzlement of money have not been found justified.

They also denied that Mr. Hattendorf has fought with some members of the St. Lucas parish as had been stated yesterday. The whole affair is so distasteful that it will be best to forget all about it.

The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 4, 1892.

GERMAN CATHOLIC OLD SETTLERS

WPA FILE FROM 30211

German Catholic old settlers assembled at Oswald Grove, 52nd and Halsted streets yesterday, for a picnic. A large sum of money was collected for the erection of a building for a school connected with St. Paul's German Catholic Church at Ambrose St. and Hoyne Ave. The picnic was held under the auspices of the Society of St. Paul's Church. There were 1500 people present, and the merriment was kept up from 9 A.M. until late at night.

In the afternoon, Washington Hesing delivered a speech and the Rev. Father C. D. Feldman, rector of St. Paul's Church, also spoke. Among other things, Mr. Hesing said: "It is hardly possible with these remarks, to give even an approximate idea of the marvelous development of our church in this city. The best opinion can be formed when we consider how small was the beginning and how great is the material welfare of the church today."

There are at present twenty-six German Catholic churches, mostly prosperous, in this city. An orphan asylum, which is financially in better condition than any other in America, provides a home for three hundred unfortunate little ones. Two beautiful and successfully managed cemeteries furnish a last resting place for the dead. But a short time ago, 325 acres were bought for a German Catholic

The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 4, 1892.

old people's home. Three German Catholic hospitals administer to the sick without regard to religion."

"Statistics prove, if we consider the children of German parents, that the German population of this city is rather more than less than 400,000. If we take as a basis of our calculation the percentage as usually figured in the German empire, where out of every 10,000 inhabitants, 2580 are Catholics, we find that the number of German Catholics in this city is about 143,000. Another way of figuring is equally convincing."

After the speech-making, the entire assembly led by the St. Ambrosius chorus, joined in singing a festival song composed for the occasion by Father Heldman. A number of prizes were awarded to the oldest settlers, the largest families, etc.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung June 16, 1892.

WPA (ILL) FILE

GOVERNOR FIFER'S INTERVIEW WITH REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED GERMAN CHURCH

Governor Fifer has had sleepless nights for some time and these are caused by the specter of defeat at the November election. Although he and his friends try very hard to ignore the resolutions of the German Republicans, especially the Lutherans and the United Churches; nevertheless, they are aware of the consequences. They have made every possible effort to make a breach in the ranks of the united Germans.

Finally the notion occurred to Governor Fifer to have a personal interview with some eminent German church members and to beg for mercy.

The interview took place yesterday at 106 Randolph Street. Eight German members of the United Evangelical Church took part in the consultation. Among these were the pastors, Kircher, Schaub and Goebel. Fifer's agents, two local so-called Germans, had advised him to seek the aid of the United Evangelical Church and, by doing so, to create discord in the otherwise unified ranks of the United Church and the Lutherans. In the battle against the Edward Law the

Illinois Staats - Zeitung June 16, 1892.

Lutherans and the United Evangelical had fought shoulder to shoulder, and the latter deserve at least their share of the glory of 1890. Now Fifer is trying to bring dissensions between these groups without realizing that such methods will avail nothing. For this battle is fought to retain liberty of conscience, and to maintain the mother tongue.

The gentlemen who granted the interview to Fifer, asked the governor a number of questions, which he answered without hesitation. It is questionable whether he would have answered these questions in the affirmative had they been asked by the American Protestant Association. Fifer as is well known, was nominated by this Association. The Germans who were present at the interview made no promise to Fifer other than to submit this important matter to the synod which will assemble next Wednesday at Freeport. The synod will decide what attitude towards the election the members of the United Church should take. The overwhelming majority of these members are Republicans, and represent a large number of votes.

Fifer's double-dealings were clearly in evidence yesterday. He promised heaven and earth to the Germans, while his agents, at the same time, tried to under-

WPA (III) PROJ. 100-5

Illinois Staats - Zeitung June 16, 1892.

mine and disparage publicly the strength of the German Lutherans and the German United Church, in order to gain the favor of the native Americans as a substitute for the lost German votes.

Not all are as honest as A. S. Wright who took part in the conference of the Central Committee. He did not conceal the fact that the Lutherans and the United have declared war against the Republican state ticket. "Something must be done," he declared, "or we are lost. The young people," he continued, "are just as determined in their opposition as the older men, who have for many years voted Republican, and who will vote again for Harrison and Reid, but will not vote for Fifer."



DIE ABENDPOST, June 6th, 1892.

The new St. Aloysius Church.

Yesterday the first stone was set for the construction of the new St. Aloysius Church. The dignified ceremony started with a procession along North Avenue, which stopped at the corner of Davis and Le Moyne Street, where the foundation for the new church has been laid. Archbishop Fechan carried out the dedication act, which was followed by the powerful hymn "Veni Creator", sung by the Male Chorus of the congregation. Then Pastor Thiele made a speech and pointed out in glowing words the importance of the day.

The St. Aloysius Congregation was founded 3 years ago by Pastor Thiele and is now counting more than 600 members.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 30, 1892.

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DR. TEED AND THE SPIRITUALISTS

REF ID: A6130275

The First German Spiritualist Society, which had its meeting yesterday afternoon at 116 Fifth Avenue consulted about the sensations, which have been aroused about Dr. Teed. After P. Knauer had given a short lecture about the meaning of Decoration Day from the spiritualistic standpoint, several concert numbers were rendered, and then the following resolutions were discussed and accepted with a considerable majority:

"In view of the recent persecutions of the so-called Koreshites and their leader Dr. Teed, the First German Spiritualists Society makes the following declaration: Every movement has the right to make propaganda for itself as long as it is not carried on in connection with illicit actions. No person and no class of people can be threatened and outlawed upon mere assertions without actual investigation.

Regardless of their teachings, whether true or not, we find that these people have been treated by certain elements of the population in a manner which is in direct defiance of the 'equal rights of all citizens, irrespective of race and religion'. This persecution was originally instigated by fashionable and fanatical church members under false pretenses. The Germans have no reason to cooperate

Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 30, 1892.

with this element.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

In the name of justice, of fairness, of equality before the law, we protest most emphatically against such conduct. No class of citizens has the power to deny others such rights, which are granted to others in a most extensive measure. We protest against the condemnation of any person without an unbiased investigation. It is in the interests of all to join this protest, who are not inclined to fall in line with the whims of the dominating movements and cliques.

These resolutions shall be turned over to the press."

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 30, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE MISSOURI SYNOD

At the conference yesterday of the Missouri Synod the following topic came up for discussion and consultation: "The duties of the family and the Church towards our youth and their Christian training." The discussions were based on the following theses, which had been worked out by the Rev. Hoelten of the local Immanuel Church.

1. It is an old fact and now an almost universal experience that the majority of young people are estranged from God.
2. We can not blame God for it, but must look elsewhere for the cause.
3. God ordained or appointed the parents to be his co-workers in the training of youth, and then the church.
4. Whoever wants to give his children a Christian training, must be a Christian himself.



Die Abendpost, April 19th, 1892.

Father Leimgruber is dead.

Yesterday forenoon, Father Max Leimgruber of the St. Alphonsus Church, Southport and Wellington Avenue, died suddenly at his home.

Father Leimgruber was born in 1820 in Ochsenhausen(Germany), came in 1835 to America, learned to become a priest and was ordained 1844. Father Leimgruber has been preaching in various parts of the United States and for the last 8 years was Superior of the St. Alphonsus Church. His successor will be Father Schagemann.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 22nd, 1892.

Consecration of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Martin Church.

Yesterday morning the Evangelical Lutheran St. Martin Church at 51st Street and Ashland Avenue was consecrated officially. The Church stood originally at 48th Street and Frazier Street. As most of the congregation-members moved further Southwest, the Church was also transferred in that direction.

Pastor A. Kohn led the Church-Service and in convincing words pointed out the information of the consecration ceremony.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Dec. 14, 1891.

GERMAN SPIRITUALISTS

A Public Meeting with Demonstrations

A peculiar meeting took place yesterday afternoon at 116 - 5th Avenue. It was the first meeting of the Chicago German Spiritualist Society which was founded on November 29th, in a private home on the westside. About 60 persons had gathered and they watched the procedure of the meeting with eager interest. Most of the visitors, men and women, undoubtedly had been prompted to attend by curiosity.

The president of the society, Chr. Eisen, opened the meeting by singing a choral accompanied by organ music, and then followed the reading and explanations of the principles of the society by its secretary, P. Knauer. These principles had been approved by the members previously:

1. Philosophic reflections and an abundance of facts lead us to the assumption that all being, capable of thought and development, possess immortality.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Dec. 14, 1891.

2. Facts and reason lead us to believe that communication between individuals on this planet and those in other forms of existence is possible.
3. This communication takes place in accordance with natural laws and as soon as conditions of these laws are met by both sides.
4. So-called death signifies a change into another form of existence, which must be on a higher level according to the law of progressive development.
5. The conception of a hell with eternal suffering as punishment for temporary mistakes, and the notion of the personification of evil as taught by theologians are absurdities which are alike repulsive to reason and the sense of justice, and constitute a more glaring and vicious defamation of the highest and all-comprehensive principle of the cosmos than ever has been uttered by the enemies of religion. Such notions are fit only for the barbarian age, where they originated.
6. Every personality must, as a matter of fact, continue with his mental and spiritual development in another form of existence.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Dec. 14, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PRO. J. L. L.

7. From this it is obvious that the so-called spirits, that is personalities without the body of coarse matter, have by no means reached the same degree of development. Although they are all destined to reach the same heights of understanding the process of growth will take place in different ages. Our responsibility, therefore, and the promotion of our highest self-interest is to be found in striving in this life after the highest possible illumination, moral perfection, genuine love for humanity, and the predomination of our nobler tendencies over the lower and materialistic desires. Every advantage that we gain by this is eternal gain for us, and everything we neglect must be rectified in another existence.

8. Likewise does this contain a natural and logical theory of compensation, in the negative as well as in the positive sense. Sooner or later each act returns to us with its consequences. We are eternally responsible for all our acts, and the degree of our momentary well-being and happiness depends almost entirely upon us, irrespective of the possible evolutionary progress in this or in other worlds.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung Dec. 14, 1891.

9. Whenever these viewpoints will be accepted generally, then science and religion, personal interests and love for our neighbors, duties and tendencies will be in complete harmony and will elevate mankind to the highest level of progress and happiness attainable.

Guided by this declaration of principles, Knauer then explained more fully the purpose and the aims of the society in an interesting and captivating manner. He asserted that spiritualism has a promising future, and that it is the ideal of all religious and all philosophies in the world.

Among the audience were quite a number of persons who already were disciples of spiritualism. We could not discover if others accepted this teaching at the meeting yesterday.

From now on a meeting will be held by the Spiritualists every Sunday afternoon at the same place.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Dec. 5, 1891.

RETROGRESSION OF GERMAN

There are Christian churches in eastern cities which were founded by Germans years ago, but where services are now held in English only. At the present time such retrogressions do not occur frequently. The hot battle that was fought for the continuation of Protestant and Catholic German parochial schools assures the maintainance of German in the churches at the same time.

It is regretable, however, that the German language is more and more supplanted by English in some of the Jewish temples because the rising generation desires it. Quite a few of the outstanding German rabbies in this country were substituted with English-Jewish clergymen, because of their inability to master both languages thoroughly. It must be admitted that the younger generation in the Jewish congregations, who desire the change are usually very generous towards their German clergymen thus forced to resign.

Of course, the rising generation of the Jews in this country has the right and privilege to make rules and regulations in their inherited temples according to their own desires. But just as indisputable is the right of the German-American



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Dec. 5, 1891.

Press to deplore the retrogression of the German language among such a capable race. The most splendid achievements in Jewish pulpit oratory in the United States are and remain German.

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Abendpost, Nov. 9, 1891.

REFORMATION FESTIVAL

The members of the Evangelical German Churches in Chicago, assembled yesterday at the Central Music Hall, in commemoration of the reformation....The Rev. Klein explained in his sermon the importance of the reformation.

Professor Otto was the official speaker of the day. Some very brilliant musical compositions contributed to the dignity of the occasion.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 9, 1891.

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TWO NEW CHURCHES

The German Lutheran Zions Church at Winston Ave. and 99th Street was dedicated yesterday with the usual ceremonies. Although the weather was unfavorable, almost all the members of the congregation were present to take part in the dedication services.

A new German Methodist Church was also dedicated yesterday. It is located at Dobbins Ave. and 99th Street.

Abendpost, Nov. 7, 1891.

DISSENSION IN THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

The old quarrel between the two hostile factions of this church has again come to a crisis. The so-called "Dzibs" party, was forbidden by a court order, to interfere with the services of the other faction in their mutual house of worship.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 30, 1891.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church, under the leadership of the eminent pastor, H. Wunder, established 17 years ago an association for its young men, which has played an important factor in the development and strength of the church. It was therefore very appropriate for the members of the church to assemble yesterday in order to dedicate the new home for the Young Men's Association.

Rev. Wunder explained the purpose and the aim of the association; pointing out that it not only supports and assists poor students with cash, but that all members advance in knowledge and culture due to their contact and the opportunities which the association offers. Church history is studied mutually, as well as music. Important questions and problems are debated among them. Generally, they aspire after growth and maturity physically and mentally. Their mind receives healthy nourishment and are protected against futile and harmful trivalities. The association is a preparatory school for future activities.

It is teaching the young men how to take care of the affairs of the church, to preside over meetings, to manage the treasury, to make records, and in a general way, to get them accustomed to order and discipline, which is very beneficent for

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 30, 1891.

WPA (ILL) FRID. 10/30/91

their future career.

A diversified program for the entertainment of the guests was carried out after the speech.



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 19, 1891.

A LARGE FAIR AT THE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

The large annual fair of the German Catholic St. Paul's Church, 163-165 Ambrose Street, which started today, will be extended over ten various and carefully prepared evening entertainments. The well-known rector of the church, George Heldmann, has made the arrangements and the preparations were made under his supervision. The different organizations of the church, as well as the members in general, have been working together with eagerness to offer their guests original and stimulating entertainment.

The Bazaar opened with a musical evening with the cooperation of 60 members of the church. Tomorrow night the young men's club will entertain the visitors with their gymnastics. The next evening will be a huge procession of the workers exhibiting their different trades and skills. A special evening is dedicated to the charity organizations of the church. A beautiful flower decoration will characterize the evening for the women of the church.

One evening will be given to propaganda for the extension of the transportation facilities on 22nd Street, and it is expected that it will make adequate impression upon the respective officials. During another evening the members



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 19, 1891.

of the church will appear in their various national costumes. Instructions and demonstrations on the recently introduced Australian election system will occupy another evening. This will present a welcome opportunity to many a citizen to receive desirable information and preparation. The last evening will have special attraction. A debate and contest will take place to show the relative strength of both political parties.

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Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1891.

[ST. PAUL CHURCH]

The "German" Catholic St. Paul's Church, is opening today its annual big "fair", at the church hall.....

The fair will last until the end of this month and for every night there will be a special attraction and entertaining program arranged.

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Abendpost, Sept. 26, 1891.

[A CHURCH DEDICATED]

The "First Evangelic-Lutheran Church", at Augusta near Paulina Street, is dedicating their new and beautiful house of worship.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1891.

THE GERMAN CATHOLIC DAY

The readers have been well informed in our columns about the activities of the latest Catholic Day. This undoubtedly, has also been welcomed by the non-Catholics, among German-Americans.

An exception to this is, of course, the resolution regarding the restoration of secular power and the rule of the papacy. Not only are all non-Catholics against this, but there are many German Catholics who disapprove all propaganda along that line, because they realize that these efforts are in vain, or they are aware that papacy has gained in spiritual and mental power since it lost its secular power.

The German Catholics of this country, have demonstrated at the Catholic Day that they are loyal to the American government, just as the other German-Americans are; that they are strongly in favor of using their mother tongue in the home, in church, and in school, without neglecting in any sense the

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1891.

English language; and that they are determined to defend their equality with all other nationalities of this republic, in all church, state, and secular affairs.

The most furious German haters must have clearly observed that the German Catholics of this country have nothing to do with the much scandalized manifestations of a Cahensly. Therefore the English-American Press can not continue to publish the most absurd stories about conspirations with foreign countries, unless they persist to be blind, or prefer to spread lies.

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 5, 1891.

WPA (ILL) 302/5

GERMAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The German Methodist Episcopal Conference at the Maxwell Street Church lasted but a short time yesterday morning, transacted a small amount of business, and adjourned to meet again at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

Two members, the Rev. Drs. Sepert and Keck, were passed by their presiding elders and continued on trial, and the Rev. Dr. Abels and Scholt were put on trial by a majority vote of the conference. The remainder of the session was taken up with the election of delegates to the General Conference at Omaha next May.

The Rev. C. Hedler and the Rev. C. Iwert were elected as such delegates, and the Rev. Dr. Saulus and Lambert were made reserve delegates.

The session was closed with short addresses by the Rev. Dr. Dreyer and the Rev. Dr. Hamilton of the New York Conference. Dr. Dreyer speaking on behalf of the deaconesses and Dr. Hamilton on behalf of superannuated ministers.

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GERMAN

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 5, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The adjournment was taken to allow the various committees to prepare reports for today's session.

At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning the sixty odd ministers composing the German Methodist Episcopal conference were in their seats at the Maxwell Street Church for the third day of the session Bishop Newman presided as before and at the conclusion of the opening exercises he delivered a short lecture on the duties of ministers.

The question "Where shall the next conference be held?" was taken up and Kenosha was chosen as the next meeting place.

The Committee on Temperance submitted its report. When the English copy had been made to express the exact meaning of the German copy it was adopted. The report of the Orphan Asylum was adopted, with the understanding that the distribution of the collection for the cause be incorporated in the published report.

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GERMAN

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 5, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Bishop Newman then introduced the Rev. H. Jacoby, Treasurer of the Warrenton Orphan Asylum, to the conference, and he gave a short address in regard to the orphan cause closing the morning session. At 2 o'clock the conference was again at work. After the devotional exercises a number of statistical reports regarding the work of the various churches of the last year were read and approved. The Bishop made a short address, and after singing a hymn the ministers made way for the laymen, who had been in session in the Sunday school room below. The laity filed down the front aisle, and the Chairman, Mr. G. A. Seefeld, addressed the Bishop, telling of the work that had been done in their meeting. Bishop Newman made an interesting address on Methodism, closing by saying that Methodism was marching on to make a conquest of the earth, and hoping that the laymen would do all in their power to make pleasant the duties of the ministers who have been assigned to the various churches for the next year.

The laymen formed about the altar, and while all sang "Nearer My God to Thee," the ministers passed by in line, shaking hands and saying a few words to each.

The conference adjourned to meet again Monday morning at 8 o'clock, to listen to the reading of the appointments.

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II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 17, 1891.

THE NEW ST. ANDREW CHURCH

The previous mentioned laying of the "corner-stone", for the new Evangelical Lutheran St. Andrew Church, took place at 3 P.M. yesterday at 37th and Honore Streets.

The building is to be completed by Christmas at an expense of \$30,000.00.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 21, 1891.

[ST. PAUL CHURCH]

St. Paul Church celebrated their annual festival, yesterday, in honor of the old settlers. Preparations were made not only for the old folks but for the young people too.

The oldest Catholic settler of Chicago, Mr. Anton Berg, received the first prize. Many other prizes were given to the different winners.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung July 20, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20275

A NEW GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

A number of Lutherans living on Elston Ave. and other streets near by between Maplewood and Avondale Avenues, organized themselves recently into the Independent Evangelical Lutheran Church "Concordia". At the same meeting they elected their own pastor, Rev. P. P. Brauns, the assistant pastor of the local St. Matthew's Church, was their choice, and he accepted the call. He was introduced yesterday to the congregation by Rev. P. Mueller of St. Luke's Church. The new pastor will deliver his inaugural sermon next Sunday.

Undoubtedly, the church will grow very fast, and it is to be expected that their present place of worship will soon be too small. Until now 25 families have signed the constitution of "Concordia", and 30 children have enrolled for the new school. Perhaps the construction of a new house of worship will be started next year. Many Germans live in that vicinity. It is a beautiful and healthy location, and building lots are obtainable at moderate prices; therefore an opportunity is presented to German Lutherans to locate near a Lutheran Church and school.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 14, 1891.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH AGAIN

The old animosity among the Evangelical Association is seemingly revived. About 15 months ago a committee, headed by Mr. W. Goessele, compelled Mr. R. Dubs to resign as Bishop of the church. The dethroned Bishop accepted the position as editor of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" (German Universal Paper). It is now claimed he has stated in a published article, that Bro. Goessele, rendered his service to the committee for a consideration of a "Judas-reward." It is also stated, that he persuaded Mr. J. C. Klemme to make the church the legal heir to his possessions, thereby committing an unjustifiable neglect against his wife and children.

Mr. Goessele declares these statements to be false and is suing the fighting Bishop for \$8,000 damages.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 4, 1891.

THE GERMAN BUILDING.

We herewith give you an illustration of the new German Building reproduced from Der Westen. (The West, a German paper, Translated.) The object of this creation is to produce an edifice, whereby the higher ideals of the German population may find stimulation and satisfaction from a social standpoint and at the same time construct the building in such a manner, that the proceeds therefrom will defray the maintenance expense, which is considerable. It was a very difficult problem for the administration.

The main purpose of the building is to provide a "German Theatre" where performances will be given daily; this required considerable space, not only on the ground level but it included five floors and, as there are many more assembly halls, it was found necessary to resort to sky scraper construction, in order to add sufficient rooms, so that the income from rents could defray the expense.

This made it inadvisable to select one of the academic historic styles for the facade. Neither antiquity, the mediaeval age nor the present period, only the ultra modern time has succeeded in perfecting vertical transportation to its present

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 4, 1891.



degree of excellence which was most essential, because of the ever increasing congestion into the preferred (?) districts of a city and this system was unknown to the ancients. To the classic styles and the Renaissance which developed therefrom with its serene, deliberate treatment, its strong horizontal lines, with the definitely prescribed proportions for the various dimensions, this competition to scale the sky is simply something atrocious when architectural appearance is considered, and all attempts to combine these unfriendly elements into an harmonious whole, have failed. Even if the Gothic, vertical lines have developed structures of the highest artistic merit, these were always strictly monumental buildings, which were not required to serve a useful purpose. In our case it was not desired to build a high tower in honor of the Lord, something lofty that reaches towards heaven, but it was demanded to erect an entire building, 165 feet high, on an area of 1,000 square feet. (Translator's note: Subsequent dimensions in the same article, quote an area of 3,000 square feet on the 10th floor.) Yet the sense for beauty had to be considered and it must not be forgotten, that the building has been dedicated to a communal spirit, to a longing towards an ideal, by citizens of a free city, adherents of a people who advanced far in culture and in conforming to all this, the utilization of every conceivable space was something which could not be ignored. Besides, one



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is confronted with Chicago's swampy soil, which imposes further limitations. That made it impossible to make the plan of the building conform to the definite patterns of some historic style. Just as the masters of the classic Greek, the Roman, Romanesque and Gothic architecture, and just as the artists of the Italian, French and German Renaissance added to the bequeathed wisdom, by bringing to it new thought and phantasy, in order to fulfill the demands of their contemporaries, had to consider available building materials, the dexterity of the obtainable artisans and trades, which brought a gradual architectural development throughout the centuries, and just as in by gone ages the epochal builders, perhaps even unawares, founded new styles slowly, subtly, by alterations here and there so also it became the task of the Administration of the "Chicago German Opera House Company" and the architects, to add their share in creating the new architectural style of the twentieth century.

No heavy quarried stone or brick was to be used for walls, and arches, instead steel beams and rods, riveted together formed a skeleton, which was clothes with hollow tile. Economic reasons demanded many windows and precluded large wall surfaces. Sunshine and air should be available to all parts of the building. The gigantic

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pillars of the Greeks, the arches... of the Romans, the umbrageous, romantic
onnades of the romanesque, the Norman and Gothic designs with their ornamental and
admirable treatment of each motion...were not to be copied... We intend to give a
more detailed account later....

The plot of ground is 80 feet on Randolph Street, a depth of $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet towards the
alley, the latter is 18 feet wide.

The basement contains the necessary, large assortment of machinery, dressing rooms,
meeting rooms, storage rooms for the stage and a restaurant fashioned in the manner
of a German Rathskeller where beer is also available.

On the ground level is the forty feet wide entrance, next to it on each side a space
to be rented for restaurant purposes. The theater, similar to the auditorium, can
be reached from the main floor, likewise the second floor. It will have 1,257 seats
and rises to the fifth floor which allows a considerable grade for the floor level
and galleries, it enables every one in the audience to have an unobstricted view of
the stage. It is also one of the characteristics of this theater, that the galler-
ies are supported by iron posts, which eliminates all pillars inside of the theater.

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On each side of the theater, exits will be provided which lead... into the alley. On the main floor are two foyers, each gallery has one... Iron, steel, marble, slate and concrete are used on the stage, for stairways, the loft above the stage, galleries, etc., to prevent serious fires. The stage will be supplied with the artificial horizon, which our readers probably know from the auditorium. It was copied from German theaters... Mechanical methods shall be the best available and, aside from the auditorium, it will be the only nearly fireproof stage in America.

The area of the stage will be 40 x 80 feet. Height of stage from proscenium to attic which contains the scenery, 71 feet. Illumination for theater and audience requires 1,400 electric lamps. Fresh air, steam heated by coils, is supplied by two fans, having a capacity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic feet per hour; distribution is obtained without noticeable draft....

Other public halls are on the 12th floor, one with 600, the other 250 seats. Both can be used as dance halls, large reception and dressing rooms are provided. The 11th floor, will be used entirely by a German business men's club, which will be organized in the near future. This space provides for dressing, reading, play, billiard and dining rooms, etc., the 10th floor will be used solely for a restaurant



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 4, 1891.

of 3,000 square feet and a number of smaller, private dining rooms and kitchen.

For hotel purposes 131 rooms with 38 baths and 10 rooms for the personnel are also available. Besides these the reception and business rooms found customarily in hostelryes of the first rank.

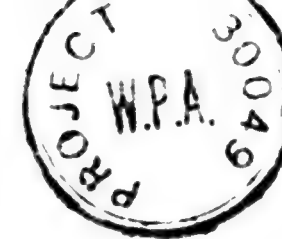
For ventilation throughout the halls and rooms, kitchen, bathrooms, etc., and the saloon in the basement, five fans are used which are electrically driven. 2,500 electric lights... excluding the theater will be used. Steam heat is used.

The foundation calls for 900 piles 30 feet long, to be driven into the ground... steel and concrete above this.

The theater proper is surrounded by a wall, three feet thick. On it the 25 foot high, steel supports are mounted, on which the remaining eight floors rest. The balance of the construction consists of riveted steel pillars and beams. All connections are riveted. The vertical and horizontal sections are filled with hollow tile. All stairs are made of marble, slate and iron. Four passenger and one freight elevators connect all floors.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 4, 1891.

The artistic embellishments and the difficulties of construction will be treated in a separate chapter later; illustrations will be included.

The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 4, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The opposition is represented by the Rev. John Beucher, who is the Esher appointee so the pulpit, but who can not get possession, ex-Trustee Ritter, George Schneider, Caspar, Lietz and John Oesch.

They allege all manner of bad things against Fusch, in addition to saying that he is not the legally appointed minister, but simply the representative of the "Kickers" who refuse to recognize Esher.

It is alleged that Fuschs and his adherents have secretly connived to get the church into debt and have refused to allow the complainants to help support it. All this is done, it is said, in order that the church may be gotten into debt and thereby severed from the Evangelical Alliance. In addition to the charge of conspiring against Trustee Ritter, it is claimed the Reverend John Beuscher alone has the right to occupy the pulpit and in order to ask for Fusch disposition.

Judge Horton issued the injunction that will preserve Ritter's rights, but declined at present to go so far as to depose the Rev. Mr. Fusch.

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Chicago Tribune, Nov. 22, 1890.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Baker Free Turning Society held a meeting last evening at its hall, No. 723 Ogden Avenue. The object of the meeting was to raise funds for a hall to be built for the society. Two hundred shares of stock in the building were subscribed and paid for, and the following officers were elected: President, Chas. Brenel; Vice-President, Jacob Portz; Treasurer, H. Von der Heydt; Secretary, Martin Grenbel.

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Die Abendpost, Nov. 1, 1890.

MARTIN LUTHER'S REFORMATION

The German Evangelical Lutheran Preacher's Seminary, which is under the direction of Dr. G. D. Severnighans, celebrated last night, in its building at Ashland and Augusta Street, the Reformation of Martin Luther. The celebration consisted of song recitals and speeches.

The latter were given by various students, who described the life and struggles of the great Reformer. The Seminary seems to have made remarkable progress in every way and is under the Supervision of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1890.

THE FAIR OF THE ST. MARTIN'S CONGREGATION

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Marcus Congregation, had its annual fair yesterday, at the Liberty Turnerhall, on Halsted Street, near its church. The church was founded three years ago and has Mr. Paston Klien, as a devoted, zealous preacher. All arrangements for the Fair were managed by Messrs. Kruse, Heide, Frank, Dietz and Stutz.

The visitors will have plenty of entertainment and pleasures there. The profits of the Fair will benefit the construction plans of the church.

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Die Abendpost, Oct. 15, 1890.

[FAIR OF THE FIRST EVANGELICAL REFORMED CONGREGATION]

The annual great Bazaar of the first Evangelical Reformed Congregation, opened last night at the Apollo Hall, Blue Island and 12th Street. The Fair is to be continued today and tomorrow, so many friends and visitors will have an opportunity to contribute their share towards the benefit of the congregation.

All arrangements are managed by a capable committee, and there also will be a selling contest between two young ladies, Miss Mary Kineger and Miss Emma Rolf.

Some of the gifts for the raffle are of great value. A great attraction will be an Edison Phonograph. The Fair will wind up tomorrow night with a dance.

Pastor A. Heinemann, is the preacher of the Congregation, which has its church at 181 Hastings Street.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1890.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH.

The Twelfth German Methodist Church of this city was dedicated yesterday. It is a wooden structure, neat in appearance, a practical creation which combines beauty and utility, yet produces a symmetrical effect as a whole. The interior is so festively decorated, that the large congregation which is composed of divers elements from many parts of the city, was indeed surprised.

The sermon was preached in German. The Rev. F. Gottschalk, minister of the German Methodist Church of Wentworth Avenue between 38th and 39th Streets, commenced his Ecclesiastical labors several years ago in the district west of Halsted Street by holding sermons in an English Church and also in private buildings.

Many of the faithful soon gathered around this nucleus and the demand for a church became more urgent. Since the necessary capital was not available, the Rev. Gottschalk gave lectures. He had traveled extensively in the Orient, Egypt, Greece, Italy, and other European countries. His travelogues included his experiences and the information he had obtained in Palestine. They were very well attended and the proceeds from this venture were used as a building fund. In this manner the ambitious pastor solved the financial question. A well situated plot was bought and the church thus came into existence. During the dedicatory service,



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1890.

as we have mentioned, a large number of German Methodists from other parish districts were present, as well as the Rev. J. J. Keller, presiding elder of the Chicago district, and four others.

It was a profound, well thought out, fascinating sermon, highly suited to the occasion and one that reached the heart of the audience, reaffirming the Pastor's reputation, since he is regarded as one of Chicago's greatest preachers. The liberal donors contributed \$1,150.00 to pay the balance of the debts. This unexpected gift gives additional proof, that the Rev. Gottschalk's work, who succeeded after many of his colleagues had considered the task a hopeless one, has obtained the confidence of his followers. This church, which is located at the Corner of Morgan Street and 53rd Court, will result in the founding of a very promising German community.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1890.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.



The German Young Men's Christian Association, corner Wells and Carl Streets, a branch of the Y. M. C. A., arranged an evening of entertainment for yesterday. The hall was filled to capacity. All honor to the Secretary of the association, Mr. Horlacher, because through his efforts this association has prospered. It is not yet one year old, and it has already seventy six members.

The program consisted of well rendered solos, excellent declamations, various instrumental music. All were enthusiastically applauded. One of the members contributed some humorous declamations. The evening was spent very profitably and enjoyably by every one present.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 21, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A CHURCH RIOT.

The dissension in the local Evangelical Society led to a riot, yesterday, in one of the churches. The society split into two factions, as was previously reported. One of the factions was led by the discharged Bishop Escher, and the other faction, the stronger of the two, was under the leadership of the former Bishop Dubs. Both factions held their conference in different churches, and appointed pastors for certain churches for the following year. Rev. Morloch, Pastor of the Humboldt Park Church, delivered his farewell sermon, yesterday, and at the same time he had to introduce his successor. It so happened that both factions of the church had a successor appointed to take Morloch's place, and both of those appointees were present, Rev. A. Heilman from the Dub's faction, and the Rev. John Vetter from the other faction. Rev. Morloch, himself, is in favor of Dubs, but the director of the Sunday School of the church, Th. Krueger, recognizes the Bishops Escher and Bowman. During the Sunday School, Rev. Heilman, who instructed a class, suddenly stepped toward the Rev. Morloch and whispered something to him. Then the Rev. Morloch went into the pulpit and closed the Bible, and the Rev. Heilman declared the Sunday School dismissed. In that very moment, the chairman of the directors of the church jumped up and demanded to know by ~~whose~~ authority Heilman closed the Sunday School. While he still was speaking, the Rev. Vetter, the candidate from Escher's faction, walked

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 21, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30273

walked toward the pulpit. Now, a certain Mr. Hintz jumped from his seat and grabbed the Rev. Vetter by his collar, the latter asserts, and the whole affair resulted in quite a riot. The children screamed and fled in haste toward the exits. The Rev. Vetter was finally put out of the church by united efforts. In his sermon the Rev. Morloch explained the situation, and expressed his regret in regard to this happening.

Die Abendpost, Apr. 15, 1890.

THE EVANGELICAL COMMUNITY

A committee of the Evangelical Conference, at Wisconsin Street, recommended, not to give an authorized version of the circumstances which led to the much disputed schism in its ranks, as by this action the various assertions will have their effects diminished. Furthermore, all information shall be withheld from the "Evangelical" and the "German General Nerus Paper", as these publications promoted dissension in the church which helped only to hasten the breach.

Bishop Bowman, of Iowa, addressed the assembly amidst much acclaim. In the Sheffield Avenue Church, Pastor D. Byers replaced Pastor C. A. Paette, as presiding Elder of the Naperville conference.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 13, 1890.

CONCERT OF THE FIRST EVANGELICAL-REFORMED PARISH

The song-club of the above parish, gave its great-sacred concert yesterday at their church, 177-179 Hastings Street. So many eager listeners arrived that the quaint little church was almost overcrowded. Pastor Heinemann acted as host and gave the reasons which prompted the song club to offer this concert. Its object is to arouse the desire for singing among a greater number of people and also to create more interest for the parish.

The soloist, Mrs. Emma Rolph, and a host of others gave excellent renditions. The choir, under the direction of their instructor Gersch, gave several choral numbers. Declamations, solos, and piano selections alternated throughout, and met with appreciative recognition. This church has functioned since 1865, two years under the leadership of the present pastor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Die Abendpost, February 24th, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Freisinnige Gemeinde).

The Free Thinkers Association, held its regular meeting yesterday, under the leadership of H. A. Linnemeyer, at 703 Milwaukee Avenue.

The Committee reported a surplus of \$130.80 from the Christmas fund. Five new members were initiated. For the coming Easter-i.e. Springfestival a committee on arrangements has been selected. H. Dammeyer, member, but regarded as a spy from the Police Department, was expelled from the organization. The death of two children, Arthur and Ida, both member Aug. Behrens' family, will be always remembered and the Club decided to extend its heartfelt sympathy to the family. The Chair man called attention to a meeting of Agitators, announced at Aurora Turnhall, March 9th. Financial Secretary's report: Receipts \$40.50, expenditures \$19.20.

After that, adjournment.

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Die Abendpost, February 18th, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30...

The German Meeting at The Kirkland Mission.

Yesterday's German-meeting at the Kirkland Mission, 111 S. Halsted Street, was well attended; more than 100 Germans responded, regardless of the short notice. Among the Freethinkers, which were present in small numbers, "Six" decided to serve the Lord henceforth. The meeting ended long after 10 P.M. Tomorrow evening, on the Northside, at Moody's Church, corner Chicago and La Salle Ave., the regular Wednesday service will be held at 7:30 P.M. where everyone is welcome.

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Die Abendpost, Feb. 17, 1890.

GERMAN CITY MISSION CLUB

From now on, the following prayer meetings will be held in the German language, regularly at:

South Side: 406 S. Clark, every Saturday 7:30 P.M.

West Side: 166 No. Halsted, every Sunday 10:30 A.M.

North Side: In Moody's Church, corner Chicago and La Salle Street,
every Wednesday 7:30 P.M. and also at 819 Clybourn
Avenue, every Wednesday 7:30 P.M.

Other meeting places will soon be announced.



A NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP. DEDICATION OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION.

A new church has been built on Addison street between North Clark street and Sheffield avenue. Only a few residences are in the neighborhood which at first glance gives the impression that the location is not a fortunate one. The church has been built for the future. Where the frigid North wind now howls through the leafless trees, a populated district will appear. Pastor Merz is the founder of this parish district and its chapel. About two and one-half years ago he started a mission in that part of the city by holding services in a schoolhouse. To this he added a Sunday school and so obtained a fair number of supporters. He progressed slowly but consistently and eventually found his quarters too small. He then rented a store in the vicinity. Finally conditions became more auspicious and the chapel was planned. Funds were low but it so happened the Reverend Passavant owned eight acres of land contiguous to Addison street and he contributed a part of it for this purpose. The building dimensions are 32 x 63 ft. The front, 32 x 43 ft. constitutes the church proper. A two story, practically arranged addition in the rear serves as the pastor's home. On the other vacant part, Dr. Passavant intends to build a seminary and a deaconess' hospital. The dedication was held yesterday - a splendid festival with a flower covered rostrum and floral wreaths ornamenting the interior, artistically arranged by loving, intelligent members. The liberal donations by the few members, a

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 10, 1890.

veritable sacrifice, succeeded in the collecting of \$2,500, which almost paid the mortgage.

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Die Abendpost, February 10th, 1890.



GERMAN

A New German Church. Pastor Merz And His Congregation.

The number of German Churches of the Evangelical faith has been increased again,-by one, situated on Addison, between Clark Street and Sheffield Avenue, surrounded by woods it presents a quaint picture. It was founded after 2 1/2 years of missionary work by the aforesaid pastor, who built it with his own funds, but prior thereto the philanthropic minister, Dr. Passavant of Pittsburg donated the ground. Yesterday the festive, ceremonial dedication was conducted by Rev. Merz in the German language, while Dr. Passavant preached the sermon in English. Thus far, parish members number only 25 but how generous they were, is attested by the fact, that the mortgage which still hovers over the little church, is of a very small proportion. During the evening, Dr. Roth of Vickers Park, held the pulpit; he spoke in English. As to the location of the church, in this sparsely settled environment, in a sylvan forlorn neighborhood, it makes a lonely, forsaken impression, yet it has been erected with a thought to the future, when this district of Lakeview will be interspersed with fair streets. After untiring effort, Rev. Merz succeeded in spreading the Evangelical gospel and secondly, to obtain the sympathetic esteem of the inhabitants. His Sunday School boasts of a sizeable number of students, boys and girls.

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Die Abendpost, Jan. 22, 1890.

BENEFIT CONCERT FOR THE EVANGELICAL JOHN'S PARISH

Concert by Mr. Seeboeck. Despite the cold temperature, last evening's concert at Brand's Hall, had a good attendance. Mr. Seeboeck, an excellent, well-known pianist, received unanimous applause, following his own composition, a "Faust Phantasy". Miss Fanny Greene played a "Hungarian Phantasy" by Liszt, a duet, wherein, she was enabled to prove her profound virtuosity. Two Cello solos, by the illustrious Mr. T. Beresina and the equally known artist John Koelling, represented the instrumental part of the program.

Vocal parts; Miss Williams proved to be an excellent coloratura singer. Miss Emilie Rapp and Grodsky capable interpreters of their art. The parish has acquired a plot of ground, valued at \$15,000, of which \$8,000 has already been defrayed.

Die Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1890.

[THE WALDHEIM CEMETERY SOCIETY]

The Waldheim-Friedhof-Gesellschaft (The Forest Home-Cemetery Company)
The members of the above enterprise held their annual meeting yesterday, at Niehoff's hall. The statements of the officials show, that \$15,000.00 have been expended for the laying of drainage tile, for maintenance and beautifying of paths. The dividend per bond amounts to .60¢. The new election of officials and advisory-Board gave the following results: Phil Maas, President; Jacob Heissler, V. President; John Buehler, Secretary; John M. Faulhafer, Treasurer and eleven members elected to the Board.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3075

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Die Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1890.

EVANGELICAL JOHN'S PARISH

At Brand's Hall, corner Clark and Erie Streets Tuesday, January 21st, at 8 P.M.,
A Grand Concert for the benefit of the John's Parish. (Pastor G. A. Zimmermann).

The Concert is arranged by C. E. Seeboeck and eminent participants will function. The program comprises 18 selected numbers.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1889.

DEWITT C. CREGIER'S CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Hypocrisy in the Mayor's Chair

Our burgomaster released his centennial Proclamation yesterday. The citizenship of Chicago is requested therein, to celebrate the 30th of April by keeping all business closed and assembling in the churches and synagogues in order to thank the creator for all the good, etc.

One out of two things: either our Mayor is lagging behind the times or he is a hypocrite who finds it more convenient to bend his knee before the religious swindle than to pass it by or oppose it.

Either Mr. Cregier still believes in a personalized Creator, the famous old man sitting in the clouds and watching his children on this orb jumping and dancing around, or he is a cowardly hypocrite who considers it a clever political move to make concessions to preachers' stuff and mass idiocy.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1889.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 60371

In the latter case, we do not envy the Mayor his loyalty to his own conviction nor his personal courage.

Anyone without backbone to express his convictions in major questions, regardless of the position he may hold, is no man but only a pitiable person hanging his coat where the wind blows.

We are blushing with shame to find the religious swindle cared for, well tended, and formally raised by high authorities in this freest country of the world, in these United States founded on an irreligious basis, and only 100 years after the appearance of Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin.

It is a shame! Are all achievements in scientific research of the last 300 years passed by the heads of modern Americans without leaving the slightest trace? When reading Dewitt C. Cregier's proclamation, we cannot help but reach this conclusion:

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1889.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Mr. Cregier speaks in his proclamation of this "preferred" nation. Maybe Mr. Cregier discovered that the smart yankees somehow and somewhere got the best of the peddling Jews by cheating them out of their divine attribute of being the chosen people!

A nation which is able to manufacture hams and other things out of wood, will certainly succeed to cheat clever Hebrews, and we will not waste any more time with Mr. Cregier's "preferred" nation. This nation certainly has advantages; you only have to know what kind.

We want to recall Goethe's words to you and your brethren who have remained too far back in time or are professional hypocrites: "He who possesses science and art, also has religion. He who does not possess both, should have religion."

We further recommend to you the study of Max Nordau's conventional lies of civilized human societies, which should be known to you, Mr. Cregier, from commentaries in the Chicago press.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1889.

A TRUE EASTER CELEBRATION

Yesterday's Easter festival of the free thinking school Verein of the Northwest Side proved morally strengthening and mentally animating for all visitors young and old.

After being in existence for four months, the Verein has two hundred children attending the freethinking Sunday school and hopes to acquire its own building in the near future.

The principle is to give children of the working class a good education in contrast to the so-called Christian education, so as to raise them in the sense of enlightenment.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1889.

AGAINST THE BLAIR BILL.

The Turnverein Fortschritt held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 1826 Milwaukee Avenue to protest against the Blair Bill.

The hall was filled to a great extent although more people could have come to the meeting. Paul Grottkav was the chief speaker. He branded Christian religion as inimical to culture and the Blair Bill as brutal and reactionary. At the same time about 100 persons attended a meeting held under the auspices of the Turnverein "Teutonia" in Schumacher's Hall. The purpose of this meeting was the same.



Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1889.

The attendance would have been larger if at the same time a very important citizens' meeting had not taken place in Oswald's Hall.

The following resolution was finally adopted:

"This mass meeting demands from the general assembly of the State of Illinois that no priority rights shall be granted to any religious denomination and that all church property within the state shall be subject to taxation."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 28, 1889.

JOSEPHINUM - A NEW EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF THE NORTHWEST SIDE

The "Sisters of Christian Charity" is a religious society, which was founded at Paderborn, Westphalia, Germany about forty years ago....Nothing in the field of charity is excluded from their activities, but from the beginning they have primarily concentrated their efforts along educational lines and have obtained their best successes in the training and educating of youth. About 900 sisters belong to this society today and their activities are extended to Germany, Belgium, Denmark, North and South America. More than half of them are in the United States and of these the majority who joined the society here come from this country.

The provincial mother house of this religious order is located at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Forty-four branch houses are subordinated to this central seat. These branches are almost without exception parochial schools belonging to German-Catholic churches and since so many of the churches are located in the West, the management of this society considered it its duty to establish a new home here.

The Sisters of Christian Charity have, since their establishment in the

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 28, 1889.

United States, aimed at more efficient and fitting educational methods, but one peculiarity is their persistence in clinging to the German spirit and the German tongue. However, they also recognize the necessity of the English language for the German-American youth and in all schools under their leadership, English takes its proper place. Nevertheless, they know how to impart to their students a great skill in German and even a preference for it, in the more talented, which is usually not the case of the courses in German in our German-English private schools. It is therefore necessary for the sisters to maintain among themselves essential German traits. Conditions have been in their favor in this respect. During a number of years it became impossible for the order in Germany to receive new members, due to economic struggles, and the consequence was, that many of these young women from the higher social circles came to America to find admittance at Wilkesbarre. These young women transmitted German traits, disposition, thought, emotion, and the German language in its purity, to the young Americans who likewise attended a teaching course.....

We have to congratulate, indeed, the Northwest Side and, in a broader sense, all Germans in Chicago and vicinity, because of the founding of this new



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 28, 1889.

institution. Besides the excellent culture of mind and heart being maintained here, it will prove itself as an invigorating and preserving force of German culture and customs to all who come in contact with it.

The sisters plan to have a boarding school and a day school in the new building. Besides, they will make it possible for those students who live too far away, to have their lunch at the institution.

The Josephinum consists of one main building which extends 345 feet on Oakley avenue. At the north and south ends, 120 feet-long wings are joined to the main building. The chapel is being erected at the hub of the buildings, and the heating system at the north boundary line of the estate.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 5, 1888.

A NEW CHURCH. DEDICATION OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN EMANUEL CHURCH
AT ASHLAND AVENUE.

The opening of the Emanuel church proceeded in conformity to the report we published in the Western, (a separate issue, Trans.) on Oct. 28th. The festive tolling of the new bells brought a pious multitude to the new church at Ashland Blvd., and about 2,000 persons waited impatiently for the opening of the portals. At 10 o'clock, the pastor, Mr. Hoelter appeared at the new rectory, accompanied by his assistants, Rev. Seidel and Pastor Wagner, the latter of the Zion parish. They were greeted by the assembly with the sacred song "The World Praises the Lord!" Thereupon Rev. Hoelter gave a short address, and in response to the joyous congregation's exclamations, replied, "The Lord gave us great blessings!" Then he proceeded with the dedicatory prayers and unlocked the doors. Every place in the church was filled, so that a part of the vast throng



Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 5, 1888.

stood in the street. From the interior emanated the strain, "God alone, deserves all praise!" Standing before the altar, Pastor Hoelter opened the service by singing the Psalm, "How lovely are your environs, God Zebaoth"; kneeling before the altar, he offered the first prayer, in unison with the congregation, then read from the Epistle of John, to which his listeners intoned the credence song, "Trinity"..... Chapters from the scriptures and choir singing under the direction of Instructor, Rusch, helped to round out the program. To the strains of the melody, "We all believe in God," he mounted the pulpit. His topic consisted of resume of the church's progress. It is the third dedication in the parish since its founding in 1854, with 11 members. The St. Paulus community at that time held its services in a private home, out on the prairie, the S. W. part of the city, now known as Blue Island Avenue church, school and rectory, all were represented in a single dwelling, and this modest beginning represented greater difficulties than the subsequent creation; the present, magnificent structure..... It is now the nucleus of a thriving district,....with 8 branch churches.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 23, 1888.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

CHRISTIAN?

St. Michael's church, Eugenie St., has built a new tower and redecorated the whole exterior at a cost of about \$50,000..... These unnecessary buildings have grown up in spite of the present misery in the parish of St. Michael's church, seemingly there is harshness and actually existing un-Christian spirit predominating in the circles of leading personalities of St. Michaels.

It would have been Christian action to stop the misery of suffering human beings first and then if there were funds left, to use the rest of this solicited money for the erection of Stone advertising posters.



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I A 2 a Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 24, 1888.

SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

The German Evangelical-Lutheran Church, located at Humboldt and Byron Avenues, called the Christ Congregation, came to Avondale yesterday, led by their pastor, Rev. Werfelmann, to dedicate their third school, presented to this church by a noble-minded woman. Ministers and members of sister churches were also present. Rev. Reinke delivered the dedicatory sermon. He undertook to make the parents realize their responsibility toward their children and also explained the position of the parochial schools, in contrast to the non-denominational schools in general.

Although the many visitors who had come to Avondale to take part in the splendid festival, held in the open, belonged to different creeds and churches, and numbered 500 to 600, quietness and order and a friendly spirit of fellowship prevailed.....The school will open October 1st, and will be held by Rev. Werfelman until a new teacher is ordained for this position. The youth at Avondale obtain thereby a new place for their education.....

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 14, 1888.

GERMAN METHODISTS

The annual meeting of the Chicago Conference of the Methodist Church, under the chairmanship of Bishop J. M. Walden, started yesterday morning at the German Methodist Church, Portland Avenue & 28th Street.

The district of the Chicago German conference covers a part of the state of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana. This territory is divided into three separate districts, and in each district are from 20 to 22 congregations. The presiding elders of these districts are appointed and taken from the ranks of the ordained ministers. They serve four years in this capacity and from the cabinet of the bishop during the annual conference.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 6, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

ST. LUKAS CHURCH

The cornerstone for the new German Evangelical St. Lukas Church was laid yesterday with the usual solemn ceremonies. This new church is located in Englewood at the corner of Green Street and 62nd Street. Not only members and officials of the new church were present, but also ministers and fellow-members of sister-churches from all over Chicago... The sermon for the occasion was delivered by the new pastor of the church, the Rev. J. S. Kling, who had been the pastor of the Salem Church and had been instrumental with the combined efforts of M. Hattendorf to gather this congregation. Pastor Hattendorf also delivered a very impressive speech.

The constitution of the church and of the synod, as well as other documents, and the names of the members of this new church were placed in the conerstone.

The basement is built of brick, but the church itself is being constructed of lumber. The basement, will be used for school purposes. The cost is estimated at \$6,000.00.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 6, 1888.

WPA (ILL) P. 11. 12.

Most of this amount has been donated by subscriptions by members.
The following are the officials of the church: G. Walter, President;
L. Degener, Secretary; H. Blum, Sr., Treasurer; H. Wellmann, Sr.,
F. Boerner, Harsch, Fresch, Pogy, and Wellmann, Jr., Trustees.

A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE OF WORSHIP

The first German Baptist Church comprising 540 members assembled yesterday to celebrate the laying of the cornerstone for their new and stately house of worship at the corner of Paulina and Superior Streets. Not only members of the church were present, but a great many visitors had come. The first part of the celebration was conducted in English but the more important activities were conducted in German. The pastor of the church, Rev. J. Meier, preached an appropriate sermon. Then followed the laying and dedication of the cornerstone by the architect Mr. F. Alschlaeger.

This splendid, two-story building with one large tower and three corner towers is to be finished before winter, including the interior, so that the church can move from their old place into this magnificent and considerably larger house of worship. The cost of construction is estimated at \$35,000. The building-site or ground was purchased by the church several years ago for \$6,000. There is \$25,000 in the building fund of the church. The administration committee consists of the following members: E. W. Benning, H. Peters, Ch. Stubenrauch, G. Schneider, W. Grosse, E. Alschlaeger, and F. Schaeel.



Illinois Starts Zeitung, June 9, 1888.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Words, no matter how forceful they may be uttered, will not make an impression upon those who have become devotees of the abominable absurdity called "Christian Science." Absolute stupidity is an invincible force. An absurdity may be crowded out or suppressed by another absurdity, but it can not be overcome by sound reason and common sense. Every attempt to expose their mad folly ends in failure. For whom ever believes in these delusions, whether it is fortune telling, exorcism, apparition healing of the sick by prayer, or by Christian will-power, the weapons of the mind are ineffective and powerless. Every attack is met with that smile of contempt and superiority, modified by a sense of pity. The peculiar characteristic, and the amusing joke of this American madness is the fact that the proclaimers announce themselves as the representatives of real intellectual advancement, and they consider the defenders of sound reason and of true science, the pitiable victims of superstition and bigotry. However, this is not only practiced by spiritualist and similar fakers, but also by those who wish to enforce prohibition, blue laws, equality of sexes, and associated reforms.

There is nothing a sane person can do except to shrug his shoulders in pity and

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 8, 1888

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let others choose their own "fashion" in which to become idiotic or perhaps saintly. However, if others are injured by these delusions then it becomes a matter of public attention and the duty of officials to stop it. Not that the absurd delusions as such could be stopped, but those activities promulgated by them, which are injurious to the well-being of others, should be forbidden. From this viewpoint it becomes the right as well as the duty of the government to prosecute these miracle fakers in the same manner as they would those who commit murder motivated by religious fanaticism.

If one is familiar with conditions in our country, he will be aware of the fact that the vast majority of the mediums and faith-healers are fakers and scoundrels. They take advantage of the enormous stupidity of our half-cultured and our uneducated populace. Their criminal activity will continue to be lucrative until the "renowned" American system of education is based upon a strong developement of the power to think and to will, instead of a mechanical cramming of the mind with facts and figures not understood and repeated in parrot-like fashion. The American system of education is the most fertile soil for all these absurdities and delusions, which parade under the disguise of intellectual progress.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 6, 1888.

LUTHERAN WARTBURG SYNOD.

The German Lutheran Wartburg Synod, established twelve years ago in Chicago have today begun their annual conference at the St. Petri church. During the Sunday afternoon four graduates from the Chicago Preacher Seminary shall be ordained. The Wartburg Synod whose members live in the states of Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa is closely associated with the "General Synod" which comprises twenty three districts. The General Synod of the Evangelical-Lutheran church of the United States was founded in 1821.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 14, 1888.

DEDICATION OF ST. MARIEN CEMETERY

The German Catholic Churches dedicated the St. Marien Cemetery yesterday. This cemetery is located nine miles Southwest of this city. Four large trains of the Grand Trunk Railroad carried 5,000 German Catholics from all parts of the city to this new location of the 60 acres large "Memento Mori". Rev. H. Giesen, the speaker of the occasion, pointed out, that the care for graves and burial places was customary with the patriarchs of the Old Testament. The Christian Churches always attended the graves of their dead, therefore the dedication of our burial places...

At the close of his speech he mentioned Henry and Mary Wishemeyer, who had so graciously donated the land. It was stipulated that the money received for the sale of cemetery lots should be donated to the orphanage at Rosehill.



Abendpost, November 26, 1887

TWENTY YEARS JUILEE OF EVANGELICAL
JOHANNES CONGREGATION

The Evangelical Johannes Congregation celebrated last night their twenty years existence in their church at Mohawk and Garfield Avenue. About three hundred persons took part in the festival, consisting of a dinner, musical performances, speeches etc. Mr. J. J. Roessler spoke on "The Pioneer Period", Pastor Klein about "Our Women", Mr. A. C. Dittmann about a "Review", Mr. L. H. Ynoop about the men, Mr. H. Muttman about youth, and Mr. A. Thinner about "The Children". All speakers mentioned the deceased founder of the parish; Dr. Zimmerman, who was Pastor of the congregation until four years ago. The church choir conducted by Mr. Scherer gave several songs. Tonight a celebration for the young people will take place.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1907.

THE W.P.A. IS A PART OF THE W.P.A.

A meeting was held at Battery D, last night, called by the delegates attending German Catholic Day, to which the prominent followers of the Catholic religion of this city were also invited. The right side of the speaker's platform where the delegates of the clergy were seated, resembled a cobbler's patch with their round and shiny gold heads. Seated on the platform were, besides the speakers of the evening, the most prominent catholic citizens of Chicago, amongst whom was Anton Casser Messing.

The Rev. Father Jessing of Columbus spoke of the "Deutsch Katholische Schule in Amerika", and expressed his opinion that our public schools are nothing but a nuisance. A good many people hold that schools are here to impart knowledge to our children; but this is wrong. Religion ought to be taught in these schools. Too much knowledge is creating evil, Chicago hoodlums are giving a good exhibition of that! (Obviously, this Reverend does not seem to know that the most contemptible scoundrel among the hoodlums is a pious Catholic. Lynch, the "squealer", is a



Chicago

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Chicago Tribune, Sept. 7, 1941.

member of the Board of Directors and one of the pillars of the Catholic church. The rest of the hoodlums are all good Christians, unlike in their is different form of idol worship.) The priest then asked the audience to encourage and build Catholic schools. His latest speech in a church closed his speech with these words: "Direct Catholic schools, our religion will be thriving." (Stupidity would be thriving.)

The next speaker was Mr. Miller, the publisher of the Detroit newspaper, The Truth. Mr. Miller's subject was: "The Press, especially the American-Catholic Press." Very little of what he said could be understood, for his immense nose interfered with the clarity of his speech. He raved furiously against the Turners and secret leaguers, who have no consideration for any authority, etc. The chairman who noticed the unpleasant effect his speech produced on the audience, caused him to withdraw.

The Rev. Father Hobbers of Covington, Kentucky followed as speaker. He was supposed to have as subject: "The Social Question". Nobody could have exhibited more



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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1887.

ignorance than he did during the half hour I knew him. It was astounding to hear that social economists of the Roman Catholic church ask: "Is there really a social question, does poverty and misery really exist among working men?" He communicated with the Holy Father, and according to his instructions the church has to remain neutral, but we are not restricted as private individuals in the expression of our opinions, and mine is, that we have to block the activities of the now existing labor societies in which followers of Marx and other Jewish defenders of social economy are leaders. These labor societies are working toward a revival of slavery, trying to dictate to their bosses. They are bent on revive the Roman and Grecian imperialism through their insistence upon eradicating the religion to which we owe our civilization. The working men have to go on back to the church, peace of mind of which they were robbed by the socialistic agitators can be theirs once again, if they attend church instead of attending public meetings or unions. But they need the leadership of their employers." At this point he felt jokingly inclined and related an anecdote to the amusement of the listeners.

Anton Gaspar Mesing, who appreciated the joke so loudly, must have forgotten that he

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1887.

made his fortune through the whisky ring and, furthermore, that he transferred the money into his wife's name, thus escaping his obligations toward his creditors.

The proposed point of the resolution, to forbid a catholic to join the Knights of Labor, was not passed, fearing this to be a false move.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1887.

GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The meeting of the German Roman Catholics which has been looked forward to by all the German Catholics of the country with much interest, opened last night at the Battery D Hall. The speaker's platform was decorated with the American and German national colors. The arrangement of the meeting was in the hands of Pastor Wilhelm Tappert of Covington, Kentucky, J. Th. Casper of Milwaukee and Friedrich Arendes of St. Louis. Of course, the German Catholic clergy was represented in large number. In spite of the **intense** humidity, the interest taken in the proceedings was remarkable. After Pastor Tappert had opened the meeting with a few words of welcome to the delegates and guests, Mr. Spaunhorst stepped on the speaker's platform and delivered the opening address saying: "I choose to salute you with the words, 'Praised be Jesus Christ', for the opening of the first general German Roman Catholic convention of North America. We Catholics of German extraction scattered throughout the country, are glad for this opportunity of meeting here. We are fond of our mother tongue, and hold to the customs and correct morals which we have inherited and have brought with us from the old Fatherland, in high honor. It is **well** known, that the Germans lack the ability of acquiring large sums of money, or to hunt for big paying positions, but their wealth consists of honesty, faithfulness and will-power".



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1887.

The next speaker, Pastor Ferdinand Hundt of St. Peters, Indiana, chose for his theme: "German-Catholics in America". His speech was naturally the most interesting one of the evening. We wish to show to the world, that there is a peaceful relationship between "German and "Catholic" and also to show, that the German-Catholics in this country under the protection of the American flag, have worked in the past and will work in the future for the interest and welfare of their adopted country. But it is that class of German-Americans who are born in this country, or the newly immigrated German people, who feel ashamed of their nationality, who disclaim thier mother tongue and German customs, and who are trying to force their ideas upon us. This sort of German-American is a disgusting mixture, neither German nor American. With the exception of a comparative few, the German-Catholics of America are true to their native country and true to the Christian faith, both of which are almost inseparable. A nation abolishing its mother tongue throws a good deal of its national heirloom overboard.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 5, 1887.

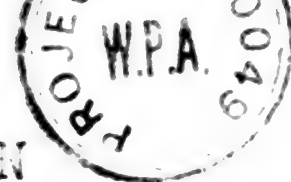
THE CATHOLIC CENTRAL SOCIETY.

The German Catholic Central Society is holding its 32nd convention in Chicago this year, and our citizens of that faith have shown their guests from other cities through the reception they gave them, how very welcome they were. High mass was read at St. Michael's church during which Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J., gave the convention sermon.

Many Catholic Societies took part in the impressive procession which was scheduled for 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 19, 1887.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE JEOPARDIZED.

Even the most radical German unbeliever has to agree that the German language and its use in this country depends much on the support it receives from German churches. The unbelieving element of the German-American is in the minority; the majority is devoted to its churches. The steadily growing number of German Churches gives evidence enough of the religious belief of German people. The burden and responsibility of the upkeep of these places of worship rests on the shoulders of church members. The state has no obligations toward the church whatsoever. Millions of German-Americans will continue the use of the German language, as long as the churches to which they belong will not discard the mother tongue. Therefore it seems, that special effort should be made by these churches to preserve our German language through the example they can set. In regard to the German Protestant Churches, we should not feel concerned about the German language being extinguished in this country. The two largest German-American religious associations of the Protestants, namely, the United Evangelical Church and the Lutheran Evangelical Church, were far sighted enough to erect schools and seminaries, preparing even young men born in this country to become ministers fitted for the pulpit of German Churches. But according to the opinion



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 19, 1867.

of a German-Catholic theologian, the German-Catholic Church does not build seminaries, neither is it especially interested in the perpetuation of the German tongue in this country. This scholar's warning is: "We are approaching very quickly the time when we shall become aware of the fact, that German speaking Catholic priests are becoming more scarce as time goes on. The German Catholic Churches in America received their principal support from priests who were raised and educated in Germany. Due to better political conditions in their native land, many of these priests are leaving our shores to return to Germany. For instance, the Order of the Franciscan Fathers has now been permitted to return to its homeland, from which it had been banished some time ago. This Order has supplied the German Catholic Church in the United States with many priests and churchmen." It is to be hoped, that the German Catholics of America will not disregard the warning of this scholar, and will fortify against that danger by erecting German Catholic colleges, at which a good German education should be afforded our youth. Action is required and, the sooner the better.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 25, 1886.

REOPENING

The German Evangelical Church St. Paul, corner La Salle Avenue and Ohio Street, will resume its church services on Sunday, September 26, after six weeks spent in repairs, painting and interior decoration. All this work was done masterfully by a decorator, Emmel, and gave the church a new and refreshing appearance. A special divine service will be observed Monday evening, on which occasion the new teacher of the St. Paul's German-English congregational School, C. A. Weiss, will be introduced.

Mr. Weiss already has been principal of the school two weeks and had proved his abilities as principal and teacher.

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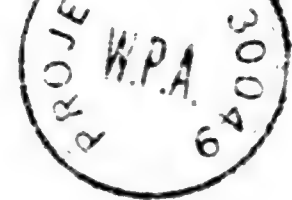
Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 14th, 1886.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 502/3

THE GERMAN METHODISTS

The Conference of the German Methodist preachers closed yesterday in the Methodist Church at Center Street. This conference, presided over by Bishop Foster, has been in session since last Thursday.

Altogether, 85 preachers, representing the districts of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Fond du Lac, participated in this conference. During the first two sessions, various reports from several districts were read and recorded. Also 4 new congregations were accepted as members of the Methodist Organization (Mid West).



THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ST. BONIFACIUS CEMETERY AND OF THE ORPHAN HOME IN
ROSE HILL. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

At the refectory of the Franciscan Convent, the yearly meeting of the Directors of the Catholic Orphanage and the Catholic St. Bonifacius Cemetery was held under the chairmanship of the Rev. Father Fischer. The priest of every German Catholic parsonage and two members of each parish participated as representatives. Rev. Father Fischer made a speech in which he related that at the time of the foundation of the cemetery only four German parishes existed in this city and that it was a hard struggle before the Catholics, who were then hated received a permit to found their own cemetery. This was in 1863. Today the parishes share the cemetery. Four small parishes founded the cemetery in the belief that it would provide resting places for the dead for an endless number of years. Today, with more than 80,000 German Catholics in Chicago, new cemeteries soon will have to be established. The same is true of the Orphan home, but in an even more pressing way, 183 children have found a new home there, thanks to the unselfish service of twelve servants of Christ. During the last year, 1,132 Catholics found their last resting place at the St. Bonifacius Cemetery.

A sum of \$1,000 was received by the Orphan Home from the Katholischer Jugend

Der Western Sunday Edition

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 10, 1886.



Freund which represents the net profit of this publication edited by the
Rev. Aloys Iniele at 1 North Clark St.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1879.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH CONGRESS
Tenth Day of Session

The committee on mission activities reported that procedures coincided with ecclesiastical laws, and that no irregularities had been found.

The committee on statistics gave a very interesting report. We append some of the items: The community has 1545 ministers and 109,778 members. The 1434 churches are valued at \$3,170,602. The 449 parish houses are appraised at \$406,561. The 1918 Sunday schools are attended by 118,640 children, and 20,553 church officials and teachers take care of this branch. Persons expecting to be baptized number nearly 10,000. The library for young people has 184,564 books.

The revision committee was given additional work. Many delegates were of the opinion that church administration, as far as buildings were concerned, could be improved.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1879.

The report on missions also contained interesting items. Collections for local and foreign missions amounted to \$280,681.70 during the last four years, and \$314,022.71 was spent for this purpose. The present fund is \$52,114.01. The mission fund has a deficit of \$19,418.45. However, it should be remembered that these are donations only for missions. Donations for pastors and churches, etc., are not included in this amount. The reports give ample proof of the exceptional generosity of the various communities.

The next general conference is to be held in 1883, in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Pastor J. Berger of Gelsenkirchen, Germany, will travel extensively in America to collect funds to build churches in Europe.

.....

The Mission Society held a session in the evening.

WPA (111) P201 30075

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 28, 1879.

THE GERMAN METHODIST CONFERENCE

The German Methodist conference was continued yesterday. Reverend J. Limper of Von Dyne, Wisconsin opened the meeting with prayer.....J. Dahl and G. Zollmann of Chicago....were put on the inactive list.....

According to the report of the conference steward, \$573.25 was received and given to retired ministers, widows and orphans of clergymen, as follows: Sister Laas, \$125; Sister Haes, \$200; Reverend G. Dollmann, \$60; Reverend H. Overbeck, \$50; H. Lenn's children, \$20.....five other names appear.

The next conference will be held at Watertown, Wisconsin.

The Sunday School committee reported the following receipts from the three districts: Chicago, \$34; Milwaukee, \$28, and Fond du Lac, \$15.85.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 28, 1879.

C. Heindel advocated financial aid for the Central Wesleyan College in Warrenton, Missouri.

The treasurer of the Mission Society was requested to pay \$100 to the secretary for the printing of the Conference Report.

It was decided to give the money collected for the orphan fund to the orphanages in Warrenton, Missouri and Berea, Ohio, and to give \$300 (to be derived from the sales of the Conference Report) to the Mission Society.

Reverend Loeber announced that Bishop Andrews will preach and ordain deacons at the Maxwell Street Church in the morning (today). Professor Riemenschneider will give a sermon in the afternoon.

The conference of laymen, which was held in the basement of the church, elected

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 28, 1879.

Louis Appel of Chicago as delegate, and F. Faller of Baraboo, Wisconsin, as
alternate to the general conference.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1879.

THE GERMAN METHODIST CONFERENCE

The Conference was continued. Bishop Andrews presided again. The Reverend Messrs. Loeber and Morf acted as secretaries. Pastor Medler opened the meeting with a prayer.

The Reverend E. G. Smith, district superintendent of the American Bible Society, and the Reverend E. G. Lathrop, secretary of the Chicago Bible Society, spoke in favor of a larger distribution of bibles.

Candidates W. Karnopp of Chicago, C. Magarick of Palatine, and others.... were made deacons.

P. Walker, according to the Bishop's announcement, was transferred from the Chicago Conference to the Northwestern Conference of German Methodists.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1879.

The election of delegates to the General Conference was next among the agenda. The Reverend Messrs. J. Schnell, C. Hedler, and B. Lampert functioned as judges.

The Reverend C. A. Loeber was elected, 44 to 17. As alternate the Reverend G. L. Mutsinger received 27 votes, and the Reverend F. Rieder 24 votes.

The Reverend Mr. Dashiell, secretary of the Missionary Society, spoke in favor of extended missionary work. The same subject was under discussion at yesterday's public meeting at Pastor Loeber's church.

Chicago Tribune, Sep. 28, 1879.

WPA (LL) P. 100. 100

THE CONFERENCE.

The eighth annual Chicago German Methodist Conference was commenced at 9:00 o'clock yesterday morning at the Marshall Street German Methodist Church, near Newberry Avenue.

The conference embraces all the territory in Northeastern Illinois and Eastern Wisconsin. This particular session is of considerable importance to the German Church, inasmuch as there will be elected delegates to the General Convention, and the lay members of this church will hold a conference next Saturday at 10:00 A. M. In addition to the 51 delegates, there was quite a number of spectators present.

Bishop Andrews preside, and the Rev. C. A. Loebner acted as secretary, having C. F. Mort, G. C. Heller and E. Vickers to assist him.

After the various committees had been appointed, the report of the Book Committee was read and referred. The sales of books and periodicals during the year ending November 30th, 1878, were \$1,638,400, an increase of \$144,110 over the previous year. The profits in the East were \$35,220 and in the West

Chicago Tribune, Sep. 26, 1971.

REF (11) 1-2-412

\$18,896. The assets of the concern, after deducting all liabilities, were \$1,455,783, an increase of \$52,117 in twelve months. The sales of German books and periodicals showed an increase of \$56,370 over the previous year. The presiding Elders reported increasing numbers, growth in grace, and augmented collections.

In the evening addresses on Education were made by Dr. Mast and Prof. Riemen Schneider.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1879.

GERMAN METHODISTS

The eighth annual conference of the German Methodists of the Chicago district, which includes northeastern Illinois and the eastern section of Wisconsin, was held yesterday at the German Methodist church on Maxwell Street near Halsted Street. Bishop E. G. Andrews and the Reverend Heinrich Naumann opened the session with prayer, whereupon the list of delegates was read.
[List of 62 delegates in attendance.]

Bishop Andrews acted as chairman, and the Reverend Mr. Loeber was secretary; C. F. Morf and J. J. Keller were nominated as assistant secretaries, and R. Erikscheer as secretary in charge of statistics.

It was decided to limit the daily sessions to the forenoon, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1879.

previously mentioned; revision of presiding elders' bills, the presiding elders; traveling expenses, the Reverend Messrs. Bletsch, Braeuer, and Rech; on Freedman's Aid Society, the Reverend Messrs. Berger, Dilling, and Peter; on bills involving books, the Reverend C. F. Allert; on foreign missions (the woman's society), the Reverend Messrs. Simons, Rinder, and Wilke; on the church services, the presiding elder of the Chicago district and the pastors of Chicago.

The Bishop of Chicago reported the transfer of J. H. Rouker to the Central district and of C. Eberhard to the Western district.

The annual report of the committee on books was read and referred to the committee on German printing.

In the annual report on printing it was shown that up to the end of the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1879.

fiscal year, November 30, 1878, the sale of books and periodicals amounted to \$1,638,488.61. This sum represents an increase of \$144,100.89 over the year preceding, a net gain of \$35,220.42 in the East and \$16,896.70 in the West. Total assets after subtraction of liabilities, \$1,455,785.76, an increase of \$52,117.12 over last year. The sale of German books and German periodicals reached \$96,570.59.

Guests: The Reverend F. Kopp of the Northwestern German Conference, the Reverend H. Naumann and C. Heidel and H. Schuetz of the St. Louis Conference, the Reverend F. Schluembach of the Southern German Conference, and Dr. Nast, editor of the Christlichen Apologeten (Christian Apologist).

A motion was passed that every pastor should contribute toward the expenses incurred by the accountants of the conference, such as rent and traveling expenses.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1879.

A contribution of \$30 was given to the fund for widows of pastors and orphans.

The Reverend F. von Schluembach, addressing the Conference, stressed the desirability of founding more Young Men's Christian Associations.

The usual reports about the activities of the various pastors, church matters in the districts, and so forth were then given, whereupon Bishop Merrill was introduced.

The Conference then adjourned until the forenoon of today.

Yesterday evening a public meeting was held at the church on Maxwell Street; education was the principal topic under discussion. A mission meeting will

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be held tonight, and for Sunday morning a church service is scheduled, at which several divinity students will be ordained to the ministry.